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The Japan Year Book

Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics on Japan

Series 1: 1905-1911

Introduced by Peter O'Connor

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The Japan Year Book:
Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and Statistics on Japan
Series 1: 1905-1911

CONTENTS:

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- Volume 2 (1906)
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- Volume 4 (1908-09)
- Volume 5 (1910)
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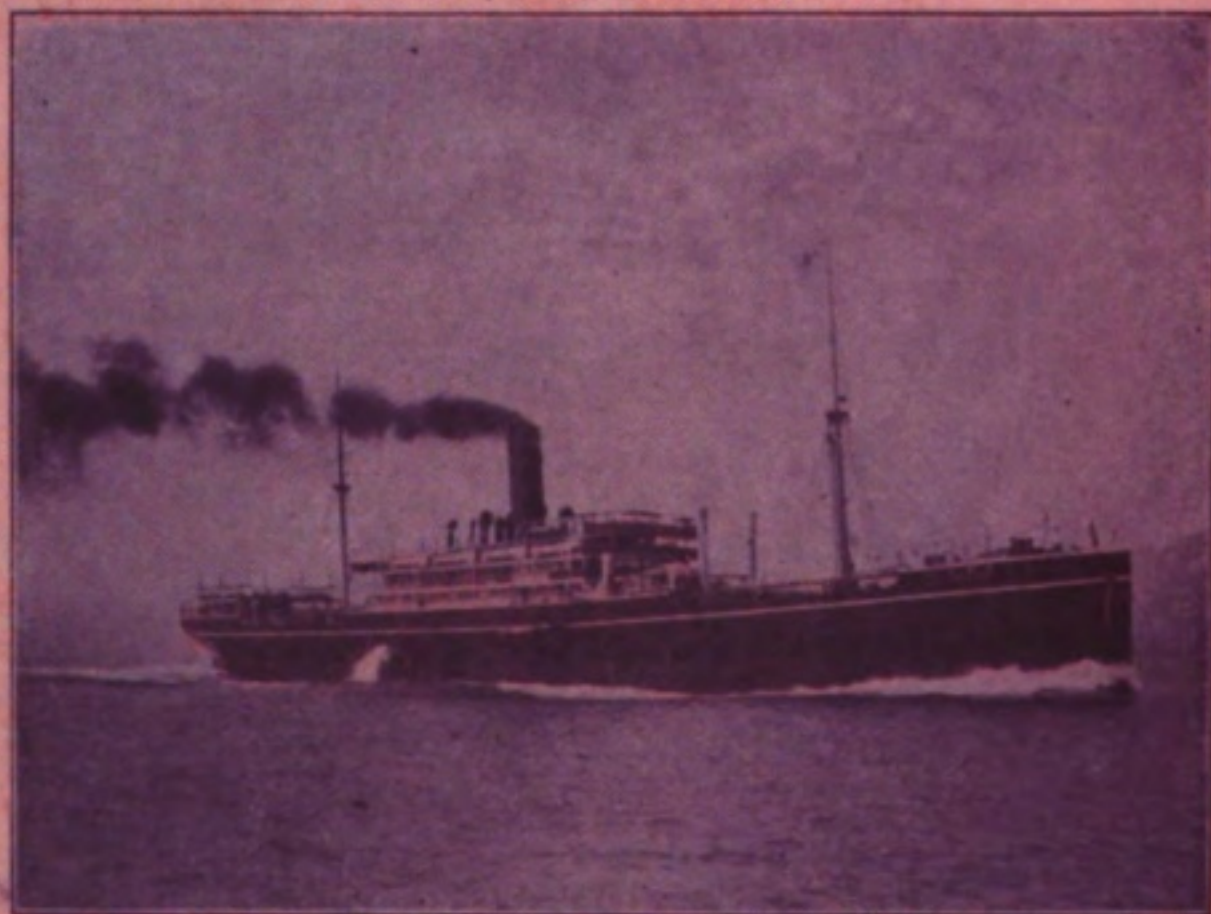
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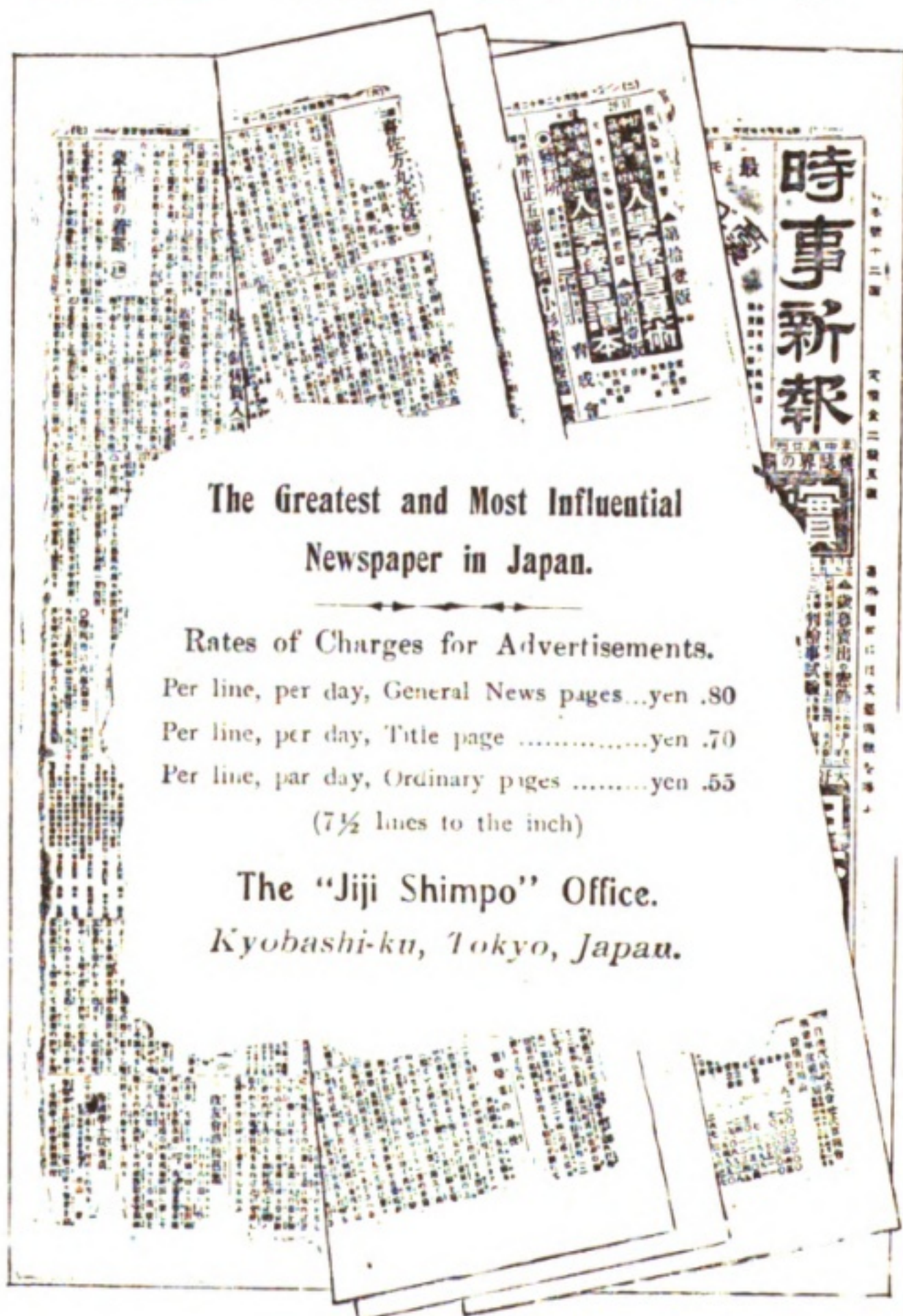
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Complete Cyclopædia of General Information and
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1910

BY

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FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

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WEIGHTS

Kwamme = 1,000 *Momme* = $8\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.

avoir.

Momme = 100 *Fun* = 2.12 drams avoir.

Koku = 40 *Kwamme* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ piculs.

Kin = 160 *Momme* = $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoir.

100 *Kin* = 1 picul. = $133\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoir.

Ounce (Avoir.) = 7.56 *Momme*.

Ounce (Troy) = 8.3 *Momme*.

Pound (avoir.) = 120 *Momme*.

A stone = 1.693 *Kwamme*.

A hundred weight (112 lbs.) = 13.547

Kwamme.

One ton, = 270.950 *Kwamme*.

MEASURES

ARTIZAN' MEASURE (*Kane*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = $11\frac{15}{16}$ inches.

Sun = 10 *Bu* = $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches.

1 yard = 3 *Shaku*.

DRY GOODS (*Kujira*)

Shaku = 10 *Sun* = 1 ft. $2\frac{11}{12}$ inches.

Sun = 10 *Bu* = $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Jo = 10 *Shaku*.

DISTANCE

Ri = 36 *Cho* = 2.44 miles. *Cho* = 60 *Ken*

= 358 feet = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a mile. *Ken*

= 6 *Shaku* = 6 feet.

Shahu = . feet.

MEASURES

LAND (*Tsubo*)

Cho = 10 *Tan* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres. *Tan* = 10

Se. *Se* = 30 *Tsubo*.

Tsubo = 4 square yards.

1 Acre = 1200 *tsubo*,

CAPACITY

Koku = 10 *To* = a little under 5 bushels.

To = 10 *Sho* = $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. *Sho* = 10 *Go*

= a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts ($108\frac{1}{2}$ cub. in.)

Go = 10 *Shaku*. *Shaku* = 10 *Sai*.

Gallon (Ale and beer) = about 2.6 *Sho*.

Gallon (Dry Measure) = 2.426 *Sho*.

Peck, = 4.82 *Sho*. Bushel, = 19.48 *Sho*.

Measure of Length

4 In = 1 Hand.

7.92 In = 1 Link.

18 In = 1 Cubit.

12 In = 1 Foot.

6 Ft. = 1 Fathom.

3 feet = 1 Yard.

$5\frac{1}{2}$ Yds. = 1 Rod or Pole.

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8 Fur. = 1 Mile.

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Yen = 100 *Sen* = about 2 S. = 50 Cents,

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PREFACE.

In many respects the present edition is a great improvement over its predecessors. The improvement is specially marked in the industrial subjects, as Agriculture, Mining and Industry, all on which have been considerably expanded. Then the chapter on Finance was entirely rewritten, the chapters on Social Politics and Public Works were newly added, while all the rest, with only a few exceptions, have been partially rewritten or new matters added to them. A general sketch map of Japan and Korea may prove serviceable. At the same time we must express our regret for the inability to realize the announcement of adding new chapters, as Business Directory, Amusements and Sports, and Tourists Guide. This we found hardly practicable, for to have inserted them would have swollen the number of pages to at least 800 and the inevitable raising of the price. In these circumstances we had to abandon the original scheme and to content ourselves with including only "Sports", in the section of physical culture, and to reserve for some other occasion the devising of suitable measure for fulfilling the promise.

In the compilation of the present edition, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to several high officials in the Government service in getting information, official publications etc., and we are equally grateful to the English papers published in Yokohama, Tokyo and Kobe, for some of the matters quoted here. We must also thank Messrs. K. Gomi, S. Idichi, E. Ishihara, H. Nagaoka, and E. Nedzu for the help they have rendered us in editorial work and in proof reading. It should be added that Mr. Takeda who has been connected with this work from the outset, has left our office.

Tokyo, December, 1909.

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THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK.

DIARY OF 1907-9.

1907

- Dec. 1. Organization of the Imperial Household Ministry of Korea published.
- „ 3. In honor of Mr. Lumieux, Canadian Minister of Labor, the Municipality and business men give a reception at the Peers' Club.
- „ 5. Prince Pu-Lin, Chinese Special Envoy, arrives in Tokyo; leaving on the 13th inst for home.
- „ 7. Launching of the *Chiyo-Maru* at the Mitsubishi yard.
- „ 12. Arrival of Chaimyon, Korean Envoy, at Tokyo.
- „ 16. Appointment of Viscount Yasushi Nomura as the Chief Guardian of Princesses Fumi and Yasu.
Death of Mr. Chu Asai, an artist.
- „ 18. Launching of the torpedo destroyer *Uranami* at Maizuru yard.
- „ 20. The Emperor visits the Korean Prince at the Shiba Detached Palace.
- „ 21. The 24th session of the Imperial Diet convend.
- „ 26. The Korean Envoy leaves Tokyo.
Mr. Lumieux leaves Tokyo for home.
- „ 27. The Emperor personally inspects the cruiser *Tsukuba* at Yokosuka.

- Dec. 28. The Emperor honors the opening ceremony of the Diet with his presence.

1908

- Jan. 10. Prince Fushimi, jr. leaves Shimbashi for Europe.
- „ 11. Viscount Aoki, Ambassador to the U. S. A., is relieved of his post. Baron Takahira, Ambassador to Italy, is transferred to America.
- „ 12. Return of Mr. Tsuzuki, Special Ambassador at the Hague Peace Conference, to Tokyo.
- „ 13. Death of Gaho Hashimoto, the famous artist of Japanese school.
- „ 14. Baron Sakatani and Mr. Yamagata are relieved of their ministerial chairs. Mr. Matsuda, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Hara Home Minister, are respectively appointed as additional post to the chairs of Finance and Communications.
- „ 18. The mass meeting of the Seiyukai.
Dr. Hatoyama leaves the Progressives and joins the Seiyukai.
- „ 19. The mass meeting of the Progressives.
- „ 21. Introduction of the Increased Taxation Bill to the Lower House. The mass

- meeting in Tokyo of all the chambers of commerce throughout the empire.
- Jan. 30. Mr. Yi Taiyon, Minister of the Korean Imperial Household, returns home.
- Feb. 5. The joint mass meeting of business men throughout the Empire and demonstration against the Increased Taxation. The Japanese S.S. *Tatsumaru* is seized by a Chinese warship off the port of Amoy.
- " 5. Viscount Aoki is appointed Privy Councillor.
- " 11. Prince Ito commemorates the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution at his new residence.
- " 13. The Budget passes the House of Representatives.
- " 17. A big fire in Asakusa Park: more than 200 houses destroyed.
- " 22. The House of Peers adopts the Increased Taxation Bill.
- Mar. 5. A great fire at Noda, Shimosa province: over 400 houses destroyed.
- " 6. Dr. Baeltz arrives in Japan. Baron Naoyuki Ando dies.
- " 8. Fire at Niigata, over 1,500 houses destroyed.
- " 12. Commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at the official residence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.
- " 13. Death of Admiral Masanojo Kamimura.
- " 15. The *Tatsu Maru* affairs settled.
- " 16. Laws concerning the increased taxation promulgated. Mr. Bean, Governor-General of Indo-China, is received in audience by the Emperor.
- " 19. Mayors and headmen of towns and village officially rewarded in connection with the Russo-Japanese War.
- " 22. The 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution celebrated by members of Both Houses.
- Mr. Stevens, Adviser to the Korean Court, shot at San Francisco by a Korean fanatic.
- Mar. 25. Appointment of Baron Senge as Minister of Justice, and of Viscount Hotta as Minister of Communications. Launching of the *Mogami* at the Nagasaki yard. Death of Baron Yanesuke Iwasaki and Mr. Stevens.
- " 27. The closing ceremony of the Imperial Diet.
- " 31. Prince Ito returns to his post at Seoul.
- Apr. 3. Prince Arisugawa, jr., dies at Yedajima.
- " 4. The Crown Prince proceeds to Yamaguchi and Tokushima prefectures.
- " 9. Snow continues to fall from previous night reaching 6 or 7 inches deep at Tokyo.
- " 11. Death of Count Matsura.
- " 19. Return of the Crown Prince to Tokyo.
- " 30. Nuptials of Prince Takeda and Princess Tsune solemnized. Sinking of the cruiser *Mutsushima* at the Pescadores owing to the explosion of magazine.
- May 1. The Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg promoted to Embassy, and Baron Motono to the Ambassador.
- " 2. Prince Yamashina dies.
- " 4. A fire at Naoyetsu, over 700 houses burnt down.
- " 5. The Emperor grants a donation of Y. 30,000 to the Waseda University. Signing of the American-Japanese arbitration agreement.
- " 8. Mr. Kohei Sufu, Gov. of Kanagawa, is created a Baron.
- " 15. General election of the members of the Lower House.
- " 17. Death of Marquis Toku-

- gawa, formerly Lord of Nagoya.
- May 20. The Emperor visits the Military Accountants School.
- „ 23. The Empress is present at the general meeting of the Ladies' Patriotic Association held at Aoyama.
- „ 25. Death of Mr. Iwai, Chief of the Formosan Administration Bureau.
- „ 27. The Emperor proceeds to the Military Cadets' School. General Nogi ordered to Manchuria. Celebration of the 4th Anniversary of the Japan Sea Battle. The Crown Prince honors the occasion with his presence.
- „ 30. The Emperor proceeds to the Military Preparatory School.
- „ 31. The joint mass meeting of the Tokyo Lawyers' Association; Dr. T. Okamura elected President of the Association.
- Jun. 1. The 16th general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society at Hibiya park, the Empress is presented on the occasion.
- „ 4. The joint mass meeting of Agriculture and Industrial Banks. The Emperor grants a donation of 300,000 yen to the Military and Naval Club.
- „ 5. The Empress proceeds to the Girls' Higher Normal School.
- „ 6. Appointment of Baron Chinda as Ambassador to Germany, Baron G. Hayashi as Ambassador to Italy, Mr. H. Ijūin as Minister to China, Mr. Ishii as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other changes in the Foreign Office. Launching of the Volunteer *Sakura-Maru* at Nagasaki.
- Jun. 8. Hail-storm at Tokyo in the afternoon. The joint mass meeting of the chambers of commerce throughout the country.
- „ 10. Unveiling of the monument for Russian Officers and men killed at Port Arthur.
- „ 12. Arrival of Drs. Koch and Sieman.
- „ 14. The opening ceremony of the Disabled Soldiers Home. Suicide of Bizan Kawakami, the novelist.
- „ 18. Mr. Sakuya Yoshida appointed Minister to Siam.
- „ 23. Death of Doppo Kunikida, the novelist.
- „ 25. Dr. Koch received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 26. Mr. Loudon, Dutch Minister, presents to the Emperor the letter relieving him of his post.
- „ 29. Big fire at Niitsu, Niigata Prefecture, 450 houses destroyed.
- July 1. Death of Mr. Iken Kojima.
- „ 3. Municipalization of the Tokyo Electric Rly. rejected by the Government.
- „ 4. Resignation of the Saionji Cabinet. Mr. Hidaka, Chamberlain to His Majesty, despatched to Seoul to ask Prince Ito about the Cabinet change.
- „ 8. The Empress proceeds to the Deaf and Dumb School. Mr. Bankmeteff, Russian Minister, presents His Majesty with the letter relieving of his post. His successor Mr. Malevitch, Ambassador, arrives in Tokyo.
- „ 11. Graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Imperial University; honored with the Emperor's presence. Mr. Hidaka, Chamberlain, returns from Seoul.

- Jul. 12. The Emperor calls Marquis Katsura and summons the elder statesmen.
- „ 13. Commencement ceremony of the Kyoto Imperial University; Prince Higashi-Fushimi is present.
- „ 14. The Katsura Cabinet organized. Mayor Ozaki tenders his resignation. The *Miye-Maru* is transported to Nikolaiesk.
- „ 15. Mr. Malevitch, new Russian Ambassador, received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 17. Appointment of Mr. N. Oshikawa as Vice-Minister of Agr. & Com.; and of Mr. Wakatsuki as Vice-Minister of Finance.
- „ 20. Dr. K. Ichiki appointed Vice-Minister of Home-Affairs; Mr. E. Kamei, Inspector-General of Metropolitan-Police; and Mr. Arimatsu, Director of the Police Affairs Bureau.
- „ 21. Mr. Sawayanagi, Vice-Minister of Education, resigns, and Mr. Okada succeeds him.
- „ 24. Prince Ito arrives in Tokyo and proceeds to the Imperial Palace. Mr. Tsuzuki resigns his post as Chief Secretary of the Privy Council, and Mr. Kingoro Kawamura succeeds him.
- „ 26. General Prince Fushimi returns to Tokyo.
- „ 27. Count Komura, Ambassador at London, is recalled and leaves London with Mr. Wakatsuki.
- „ 28. Concerning the *Miye-Maru*, affairs, Consul Nomura lays a protest with the Russian Governor-General.
- „ 31. Exchange of ratifications of the Consular Convention between Japan and Holland.
- Mr. Hu Weite, new Chinese Minister, arrives in Tokyo.
- Aug. 2. Return of the Training Squadron.
- „ 3. Mr. Tsuzuki is created a Baron.
- „ 6. Exchange of ratifications of the Trade-Mark convention between Japan and America.
- „ 7. Promotion of Lieut. Generals H. Inouye and H. Okubo to full Generals, and of Vice-Admiral S. Hidaka to full Admiral.
- „ 13. Publication of the American Japanese Agreement on the right of Industrial and Literary works in China and Korea.
- „ 15. Mr. Murakami, chief of the Naval Paymaster's Bureau, resigns, and Mr. Fukunaga succeeds him.
- „ 17. Captain and men of the *Miye-maru* are discharged.
- „ 19. Death of Mr. Taizo Miyoshi, ex-president of Supreme Court.
- „ 24. Mr. Kei Hara starts on a tour in Europe and America.
- „ 26. Return of Count Komura to Tokyo.
- „ 27. Count Komura appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs. Regulations of the Oriental Colonization Bank published.
- „ 29. The Katsura Cabinet publishes its opinions on the readjustment of the state finance.
- „ 31. Postponement of the Grand Exhibition of Japan published.
- Sep. 1. Issue of the Imperial Rescript on the postponement of the Grand Exhibition of Japan.
- „ 2. Baron Dairoku Kikuchi appointed President of the Imperial Kyoto University.
- „ 4. Viscount Kaneko, President of the Grand Exhibition of

- Japan, relieved of the post at his request.
- Sep. 10. Sheng Ihui, Chinese Commissioner, arrives in Tokyo.
- „ 11. The Japan China forestry agreement signed.
- „ 12. The America-Japanese arbitration treaty published. Mr. T. Kato appointed Ambassador to England.
- „ 13. Arrival of Mr. Li Yongku, President of the Il Chin Hoi, in Tokyo.
- „ 16. Baron Hayashi, Ambassador to Rome, leaves Shimbashi for his post.
- „ 18. Baron Chinda, Ambassador to Germany, leaves Shimbashi.
- „ 19. The Governor-General of Kiao-chau Bay arrives in Tokyo.
- „ 22. Mr. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, re-appointed.
- „ 30. Mr. Hioki appointed Minister to Chile.
- Oct. 2. Mr. Loomis, Chief American Commissioner for the Grand Exhibition, arrives in Japan.
- „ 6. Marshal Marquis Nozu granted Grant Order and Grant Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. Marquis Kuroda re-elected Vice-President of the House of Peers.
- „ 7. Sale of *pori mutuel* prohibited.
- „ 8. Viscount Sone resigns his post as Director of the Horse Administration Bureau, and Viscount Terauchi, Minister of War, succeeds.
- „ 10. The Nanki Bunko (library) opens.
- „ 11. Arrival of Tang Shaoi in Tokyo.
- „ 12. Arrival of American businessmen, Mr. Dolman and 56 others, by the *Tenyo-Maru*.
- „ 14. Imperial Rescript against tendency to extravagance, luxury and speculation promulgated.
- Oct. 18. Arrival of the American Fleet at Yokohama. Death of Marshal Marquis Nozu.
- „ 19. Admiral Sperry, U. S. A. Navy, comes up to Tokyo.
- „ 20. Admiral Sperry is received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 22. Reception of the officers and men of the American Fleet by the Tokyo municipality at Hibiya Park.
- „ 23. Admiral Sperry leaves Tokyo.
- „ 24. Celebration at Taipeh of completion of trunk railway in Formosa. Baron Sakatani returns from abroad.
- „ 25. The American Fleet leaves Japan.
- „ 26. Death of Admiral Viscount Enomoto.
- „ 27. Sheng Ihui leaves Tokyo.
- Nov. 4. Arrival of Marquis Guiccioli, Italian Ambassador, in Tokyo.
- „ 5. Return of Lieut.-Gen. Okazaki of the 13th Division, from Korea. Mr. Loomis leaves for home.
- „ 8. Marriage of Prince Miyeko Arisugawa with the son and heir of Prince Keiki Tokugawa.
- „ 9. The Emperor leaves Tokyo to attend the Grand Military Manœuvres at the Kwansai districts.
- „ 10. The Crown Prince personally inspects the *Sakura-Maru*.
- „ 12. Arrival of Dr. Sven Hedin in Japan.
- „ 13. Close of the Grand Military Manœuvres. Death of Princess Kwachō. The Chino-Japanese Railway Convention concluded. The question of the Kirin-Changchun and Hsinmintun-Mukden lines settled.

- Nov. 20. The Emperor returns to Tokyo.
- „ 22. The 25th anniversary of the establishment of the German Association School. The director and others decorated by the German Emperor.
- „ 25. Marquis Guiccioli, Italian Ambassador, proceeds to the Imperial Palace and presents credentials.
- „ 26. Mr. Manjiro Inagaki, Minister to Spain, dies at his post.
Dr. Hedin leaves Tokyo.
- „ 27. First meeting of the British Association at the Imperial Hotel; Sir Claude McDonald elected President.
- Dec. 3. Loss of the Denzu-in temple by fire.
- „ 5. Organization of the Railway Board and appointment of its President and other officials published.
- „ 10. Creation of the Reserve Squadrons and Rear-Admirals Nomoto, Yat-ushiro, Ide and Takagi appointed Commanders respectively at Kure, Yokosuka, Sasebo and Maizuru.
Marchioness Nabeshima, Director of the Ladies Patriotic Association, and others rewarded in connection with the Russo-Japanese war.
- „ 12. Mr. Shinji Tsuji created a Baron.
25th anniversary of the establishment of the Teikoku Kyoiku-kai (Imperial Education Association) celebrated.
Death of General Okazawa Chief Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty.
Publication of the Mexican-Japanese treaty.
- „ 17. Ambassador Kato leaves Shimbashi for England.
Death of General Baron Hikaru Inouye at Kyoto.
- Dec. 19. Appointment of Mr. Zeko Nakamura as President, and Mr. Shimbei Kunisawa as Vice-President, of the South Manchuria Railway Co.
- „ 21. Great change among Generals and Divisional Commanders.
Death of Mr. Shuntei Toyabe, editor of the Magazine "Sun."
- „ 22. 25th session of the Imperial Diet begins sitting. Messrs. Haseba and Koedzuka elected President and Vice-President respectively.
- „ 27. Great fire at Ashio: over 100 houses destroyed.
- „ 28. Appointment of Lieut.-General Usagawa to the presidency, and Mr. Y-shiwaru to the Vice Presidency, of the Oriental Development Co.
- „ 30. Jan Helman van Coymann, proceeds to the Imperial Court and presents his credentials to His Majesty.
- 1909.
- Jan. 2. Agitation of Tokyo citizens against the increasing of the tramway fare.
- „ 5. Death of Mr. Kotaro Noritake, editor of the "Tokyo Keizai Zasshi."
- „ 6. Mr. Adamoez, Austrian Ambassador, proceeds to the Imperial Palace to present the letter relieving him of the post.
- „ 7. Korean Emperor leaves on an inspection tour through southern Korea.
- „ 11. The Hokkaido Prefectural Office at Sapporo destroyed by fire.
- „ 13. Princess Nashimoto leaves Yokohama by the S. S. *Kamo-maru* for Europe.
Korean Emperor returns from his tour.
- „ 14. Appointment of Lieut.-General S. Nakamura as Chief Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty;

- and of Lieut.-General K. Uchiyama as Commander of the 15th Division.
- Jan. 15. The Education Minister issues an instruction about moral education.
- " 21. Application for the increased fare of the Tokyo Tramway Co. rejected.
- " 23. Death of Viscount Y. Nomura, Privy Councillor.
- " 27. General Hasegawa returns from Korea.
- Feb. 1. Arrival at Tokyo of Narasimha Wadiyao, younger brother of the King of Mysore, India.
- " 2. Death of Viscount F. Tanaka, Privy Councillor.
- " 3. Return of the Korean Emperor from his tour in Northern Korea.
- " 8. Marquis Hachisuka, Count Kabayama and Kagawa appointed Court Councillors.
- " 11. 10th anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution celebrated at the promotion of the Tokyo Municipality.
- " 12. Commemoration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance at the residence of Count Komura.
- " 18. Death of Viscount Dr. T. Hashimoto.
- " 19. The Prince of Mysore leaves Tokyo for home.
- " 20. 53rd general meeting of the Bank of Japan. Inauguration of the Japanese legation in Chile. Return of Mr. K. Hara from abroad.
- " 22. Arrival of Korean Envoy Min. Pyong-hyok and Court ladies in Tokyo.
- " 23. Viscount Ogyu and Baron Tsuzuki appointed Privy Councillors.
- " 27. The Progressives expel, Mr. Inukai.
- Mar. 1. Death of Privy Councillor Baron Honda.
- Appointment of Vice-Admiral Arima as Commander of the Sasebo Naval Station; and of Vice-Admiral Uryu as member of the Admirals' Council.
- Opening of the Japanese Consulate in Batavia.
- The Japanese Consulate at Odessa is closed.
- Mar. 3. The demonstration of weavers at the Kinki-kan. The Japanese Consulate at Moscow is opened.
- " 4. Princess Takeda delivered of a Prince.
- " 8. Baron Culmburg, new Austrian Ambassador, arrives in Tokyo.
- " 14. Departure of the training ships *Aso* and *Noyori* from Yokohama for America.
- " 16. General Kuroki is put on the retired list.
- " 17. A heavy snow-fall at Tokyo.
- " 18. Austria Ambassador Baron Culmburg presents his Credentials to His Majesty.
- " 10. Bankruptcy of Fujimoto bill broker at Osaka.
- " 24. Princess Kuni leaves for Europe.
- " 25. Closing ceremony of the 25 session of the Diet.
- " 26. Arrival of Mr. William Skinner, delegate of American Silk Industry Guild.
- " 28. 50th anniversary of the death of Li Kamon-no-kami celebrated.
- " 29. Baron Senge elected President of the Tokyo Street Rly. Co.
- Apr. 1. The Zōjōji temple destroyed by fire.
- " 2. Russo-Japanese Convention on the Railway and Steamship through service signed.
- " 5. Annual meeting of the Ladies' Patriotic Association at Hibiya park.
- " 6. Dr. Manes, German scholar

- of insurance, arrives in Tokyo.
- Apr. 9. The joint meeting of the bankers' clearing houses.
- „ 10. Explosion at a rifle shop, Imahashi, Osaka.
- „ 11. Messrs. Isomura and Akiyama, Director of the Japan Sugar Refinery Co., arrested.
- „ 13. Demise of Rev. Shaku Unsho.
Death of Koki Namma.
Reception of Mr. Skinner at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
- „ 15. A number of M.P.'s. arrested in connection with the Sugar Co. scandal.
- „ 17. Viscount Hotta expelled from the Kenkyu-kai party of Peers' House.
Departure of Prince Fushimi to represent His Majesty at the Imperial Obsequies of China.
- „ 20. Completion of the torpedo-destroyer *Isonami* at Maizuru.
- „ 22. Arrival of the Korean tourist party, 94 in all, in Tokyo.
- „ 25. Opening ceremony of the Miike Harbor, Chikugo province.
- „ 26. The Imperial banquet of cherry-viewing at the Shiba Detached Palace: T. I. M. the Emperor and Empress present.
- „ 28. Marriage of Prince Kitashirakawa and Princess Kane; Count Sasaki promoted to Marquis.
Arrival of British Chinese Squadron in Yokohama.
- May 1. Vice-Admiral Lampton, Commanding British Chinese Squadron, arrives in Tokyo.
- „ 2. Marquis Inouye gives a garden party in congratulation of his recovery.
4. The Bank of Japan lowers interest.
- May. 6. Promulgation of the new newspaper regulations.
The 3rd Squadron of the American Pacific Fleet enters Yokohama.
- „ 8. Part of class room of the Higher Commercial School destroyed by fire.
20 M.P.'s. in connection with the Sugar Co. scandal, proved guilty at the preliminary examination.
- „ 10. Death of Futabatei Hasegawa, novelist.
- „ 11. The city of Kobe loan successfully floated.
- „ 13. Generals Hasegawa, Nishi and Kawamura appointed special Military Inspectors.
Eruption of Mt. Tarumaye, Hokkaido,
- „ 17. Arrival of Rear-Admiral Harper, commanding the American Squadron, in Tokyo.
- „ 19. Graduation ceremony of the Naval college in the presence of the Emperor.
Prince Fushimi returns to Tokyo from China.
The loan of the Keihin Electric Co. concluded.
Mr. James Smith, Governor-General of the Philippines, arrives in Tokyo.
- „ 21. Mr. Chirol, foreign editor of the *Times*, & Mr. Morrison, Peking Correspondent arrived in Tokyo.
- „ 22. Arrival of Mr. Fairbanks, ex-U. S. Vice-President, and Mrs. Fairbanks in Tokyo.
- „ 23. A big fire at Yokosuka.
- „ 24. The teaching of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School resumed.
- „ 25. The first public trial of the accused in connection with the Japan Sugar Co. scandal.
- „ 26. Mr. Fairbanks received in audience by the Emperor.

- May 27. Unveiling of the statues of Admirals Saigo, Kawamura and Nire in the compound of the Naval Department.
- „ 29. The first general meeting of the International journalists association at the Imperial Hotel.
Messrs. Chirol and Morrison received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 31. Prince Fushimi appointed honorary President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Messrs. Chirol and Morrison leave for Korea.
General meeting of the Japan Sugar Refinery Co.
- Jun. 1. Death of Marquis Norimasa Ikeda, formerly Lord of Okayama.
- „ 2. Inauguration of the *Kokuji-ka* (National Sporting Hall). Death of Viscount T. Kikawa, formerly Lord of Iwakuni.
- „ 7. An accident in the Body Guard Engineer battalion at Akabane; many casualties, including Major Sasaki, commanding.
- „ 14. Viscount Sone appointed Resident-General in succession to Prince Ito; and the latter made President of the Privy Council.
- „ 16. Count Tanaka, Minister of Imperial Household, relieved of his office; and Prince Iwakura appointed his successor.
- „ 18. Viscount Sone leaves for his post.
- „ 19. Re-election of officers of the Teikoku Gakushi Kai-in; Baron Kikuchi elected President.
- „ 20. Unveiling of the statue of the late Dr. Hashimoto in the premises of the Red Cross Hospital.
- „ 24. Recognition of merits of the Army stationed in Korea published.
- Jun. 26. Death of Count Shimadzu, ex-Lord of Sadowara.
- „ 29. Arrival of Russian students' tourist party in Tokyo.
- „ 30. Princess Kan-in delivered of a girl.
- Jul. 1. 50th anniversary of the opening of Yokohama.
Prince Hsai Chong, Chinese Envoy, arrives in Tokyo.
Prince Ito leaves for Korea.
- „ 2. Prince Hsai Cheng received in audience by the Emperor.
- „ 3. The Supreme Court passes final judgment on the accused in connection with the Sugar Co. scandal.
- „ 6. Mr. Zumoto leaves for America.
Viscount Hotta publishes a declaration.
- „ 8. Prince Hsai, Chinese envoy, leaves Tokyo.
- „ 9. Baron de Marchi, new Argentine Minister, arrives at Yokohama.
- „ 10. The Emperor honours the graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Imperial University with his presence.
- „ 11. Finding of the preliminary examination as to the directors of the Japan Sugar Co. scandal published. Dr. Sako, ex-president, commits suicide.
- „ 14. The Emperor proceeds to the graduation ceremony of the Peers' School.
- „ 15. The Fuji Cotton Spinning Factory adopts a resolution increasing its capital to 8,000,000 yen.
- „ 17. South American-Japanese Association and Asiatic Fine-Arts Investigation Association organized.
- „ 19. Return of Prince Ito to Oiso.
- „ 20. Prince Ito received in

- audience by the Emperor.
The China exploitation company organized.
- Jul. 22. Lieut.-Gen. (ret.) Yanya, President of the Japan Marine Products Co., convicted at the preliminary examination and deprived of his title and rank.
Death of Eiko Satake, artist.
- " 24. Publication of the memorandum of the Japan-Korea convention.
Creation of electric and post saving bureaux in the Dept. of communications
- " 26. Prince Ito appointed the President of the Korean Crown Prince's Education Board.
- " 27. Provisions of the Central Bank of Korea published.
- " 28. By-elections of M.P.'s. in several prefectures.
- " 29. Prince and Princess Nashimoto return from Europe.
- " 30. The Commercial and Industrial Bureau in the Dept. of Commerce and Agriculture, divided into two Bureaux.
- " 31. Organization of the Temporary Military Airship Investigation Commission.
A conflagration at Osaka, 11,365 houses destroyed.
- Aug. 1. Korean Crown Prince starts on a tour through North-Eastern Japan with Prince Ito.
- " 2. A big fire at Niigata. Promotion of Major-Generals I. Murata, F. Tanida, S. Iguchi, A. Saisho, K. Otani, S. Fujii, K. Akiyama & G. Nagaoka to Lieut.-Generals, and Colonel's M. Kato, T. Kakizaki, K. Tachibana & S. Yokota to Major-Generals.
- Aug. 6. The Government announced to Chinese Government to proceed with the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway.
- " 7. Training Squadron returned to Yokosuka.
- " 10. The Tokyo Local Court's judgment on the sugar scandal M.P.'s. is confirmed at the Appeal Court.
Home Office issues regulations sternly forbidding all quasi-lottery affairs.
- " 12. The Bank of Japan lowered the rate of interest.
- " 14. Earthquake in Omi & Mino prefectures, 1,912 houses destroyed and 199 persons killed or wounded.
- " 17. Businessmen going to America on invitation are honored by the Emperor with luncheon at the Shiba palace.
- " 18. The Oriental Exploitation Co. established. Supplementary Agreement of the Kirin-Chang-chung Rly. loan signed. Count Futaba dies.
- " 19. The Japanese Businessmen start for America.
The Antung-Mukden Rly. convention signed.
- " 20. Explosion of the Hirakata magazine near Osaka, destroying many houses.
- " 22. The Emperor & Empress grant Yen 1,500 as relief to the sufferers by the late earthquake in Omi and Mino prefectures.
- " 23. Korean Crown Prince returns to Tokyo.
- " 26. The Airship Investigation Committee appointed.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY.

JAPAN is situated between $21^{\circ} 45'$ and $50^{\circ} 46'$ N. latitude and $119^{\circ} 18'$ and $156^{\circ} 32'$ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Kyushu, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, Formosa, and Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° Lat. and about six hundred smaller ones, of which Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji, and the four archipelagoes of the Pescadores, Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara Bonin) and Okinawa (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper is a collective title for all the territory exclusive of Formosa, with its adjoining islands, and Karafuto.

AREA.

Japan covers 27,062 sq. ri exclusive Karafuto, distributed as follows:—

	Area (sq. ri.)
Honshū (with outlying islands)	14,571.12
Hokkaido (with outlying islands)	5,083.87
Kyushu (with outlying islands)	2,618.54
Shikoku (with outlying islands) ..	1,180.67
Formosa	2,324.11
Chishima (31 islands).....	1,011.49
Okinawa (55 islands)	156.91
Ogasawara (20 islands)	4.50
Awajishima	36.69
Sado	56.33
Oki	21.89
Iki	8.63
Tsushima	44.72
Hōkotō (Pescadores).....	7.99
Total	27,126.46

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

MOUNTAINS.—The land is mountainous and volcanic, and it is traversed by two chains one of which comes from Saghalien and the other from China via Formosa. The two chains encounter at the middle of Honshu, producing rugged upheavals popularly known among foreign mountaineers as “Japanese Alps.” These rugged ranges divide Honshu into two main sections, “Southern Japan” and “Northern Japan,” which present striking contrast geographically and politically. Peaks standing prominent in this district are Fuji, Norikuragatake, Ontake, Yarigatake, Iwo-san, Aka-iwa-san, etc.

The following are the principal mountain peaks measuring above 8,000 feet:—

Name of Mountain.	ft.
Niitaka (Mt. Morrison in Formosa).....	13,020
Fuji	12,387
Akaishi-san (Shinano).....	10,214
Yarigatake.....	10,204
Shirane-san (Kai)	10,212
Ontake (Shinano)	10,128
Shiraumagatake	9,920
Komagatake (Kai)	9,905
Senjoga-take	9,769
Dairenge-san (Etchū)	9,871
Renge-san (Shinano and Etchu)	9,683
Shakujō-gatake (Shinano) ...	9,240
Yatsugatake (Kai)	9,116
Norikura (Hida and Shinano)	9,109
Ilakusan (Kaga)	8,947
Azuma-san (Shinano)	8,907
Jizogatake (Kai)	8,757
Koshi-dake (Kai, Shinano, Musashi)	8,553

Kimpu-san (Kai)	8,549
Tateshinayama (Shinano) ...	8,319
Hoyei-zan (Suruga)	8,233
Asama-yama (Shinano).....	8,230
Nikkō-san (Shimotsuke)	8,196

Besides Niitaka mentioned above, there are in Formosa six peaks, standing above 10,000 ft. and four above 8,000 ft.

RIVERS.—Rivers are necessarily short in length and of rapid current, as the distance between the mountain chains that traverse the centre to form water sheds and the coast is necessarily limited.

Rivers above 40 *ri* in length are as follows:—

Name of River.	Length. <i>ri</i> .
Ishikari	110
Shinano	94
Toné	82
Kitakami.....	79
Teshio	74
Mogami	62
Yoshino	60
Fuji	59
Kiso	59
Imizu	58
Tenryu.....	55
Tokachi	53
Abukuma.....	50
Kii	47
Onga.....	43

LAKES AND PONDS.—These inland basins of water are generally of volcanic or seismic origin. Lake Biwa is the largest, covering 81 sq. *ri* and measuring 5 *ri* east-west. 16 *ri* north south and 73 *ri* in circumference. Lake Suwa, Lake Hakone, Lake Haruna, Lake Chuzenji are all noted mountain lakes.

PLAINS.—Though mountainous, Japan is not poor in plains of Tertiary or Quarternary formation. Hokkaido contains seven such plains, namely Tokachi (893 million sq. *tsubo*) Ishikari (578 mil. sq. *tsubo*), Kushiro (1,474 mil.). Nemuro (380 mil.), Kitami (279 mil.), Hidaka (230 mil.), and Teshio (217 mil.). Then in Honshu there are Echigo

plain, Sendai plain, Kwantō plain with Tokyo and Yokohama in it and supporting about 6 million souls, Mino-Owari plain supporting 1½ million souls, Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe in it and feeding over 2½ million people, and Tsukushi plain in Kyushu, which supplies 67 percent of the coal produced in Japan.

COAST AND SEAS.—The Pacific or outer coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea or inner coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 4,225 *ri* against 1,155 *ri* of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 1,311 *ri* and the other only 651 *ri*. The sea on the Pacific coast is very deep and the bed deepens quite abruptly, culminating at a place not far from the eastern coast of Northern Japan in the Tuscarora depression of not less than 4,655 fathoms, the deepest sea-bed in the world. On the other hand the depth of the Japan Sea averages only 1,200 fathoms and the deepest bed lies nearer the continent. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e. from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inuboye not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, Bay of Sendai and Bay of Matsushima, while it is rich in small indentations forming coves, fiords or lochs. The southern coast of Honshu, extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu, abounds in large indentations many of which furnish excellent anchorage. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Owari, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii, Bay of Osaka, Gulf of Tosa, etc. not to mention the Inland Sea which may practically be regarded as one large inland basin.

The Inland Sea, of world wide renown on account of its charming scenes, measures 1,325 square miles, 410,000 metres in length and 90,000 metres wide in the widest part, its coast lines aggregating 700 miles.

The water is as deep as 68 fathoms at the deepest part. The sea communicates with the outer sea by four straits all very narrow, making the sea within highly secure against any hostile operation. The Shimonoseki strait of only 1,000 metres wide guards the west, the Hayatomo strait of 12,000 metres guards the south-west, while the east and south-east are guarded respectively by Yura strait measuring 50 metres and Naruto strait of 1,000 metres.

The western coast, i.e. coast facing China, of Honshu, is also very much indented, and it was to this shore that the old civilization was first introduced from the opposite coast of China. The three promontories of Kizuki, Shimabara and Nomo enclose one large bay on which are situated Nagasaki, Sasebo and other anchorages. Ariake Bay, Yatsushiro Bay and Kagoshima Bay are other indentations found on this coast.

The Japan Sea coast is well indented only along the northern coast of Kyushu. Three bays, Hakata, Karatsu and Imari, are formed on the coast. The islands of Iki and Tsushima lie between it and the southern extremity of Korean Peninsula, between which and Tsushima exists narrow strait of only 47,000 metres wide and shallow in depth. The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by depression of land and the action of waves and wind. Shimuzi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the Admiralty Port of Maizuru, Miyazu, Tsuruga etc. One interesting geographical

feature is that with two indentations lying on the Pacific the Gulf forms the most constricted neck of Honshu. Between Maizuru and Bay of Osaka the distance, as the crow flies, is reduced to only 80,000 metres, and this is also the distance between Tsuruga and the Bay of Ise. Between Tsuruga and Osaka the distance is 125,000 metres, but as Lake Biwa and some other lakes and also rivers lie in the intervening space, the length of the terra firma section is considerably reduced. It is conceivable therefore that in some remote future the Pacific and Japan Sea coast may become connected by a canal.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru promontory the indentation formed by Noto promontory may be mentioned, whatever other inlets found being insignificant and at best forming river ports. The Gulf of Mutsu is separated from Oshima promontory lying opposite by Tsugaru strait measuring about 20,000 metres wide. The gulf measure 60,000 metres by 40,000 metres, and possesses a depth of 20 fathoms.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better as to advantage of anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediments brought down by rivers. Volcanic Bay and Oshima promontory, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending precipitously with deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadore group enclose between themselves an important anchorage.

COAST-LINE.

The coast is well indented. Against the total area of 27,126.4³ sq. *ri* approximately the coast-line measures 7,423.47 *ri*, or at the rate of

1 *ri* to every 3.65 surface *ri*. The percentage of coast-line of the principal islands makes this list.—

	Total Length in ri	Area per 1 ri coast-line.
Honshu.....	2,475.46	4.8
Kyushu	1,846.86	5.3
Shikoku	675.81	1.7
Hokkaido (except Kuriles) ...	650.48	8.0
Formosa (except Pescadores)...	313.67	6.4

Thirty six harbors are open to the call of foreign steamers, these being as follows:—

Opened in		Opened in	
1859	Yokohama (Honshu)	1907	Nagoya (Honshu)
1868	Kobe "	1899	Moji (Kyushu)
1859	Nagasaki "	"	Hakata "
1867	Niigata "	"	Karatsu "
1865	Hakodate "	"	Kuchinotsu "
1899	Osaka "	"	Misumi "
"	Yokkaichi "	"	Izuhara, (Tsushima) "
"	Shimonoseki "	"	Sasuma " "
"	Taketoyo "	"	Shikami " "
"	Shimizu "	1906	Suminoe (Hizen.) "
"	Tsuruga "	1899	Nawa (Luchoo)
"	Nanao "	"	Otaru (Hokkaido)
"	Fushiki "	"	Kushiro "
"	Sakai "	"	Muroran "
"	Hamada "	"	Keelung (Formosa)
"	Miyadzu "	"	Tamsui "
1901	Itozaki "	"	Takow "
1906	Aomori "	"	Anping "

WIND.

During the colder season beginning with September and ending April Japan is visited by northern and western winds coming from the Continent, due to the fact that the atmospheric pressure is low in the Pacific, i.e. 750 mil., while in Japan the average pressure record is 722 mil., a difference of 22 mil. The wind in this season is therefore strong. During the warmer season extending from May to September, the pressure in the Pacific rises to 767 mil. while that in Japan falls to 750, a difference of 17. South western wind of weak force therefore prevails during this season. In general Suttun in Hokkaido is visited by the strongest wind of all places

in Japan, the average being not less than 9 metres per second. Then follow Soya, Akita, Choshi, Yokosuka, etc. On the other hand Izuhara in Tsushima, Kumamoto, Gifu and Tokachi are least exposed to strong wind, the average velocity being not more than 2 metres per wind second. The most striking fact about wind in Japan is the periodic visit of typhoon which generally originates from the vicinity of Luzon. There are different varieties of typhoon as classified according to place of origin and direction of passage. They generally visit Japan between June and October and their velocity ranges from 5 to 60 miles an hour.

TYPHOONS.

Since '84 typhoons have visited Japan seventeen times, mentioning only those cases when the atmospheric pressure fell to 720 m.m. or below. These typhoons are tabulated as follows:—

TYPHOONS DURING THE LAST 25 YEARS.

Date	Pressure	Route
Sept. 15, '84	716	Came from off Shikoku and devastated Hamamatsu, Suruga, Tōtōmi, Musashi, Hitachi, etc.
Aug. 30, '88	717	Came from Luchu, and traversed Hokuroku, and O-u districts.
Sept. 11, '89	717	Came from Luchu, and traversed Ise, Mino, Owari, Shinano, Echigo, reaching southern parts of Hokkaido.
Oct. 22, '89	718	Came from Manchuria and emerged at Pacific via middle Hokkaido.
Sept. 14, '91	713	Came from Luchu and touched northern part of Kyushu.
July 24, '95	713	Came from O-hima, Kagoshima; and visited Nagasaki, turned eastward in southern part of Japan Sea, and emerged in Pacific Ocean after crossing Echigo and O-u.
Aug. 21, '95	719	Crossed Kyushu south to north, advanced northeasterly in Japan Sea, to reach Hokkaido.
Sept. 7, '95	717	Came from Eastern Sea, China, passed Formosa, Kyushu, Sanyo, and San-in districts, to advance to northern part of Hokkaido via Japan Sea.
Aug. 18, '96	719	Cut across Shikoku and western Honshu, to proceed to Manchuria.
Aug. 30, '96	715	Reached Honshu at Kii, and entered Japan Sea via Kyoto-Osaka districts.
Sept. 6, '98	719	Ran north-asterly off Kii, landed near Hamamatsu, and after devastating Pacific side of middle Honshu, reached eastern part of Hokkaido.
July 7, '99	717	Landed at southern extremity of Kyushu, to run across eastern half of the island, and to enter Japan Sea via Suwo.
Sept. 17, '01	718	Came from south of Luchu archipelago, entered Eastern Sea, China; entered Japan Sea via Korean strait, and enter Pacific Ocean.
Aug. 10, '02	720	Came from between Formosa and Luchu archipelago, cut across northern Kyushu, entered Island Sea, and emerged at Japan Sea via Okayama and Tajima.
July 30, '03	719	Came from south of Luchu archipelago, advanced northeasterly to reach Korea and finally Siberian coast.
Aug. 10, '05	711	Came from south of Luchu, passed Korean strait, turned easterly in O-u districts, to enter Pacific Ocean.

Aug. 11, '05 712 Came from south of Luchu, archipelago, turned easterly at Oshima, off Izu, and proceeded northeasterly via Hachijo island.

LATE FROST.

The invention of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes late frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence the spring sericulture.

	Average Time.	As occurred Last.
Tokyo	April 6	May 13, '02
Mito	" 15	do.
Kofu	" 17	do.
Utsunomiya	" 29	May 16, '00

MONTHLY AVERAGE TEMPERATURE (C°) IN JAPAN.

	Taihoku. c° 10 years.	Naga- saki. c° 29 years.	Osaka. c° 25 years.	Tokyo. c° 32 years.	Ishino- maki. c° 20 years.	Niigata. c° 26 years.	Aomori. c° 25 years.	Sapporo. c° 31 years.
Jan	15.8	5.8	3.9	2.9	0.4	1.4	2.8	6.1
Feb	13.9	6.0	4.0	3.6	0.2	1.3	2.4	5.2
Mar.....	17.1	9.2	7.4	6.8	3.3	4.5	0.6	1.5
Apr.....	20.8	14.4	13.3	12.4	9.0	10.2	6.9	5.0
May	24.3	18.0	17.4	16.5	13.4	14.9	11.7	10.4
June	26.3	21.7	21.8	20.4	17.3	19.2	16.1	14.8
July	27.8	25.6	25.8	24.1	21.0	23.5	20.5	19.1
Aug.....	27.6	26.7	27.2	25.4	22.9	25.4	22.6	20.7
Sept.....	25.9	23.5	23.3	21.9	19.7	21.5	18.4	16.1
Oct	22.9	18.1	16.9	15.8	13.6	15.3	11.9	9.3
Nov.....	19.5	12.6	11.0	10.1	7.8	9.3	5.6	2.6
Dec	16.7	7.8	6.2	5.3	2.9	4.2	0.1	3.1
Average	21.5	15.8	14.8	13.8	10.9	12.6	9.1	6.8
Highest	36.5	36.7	36.6	36.6	34.8	36.1	35.6	34.1
Lowest	-0.2	-5.2	-7.1	-9.2	-13.6	-9.7	-19.0	-25.6

RAINFALLS.

Japan is one of the rainiest regions, the average record for the whole country reaching as much as 1,570 milim. in a year. Oshima (in Kyushu) 3,400 milim., Koshun (Formosa) 2,600, Taihoku 2,400 are visited by the heaviest precipitation, while Abashiri 715, Soya 840, Sapporo 970, Nagoya 1,190, Okayama 1,080, Tadotsu 1,100 etc., are some of the districts occupying the other extreme.

As a natural consequence of this

heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days visited by rain or snow. The three wettest seasons are from middle of April to beginning of May, from middle of June to beginning of July, and from beginning of September to beginning of October. Among places where

wet days prevail may be mentioned Oshima 242 days, Niigata and Akita 230, Kanazawa 217, Fukushima 217, Fukui 216, Aomori 212, Suttu 210, Sakai (Hoki) 206. On the other hand places with least number of wet day are Kure 120, Okayama

121, Oita 130, Kobe, Osaka and Kofu 132, Yokosuka 133, Kochi Hamamatsu 136, Matsumoto and Kumagaye 137, Nagoya 130, etc. Ilako-to (Pescadores) 91 and Tainan 104 and many other places in Formosa may be regarded as exception.

AVERAGE MONTHLY RAINFALLS AND SNOWFALLS IN JAPAN FROM
BEGINNING OF OBSERVATION TO 1906.

	Taihoku.	Nagasaki.	Osaka.	Tokyo.	Ishino- maki.	Niigata.	Aomori.	Sap- poro.
	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.	milim.
Jan.....	96.9	79.4	48.3	55.5	40.5	189.7	128.3	68.1
Feb.....	142.2	86.1	52.9	75.3	49.4	125.8	102.9	57.0
Mar.....	167.4	128.2	103.8	109.5	74.5	105.2	76.7	57.3
Apr.....	140.8	197.5	151.1	126.5	91.7	112.0	62.2	49.1
May	194.3	214.0	129.6	149.5	104.3	87.6	74.3	58.5
June	281.3	316.2	202.2	166.3	113.8	122.6	76.6	57.5
July	225.5	242.6	171.4	140.2	150.2	159.4	133.7	85.8
Aug.....	368.0	203.7	93.2	119.1	126.5	130.3	123.9	95.9
Sep	232.8	196.0	171.9	204.1	170.0	179.8	137.1	142.5
Oct.	105.0	111.1	135.3	185.3	126.2	153.4	111.1	106.0
Nov.	83.7	83.1	77.1	103.3	55.9	189.4	131.5	91.0
Dec.....	80.8	85.3	46.6	57.5	50.5	231.5	157.7	93.7
Whole year	1918.8	1,943.2	1,383.5	1,492.1	1,153.5	1,786.8	1,316.0	962.4
Days of rainfalls and snow- falls during a year.	181	137	137	144	151	229	214	189

FLOODS.

Though the disasters of earthquake from their nature, appeal more forcibly to popular imagination, those caused by typhoons inflict in reality far more serious effect on life and property. In 1902, when this calamitous visitation was comparatively light, the following disasters were returned:—

Casualties to human life, 3,639; ships lost, 3,244; building destroyed or seriously damaged, 695,062; land flooded, in area, 428,630 *cho*; roads destroyed, 1,088,158 *ken*; bridges washed away, 13,685, embankments collapsed 620,721 *ken*; rice, barley and other cereals damaged, 1,742,536 *koku*. Total of damage, including cost of repair, 29,742,081 *yen*.

In general the damage which Japan suffers every year reaches on an average tens of millions of *yen*. This calamity is in a sense a self-invited one, as it is principally attributable to the reckless denudation of wooded area. Sands and gravels brought down the naked slopes by heavy rains have so much raised the bed of many rivers that in quite a large number of places the river-bed is considerably higher than the level of the surrounding districts.

The flood that visited the districts round about Tokyo toward the latter part of August, 1907, was such as had rarely been seen in recent years. The official returns compiled are condensed as follows:—Persons killed,

459; those injured, 237; those missing, 814; cattle killed, 373; houses wholly or partially destroyed, 3,259; houses washed away, 3,08; houses flooded, 187,499; embankments destroyed, 3,417 places; bridges washed away, 347; landslips 4,382; land with surface soil washed away or covered

with *dbris*, 139,248 places; area flooded, 388,602 acres. Some approximate idea as to the extent of damage which the above data represents may be gathered from the following computation for Yamanashi-ken which suffered severest of all the flooded districts.

Persons killed		233
" injured		189
Houses washed away or destroyed, 8,143)		
" flooded, 15,203)	Yen	1,110,000
Embankments washed away, 1,252 places)		
" destroyed, 153,694 yds. }	"	1,980,000
Roads washed away, 3,132 places		
" destroyed or covered with <i>dbris</i> }	"	410,000
547,474 yds.		
Bridges washed away or destroyed 3,199	"	130,000
Farms denuded of surface soil, etc., 13,797 acres)		
Buildings lots flooded 5,882 " }	"	5,400,000
Landslips 3,333 places	"	150,000
Damage to crops	"	2,269,000
Damage to sericulture	"	1,280,000
	Total	Y 12,729,000

When to the above the damage incidental to property lost is added, the total loss suffered by the people of this particular province must have exceeded 20,000,000. Japan may therefore be said to have suffered from the flood of 1907 a loss running up to nine figures.

CHAPTER II.

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS.

A. EARTHQUAKES.

It is a fact scientifically established that the districts bordering on the Pacific are slowly but perceptibly rising while those on the Japan Sea are undergoing the contrary movement of subsidence. These subterranean changes must be connected

with seismic activity. Taken as a whole, Japan does not lose much from these changes inasmuch as what is lost in one region is compensated for with what is gained in the other.

1,365 EARTHQUAKES IN A YEAR.

During the 13 years ending 1897, Japan had 17,750 earthquakes exclusive of those minor vibrations which are felt only by delicate instruments. The daily average of a little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ earthquakes may at first appear rather startling, but it must be remembered that the

frequency of minor shocks tends to bind the strata by removing weak cleavages and will therefore have the effect of preventing the occurrence of severer ones. It is when seismic disturbances are unusually scarce that there are greater dangers of disastrous earthquakes occurring.

ONE SEVERE SHOCK IN EVERY TWO AND A HALF YEARS.

During the period of 300 years ending 1897, Japan was visited by 108 earthquakes more or less disastrous in character, seven of which

were specially disastrous, so that one may expect to experience one severe earthquake in one's generation.

THE PACIFIC COAST AND THE JAPAN SEA COAST.

As mentioned before, the regions along the two coasts show different terrestrial phenomenon as to elevation or subsidence, due to seismic causes. In a similar way the Pacific districts are more subject to seismic disturbances affecting comparatively

wide area while the districts bordering on the Japan Sea are more frequently visited by shocks of local character. Moreover, as most of those visiting the Pacific districts originate at the bottom of the sea, they are very frequently accompanied by tidal

waves. The districts least subject to seismic disturbances, according to past experiences, are Kōtsuke, Iida, Tajima, and two or three places in

central Japan, while on the other hand Musashi, in which Tokyo is situated, and Sagami are the most earthquake-ridden provinces.

SEISMIC DISASTERS.

The Seismic Disaster Investigation Commission of Japan has perhaps contributed more to the seismological literature of the world than any other similar body existing elsewhere. The exhaustive researches made by the Commission have shown that Japan has had 2,006 earthquakes since authentic history began. Of that number 1,489 occurred prior to the period of Tokugawa Shogunate which was inaugurated at the beginning of the 17th century and after which comparatively accurate seismic records have been kept. The most disastrous seismic calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. Over 500,000 *cho* in southern part of Tosa subsided

and engulfed by the sea.

869 A.D. Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people killed.

1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.

1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana Lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway) formerly inland lake, was formed.

1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited and 700 persons killed.

„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

The principal calamities that occurred during the Tokugawa period were:—

Date	Place	Houses destroyed.	No. of Deaths.
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast.....	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast. O-u (with tidal waves.)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves.).....	29,000	4,900
1751, May. 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves.)	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo & vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo	11,750	1,443
1844, May. 8	Shinano, in Echigo	34,000	12,000
1854, Jul. 9	Yamato, Iga, Ise.....	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido, Shikoku	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Yedo (now Tokyo).....	50,000	6,700

Seven earthquakes in recent time were —

Date	Place.	Houses destroyed.	Killed.	Injured.
1891, Oct. 28	Mino, Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, June. 15	Sanriku districts (North Japan)	13,073	27,122	9,247

1896, Aug. 31	O-u.	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329

EARTHQUAKES IN TOKYO.

The yearly average record for Tokyo is 96, according to the result of observation extending over 26 years, that number of course excluding minor vibrations recorded by delicate instruments. During the last fifty years only two severe shocks were experienced, one in 1884 and the other ten years later. In both cases more or less casualties

occurred, though not directly due to the action of the earthquake but to accidents occasioned by panic and fright. The seismic vibrations in this district generally take east to west direction instead of any other course. In building houses at Tokyo that susceptible direction should be more strongly propped and bolted.

A. SPECIALIST'S HYPOTHESIS ABOUT EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

According to Prof. F. Omori's (Vide "Who's Who") hypothesis, Japan will probably be free for a generation or so from any disastrous seismic visitation. He explains that Japan is situated on the border line of the two greatest seismic lines of the earth, one extending along the Pacific coast of the two continents of America and the other extending from Macedonia and terminating in Formosa via Asia Minor, Caucasus, Turkistan, and the outer zone of Himalayas. The former experienced seven serious earthquakes during eight years ending 1906 and the other had 11 visitations from 1896 to 1906. Japan linking the two seismic zones was subject to earthquakes just as well as the regions forming the two extremities. What is interesting to note is, that the seismic disturbances occurring in Japan have not been synchronous with those in

the two regions. Japan repeatedly experienced severe shocks while the two zones were left undisturbed. The relative situation appears to have been reversed recently. Japan now enjoying repose when the two American Pacific coast and the European-Asiatic zone are being shaken with terrible violence. This contrast is also seen in the different sections of Japan. Formerly the southern shores of Honshu and of Shikoku were most earthquake-ridden districts, but of late the centre of disturbance appears to have shifted to the north eastern districts of Honshu and of Hokkaido. Prof. Omori, therefore, surmises that Japan as a whole and the southern shores of Honshu and Shikoku in particular will probably be safe from any disastrous earthquakes at least for some decades to come.

B. VOLCANOES.

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which about 50 are still active more or less. Naturally Japan is rich in hot mineral springs, which number no less than 430. Of the volcanic cones that are still active may be mention-

ed Tarumai (905 metres), Noboribetsu (5,029 m.), Komaga-take, (1,099), Agatsuma (1,920) in Iwaki, the latest eruption of which occurring in 1903 and at which two geologists, were killed, Bandai (1,431) which exploded with disastrous effect in 1888, Adataro (1,420), which exploded in 1900, Nasu (1,910) always emitting

smoke, Shirane near Kusatsu (2,500) which exploded in 1902, Shirane of Nikko range (2,143), Unzen in Hizen (1,385), Aso (a complex volcano with highest cone towering 1,609 and perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and 10 miles the other

way), Kaimon (927), Sakurajima (300) in Kagoshima Bay, Kirishima, of which East Kirishima (1,657) is emitting smoke, with intermittent eruption, Oshima at the mouth of Tokyo Bay (755), always emitting smoke, Asama (2,101) always active.

C. MINERAL SPRINGS.

As a redeeming feature to compensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, quite a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral

springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. Of these the following deserve mentioning:—

Name.	Distance from nearest convenient place.	Prefecture.	Quality.	Temperature "F"
Akayu.	10 miles from Yonezawa Stat.	Akita	acid or sulphur.	100
Arima.	5 miles from Sanda Stat.	Hyogo	salt.	100
Asama.	2 miles from Matsumoto Stat.	Nagano	pure.	111-127
Asamushi.	Asamushi Station.	Aomori	salt.	134-168
Atami.	20 miles from Kozu Station.	Shizuoka	salt.	131-226
Beppu.	30 miles from Usa Station.	Oita	carbonic acid.	109-132
Bessho.	8 miles from Ueda Station.	Nagano	pure or sulphur.	108-113
Dogo.	360 yards from Dogo Station.	Ehime	pure.	70-110
Hakone.	8 miles from Kozu Station.	Kanagawa	{ pure or sulphur. }	98-168
Higashiyama.	2½ m. from Wakamatsu Stat.	Fukushima	pure or salt.	111-134
Ikaho.	15 miles from Takasaki Stat.	Gumma	salt.	112-127
Isobe.	Near Isobe Station.	Gumma	salt.	cold.
Ito.	12 miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	110
Izusan.	2 miles from Atami.	Shizuoka	salt.	
Kusatsu.	27 m. from Karuizawa Stat.	Gumma	acid.	127-148
Nasu.	10 miles from Kuroiso Stat.	Tochigi	acid.	162-172
Noboribetsu.	5 miles from Noboribetsu Stat.	Ishikari. (Hok.)	sulphur.	125
Sawatari.	20 miles from Takasaki	Gumma	salt.	120
Shibu.	10 miles from Toyono Stat.	Nagano	salt.	98-115
Shiobara.	14 miles, Nishi-Nasu Stat.	Tochigi	Salt or sulphur.	110-176
Shuzenji.	2½ miles from Ohito Stat.	Shizuoka	salt.	114-185
Suwa.	Suwa Stat.	Nagano	alum.	115
Takarazuka.	Near Takarazuka Station.	Hyogo	carbonic acid.	cold.
Togo.	Matsuzaki Stat.	Tottori	salt.	110
Unzen.	8 miles from Obama.	Nagasaki	sulphur.	158-204
Wagura.	5 miles from Nanao Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	180
Yugawara.	10 miles from Odawara.	Kanagawa	salt or acid.	118
Yamashiro.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	165
Yamanaka.	4 miles from Daishoji Stat.	Ishikawa	salt.	118
Yunomine	30 miles from Tanabe,	Wakayama.	Sulphur	180
Yunosaki	Opp site shore of Tanabe,	Wakayama.	Acid	120

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

The average rate of increase during the ten years ended '05 is 1.223.

At the end of	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Per 100 pop.
1900.....	22,613,177	22,202,821	44,815,980	555,338	1.25
1901.....	22,933,469	22,503,590	45,437,032	621,052	1.39
1902.....	23,233,676	22,788,833	46,022,476	585,444	1.29
1903.....	23,601,640	23,131,237	46,732,876	716,400	1.54
1904.....	23,834,398	23,381,237	47,215,630	482,754	1.03
1905.....	24,047,953	23,626,518	47,674,660	458,830	0.96
1906.....	24,312,779	23,848,062	48,160,825	486,365	1.01
1907.....			49,267,744		

Note:—Population of Formosa is not included.

According to the returns compiled at the end of 1904, the average density per sq. *ri* throughout Japan proper was 1,887. The relative rates in the different regions of the country are given below:—

	Pop. per sq. <i>ri</i> .	Pop. per family.
Honshu (Middle).....	2,966	5.27
" (North)	1,344	6.44
" (West)	2,998	4.91
Kyushu	2,536	5.54
Shikoku	5,549	5.18
Okinawa	3,669	5.04
Hokkaido	164	4.95

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN RURAL AND URBAN DISTRICTS.

(1)

Grade.		Number of Villages.				Towns and Cities.			
		City.	Town.	Village.	Total.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Under	500	—	3	448	751	640	—	—	—
Over	500	—	49	3,137	3,186	4,050	14,575	14,614	14,598
"	2,000	—	512	7,547	8,059	8,016	—	—	—
"	5,000	—	417	925	1,342	1,081	—	—	—
"	10,000	—	108	78	186	153	130	138	134
"	20,000	35	25	4	64	60	56	53	57
"	50,000	16	—	—	16	12	14	13	12
"	100,000	3	—	—	3	3	3	3	3
"	200,000	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	1

Over 300,000	2	—	—	2	1	1	1	1
„ 400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ 500,000	2	—	—	2	2	2	2	8
Total	60	1,114	12,139	13,313	14,027	14,782	14,827	14,801

(2)

		Rate per 100 Population.						
		Cities, 1894.	1903.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1884.
Under 500	Grade.	—	0.23	0.44	83.44	83.86	84.13	84.36
Over 500		14,629	9.57	13.20				
„ 2,000		—	51.80	53.80				
„ 5,000		—	17.70	14.92				
„ 10,000		133	5.11	4.39	3.91	4.22	4.08	4.11
„ 20,000		53	4.16	3.85	3.56	3.60	3.78	3.54
„ 50,000		13	2.22	1.70	1.97	1.85	1.74	1.98
„ 100,000		2	0.71	0.93	1.12	1.07	0.99	0.74
„ 200,000		1	1.18	1.01	0.47	0.55	0.49	0.48
„ 300,000		1	1.46	0.78	0.75	0.77	0.78	0.76
„ 400,000		1	—	—	—	—	1.11	1.14
„ 500,000		1	5.80	4.98	4.68	4.08	2.90	2.89
Total		14,831	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

POPULATION BY AGES AND SEXES.

Age.	1903			Per 100 Population.				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	1903.	1898.	1893.	1888.	1884.
1— 5	3,041,599	2,945,459	5,987,058	12.81	12.30	11.71	11.83	11.25
5—10	2,585,272	2,528,951	5,114,223	10.94	10.52	10.72	11.26	11.08
10—15	2,301,724	2,246,007	4,546,731	9.73	10.01	10.67	10.64	9.29
15—20	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	9.16	9.92	10.01	8.58	9.15
20—25	2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	9.01	9.18	7.92	8.53	7.58
25—30	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	8.29	7.11	7.81	6.82	8.14
30—35	1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	6.48	7.09	6.20	7.40	7.65
35—40	1,520,089	2,442,996	2,963,085	6.34	5.55	6.72	6.86	6.95
40—45	1,186,365	1,125,966	2,312,333	4.95	6.01	6.17	6.14	5.96
45—50	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	5.31	5.48	5.47	5.14	4.85
50—55	1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	4.75	4.76	4.49	4.03	4.77
55—60	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	4.01	3.79	3.39	3.96	4.21
60—65	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	3.05	2.71	3.19	3.31	3.39
65—70	450,735	499,541	950,276	2.03	2.38	2.47	2.46	2.48
70—115.....	644,382	822,419	1,466,801	3.15	3.12	3.05	3.03	3.23
Unknown	1,290	917	2,207	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02
Total	23,600,931	23,131,207	46,732,138	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excl. pop. in Formosa.

MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES.

		Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages.	Divorces.
				per 1,000 pop.	per 100 pop.
1901	378,637	63,593	8.33	1.41	
1902	394,378	64,311	8.57	1.40	
1903	371,187	65,571	7.94	1.40	
1904	399,218	64,016	8.46	1.36	
1905	351,260	60,179	7.37	1.26	

MARRIED OR UNMARRIED, BY AGE.

(At end of 1903)

Age.	Married.		Unmarried.		Total.		No. of Males. Per 100 Females.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1—5	—	—	3,041,599	2,954,459	3,041,599	2,954,459	5,987,058	103.26
5—10	—	—	2,585,272	2,528,948	2,585,272	2,528,948	5,114,220	102.23
10—15	51	323	2,301,673	2,244,684	2,301,724	2,245,007	4,546,731	102.53
15—20	35,462	215,075	2,131,343	1,900,983	2,166,805	2,116,058	4,282,863	102.40
20—25	415,074	945,066	1,713,354	1,136,857	2,128,428	2,081,923	4,210,351	102.23
25—30	1,013,996	1,289,205	951,751	617,252	1,965,747	1,906,457	3,872,204	103.11
30—35	1,066,534	1,117,473	474,508	366,068	1,541,042	1,483,541	3,024,583	103.88
35—40	1,157,047	1,116,154	363,042	326,842	1,520,089	1,442,996	2,963,085	105.34
40—45	923,278	853,434	263,087	272,534	1,186,365	1,125,968	2,312,333	105.36
45—50	990,590	860,017	288,464	341,475	1,279,054	1,201,492	2,480,546	106.46
50—55	862,696	706,250	270,972	377,961	1,133,668	1,084,211	2,217,879	104.56
55—60	693,591	513,673	254,521	411,904	948,112	925,577	1,873,689	102.43
60—65	485,928	317,356	220,691	403,334	706,619	720,690	1,427,309	98.05
65—70	282,291	161,373	168,444	338,168	450,735	499,541	950,276	90.28
70—115.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,466,801	—

BIRTH-RATES.

(Exclu. Still-Births).

Year	Males.	Females.	Total.	Births per 100 people.	Males per 100 females born.	Still- Births per 100.
1901	761,980	725,497	1,487,477	3.27	105.03	9.46
1902	774,484	738,606	1,513,090	3.29	104.86	9.44
1903	765,705	727,842	1,493,547	3.20	105.20	9.34
1904	740,241	704,066	1,444,307	3.06	105.14	9.24
1905	738,171	718,868	1,457,039	3.06	102.68	8.89

BIRTHS CLASSIFIED.

	Males per 100 Females.			Illegitimacy per 100 Legitimacy.		
	Legitimacy.	Illegitimacy.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	105.21	104.14	105.11	10.15	10.25	10.20
1902	104.98	103.61	104.85	10.28	10.41	10.34
1903	105.48	102.56	105.21	10.23	10.52	10.37
1904	105.27	103.87	105.14	10.18	10.32	10.25
1905	102.87	100.65	104.07	9.97	10.19	10.16

DEATH-RATES.

				Mortality of	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths per 100 people.	Males per 100 Females.
1901	467,454	455,072	922,549	2.03	102.72
1902	486,418	472,716	959,126	2.08	103.20
1903	474,195	459,633	933,834	2.00	103.17
1904	524,670	474,946	999,621	2.12	110.47
1905	544,197	500,682	1,044,855	2.19	108.69

POPULATION BY SOCIAL RANK (at end of 1903.)

	Heads of family.		Males.	Females.
Peers	Males	784	1,786	2,485
Shizoku	{ Males	401,043 }	694,092	1,034,772
	{ F. males	38,151 }		
Heimin	{ Males	7,780,538 }	14,722,688	21,364,727
	{ Females	691,072 }		
Total	{ Males	8,172,365 }	15,418,566	22,401,984
	{ F. males	729,223 }		
Grand total	Males	23,600,931;	Females 23,131,207	
100 females per 102.03 males.				

NUMBER OF PASSPORTS ISSUED TO JAPANESE
GOING ABROAD.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902	28,990	3,010	32,900
1903	31,956	3,707	35,663
1904	24,981	2,396	27,277
1905	16,833	2,396	19,466
1906	53,471	5,380	58,851
1907	36,627	7,000	43,627

JAPANESE ABROAD.

(At end of 1907)

	Male	Female	Total
China	{ 19,235	12,877	33,112
	{ *1,609	284	1,893
Peking	469	289	758
Tientsin	1,192	827	2,019
Newchwang	1,507	1,083	2,590
Chifoo	217	191	408
Tsin'ao	56	122	178
Hankow	794	363	1,157
Shanghai	3,912	2,300	6,212
Fuchow	{ 125	59	184
	{ *285	41	326
Amoy	{ 177	72	249
	{ *1,210	225	1,435
Kirin	106	96	202
Mukden	1,398	1,043	2,441
Liaoyang	259	201	460
Antung	2,552	1,915	4,467
Siberia	2,580	2,376	4,956
Harbin	292	325	627
Tsitsihar	29	56	85
Nicolievsk	198	253	451
Vladivostock	1,365	836	2,203
Siam	{ 117	62	179
	{ *11	—	11
British Asia	1,095	1,838	2,933
Hongkong	452	383	835
Singapore	382	817	1,200
Calcutta	38	102	140
Amoy	2	7	9
Total	{ 69,957	51,986	121,943
	{ *1,620	284	1,904
England	320	33	353
London	243	31	274
France	106	17	123
Paris	81	10	91
Germany	72	3	75
Leipzig	15	2	17
Austria-Hungary	22	5	27
Vienna	20	5	25
Italy	13	3	16
Rome	12	2	14
Belgium	19	8	27
Brussel	11	6	17
Holland	5	2	7
Denmark	1	—	1
Spain	8	2	10
Sweden	3	4	7
Russia	39	9	48

St. Petersburg	33	6	39
Total	608	86	694
U. S. A.	18,546	1,534	20,080
Illinois.....	389	62	451
Nebraska	988	11	999
Portland	885	146	1,031
Montana	1,345	46	1,391
Seattle	2,670	631	3,301
Tacoma	495	65	560
Alaska	873	29	902
Canada.....	6,675	1,143	7,818
Vancouver	3,317	713	4,030
Victoria	73	12	85
Mexico.....	1,968	119	2,087
Mexico	137	4	141
Klondyke	344	—	344
Total	27,189	2,796	29,985
Brazil	29	6	35
Argentine	24	3	27
Peru.....	2,098	102	2,200
Lima	339	16	355
Total	2,151	111	2,262
Oceania (U.S.A.)	53,934	20,040	73,974
Hawaii	52,473	19,609	72,082
Manila.....	415	212	627
Do. (British)	3,183	173	3,356
Sydney.....	111	5	116
Townsville	1,216	31	1,247
Do. (German)	6	—	6
Total	57,123	20,213	77,336
Grand Total ... {	157,028	75,192	232,220
1902	* 1,620	284	1,904
1903	105,316	34,237	139,553
1904	* 651	67	718
1905	115,530	38,255	153,785
1906	* 909	40	949
1907	117,715	36,921	148,636
1908	* 1,001	114	1,115
1909	138,185	45,059	183,244
1910	* 1,132	116	1,248
1911	198,827	73,419	272,246
1912	* 1,464	203	1,667

Besides there were about 1,000 in the districts in the jurisdiction of the Japanese consulate at Batavia. *=Formosans.

FOREIGNERS RESIDING IN JAPAN.

At end of	Males.	Females.	Total.
1902.....	10,318	3,939	14,257
1903.....	9,903	3,806	13,706
1904.....	11,569	3,928	15,497
1905.....	12,573	3,985	16,558

1906.....	14,485	4,489	18,972
1907.....	14,561	4,347	18,908

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY DISTRICTS.

Official returns put the number of foreign residents in Japan from the end of 1904 to 1907 as follows:—

Districts.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.		
				Males	Females	Total
Tokyo.....	3,240	4,232	5,555	4,745	232	4,977
Kanagawa.....	5,541	5,745	6,088	4,276	2,046	6,322
Aichi.....	61	50	52	48	36	84
Miyagi.....	65	76	78	45	12	57
Kyoto.....	105	135	141	101	45	146
Osaka.....	578	600	719	577	88	665
Hyogo.....	3,294	3,222	3,727	2,733	1,148	3,881
Hiroshima.....	66	72	67	37	34	71
Yamaguchi.....	65	73	70	82	22	104
Nagasaki.....	1,579	1,534	1,553	1,109	414	1,523
Fukuoka.....	88	98	111	243	26	269
Hokkaido.....	212	234	243	147	38	185

FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN BY NATIONALITY

Nationality of foreigners numbering 100 or above is:—

Nationality.	1905.	1906.	1907.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.
Chinese.....	10,388	12,425	10,239	2,034	12,273
British.....	2,114	2,155	1,442	851	2,293
Americans.....	1,612	1,650	931	693	1,624
Germans.....	616	670	476	188	664
Frenchmen.....	531	540	369	189	498
Koreans.....	303	254	452	7	459
Russians.....	—	211	113	81	194
Portuguese.....	—	—	114	83	197
Total (inc. others)	14,561	Males	4,347	Females	18,908 Total.

AINU IN HOKKAIDO.

At end of	Male	Female.	Total.
1905.....	8,598	9,034	19,632
1906.....	8,528	8,914	17,442
1907.....	8,690	9,025	17,715
Inc. or Dec.	+ 162	+ 111	+ 273

In 1907 the birthrates and deathrates were as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Birth.....	290	242	532
Death.....	227	226	453

CHAPTER IV.

IMPERIAL COURT.

REIGNING SOVEREIGN.

His Imperial Majesty **MUTSU-HIRO**, the 121st Emperor of Japan, born Nov. 3rd, 1852, second son of the late Emperor Kōmei and a great grandson of the Emperor Kokaku (1771-1840) who was 6th son of the preceding Emperor Higashiyama; declared Heir Apparent July 10th, 1860, and succeeded to the Throne Jan., 1867; crowned at Kyoto, Oct. 31st, 1868; married Dec. 28th, 1868, Princess Haruko, third daughter of Ichijō Tadaka, a noble of first rank.

HARUKO, the Empress of Japan, born May 28th, 1850 and declared Empress on the day of the marriage to the Emperor.

CHILDREN.

YOSHIIRO, Haru-no-miya, third son of the Emperor, born August 31st, 1879, and proclaimed Heir Apparent on August 31st, 1887, and made Crown Prince on Nov. 3rd, 1889; married **PRINCESS SADAOKO**, 4th daughter of the late Prince Kujo, on May 10th 1900; appointed a Major-General in the Army and Rear-Admiral in the Navy on Nov. 3rd 1905. Was decorated with 3rd class Golden Kite. Undertook tour through the San-in districts in June '07 and also visited Korea in Oct. of the same year. Three sons have been born from this union:—

Hiro-hito, first son, born April 16th 1901, designated Michi-no-miya, or Prince Michi.

Yasu-hito, second son born on

25th June 1902, and is known under the title of Yasu-no-miya, or Prince Yasu.

Nobu-hito, third son, born Jan. 3rd 1905, and designated Teru-no-miya, or Prince Teru.

MASAKO, Tsune-no-miya, sixth daughter of the Emperor, born Sept. 30th 1888. Married Prince Takeda on 30th. April '08.

HISAKO, Kane-no-miya, 7th daughter of the Emperor, born Jan. 28th, 1890. Married Prince Kitashirakawa on 29th April '09.

NOBUKO, Fumi-no-miya, 8th daughter of the Emperor, born Aug. 7th 1891.

TOSHUKO, Yasu-no-miya, 9th daughter of the Emperor, born May 11th. 1896.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES.

The first four Imperial Princes on the list to be given below enjoy the special privilege of succeeding to the Throne in default of direct descendants to the reigning sovereign. Of the two first Princes, Prince Arisugawa takes precedence over Prince Fushimi in so far as regards order of succession to the Throne, while the latter sits over the other in respect of official rank. They all bear the title "Shinnō" (consanguinity prince). All other Princes are simply "Wo" which is equivalent to "Nō" in "Shin-nō." Second and younger sons of a "Shin-nō" are all "Wo" while there are heads of Imperial families who are themselves "Wo." By the supplementary provisions of

the Imperial Household Law promulgated on Feb. 11, 1907, it was provided that a "Wo" may by either Imperial sanction or by petition, be ranked among the Peers, or may succeed to the estate of a Peer or be adopted by him.

FUSHIMI.—The House is the oldest of all the Princely families, having been founded in the 14th century by a son of the Emperor Gohanzō, the 161st Emperor. Prince Sadanaru, head, 21st of the line, and son of the late Prince Kuni-ye, was born April 28th, 1858; took part in the Japan-China War as a Brigade commander; represented Japan on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas II, 1896; commanded the First Army Division at the battle of Nan-san May 26th, 1904 and was decorated with 2nd class Golden Kite; promoted full General in June; attended the St. Louis Exhibition 1904; member of the Supreme Council of War 1905; Imperial mission to the St. James' Court, 1907; attended the grand funeral ceremony of China 1909.

Princess Toshiko, consort of the Prince, daughter of the late Prince Takahito Arisugawa; born May 21st, 1858; married to the Prince Oct. 6th, 1876.

Issue:—two sons and a daughter.

Prince Hiro-yasu, Commander of the *Nishin*, 1st son, born Oct. 16th 1876; succeeded to the house of Kwachō-no-miya Apr. 23rd 1883, but returned to the present house on Jan. 16th, 1904; was wounded on board the *Mikasa* at the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug. 10th, 1904; is Commander of the Navy. Granted 4th class Golden Kite. Is in England for study.

Princess Tsuneko, consort of Prince Hiro-yasu, daughter of Prince Yoshihisa Tokugawa, born Sept. 23rd, 1882; married Jan. 9th, 1896.

Issue:—three sons and three daughters.

Princess Tei-ko, married to Marquis Yamanouchi, in 1900.

ARISUGAWA.—The House was founded by Prince Yoshikoto (1603—'38 A.D.) son of the 106th Emperor. Prince Take-hito, head, 10th of the line and 4th son of the late Prince Takahito, was b. Jan. 13th, 1862; entered the Navy while young served 2 years from 1879 as midshipman on the British flagship *Iron Duke* on China Station, then in the Channel Squadron, and further studied at the Royal Naval Col., Greenwich; was commander of the cruiser *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War; attended with his Princess the wedding ceremony of the German Crown Prince April 1905; visited England on his way home and was decorated by King Edward with G.O.B., returning home Aug. 26th; is now a full Admiral and member of the Supreme Council of War. Granted 3rd class Golden Kite. Accompanied the Prince Imperial when he visited Korea in Oct. 1907.

Princess Yasuko, 4th daughter of the late Marquis Maeda, born Feb. 13th, 1864; married to the Prince, Dec. 11th, 1880.

Issue:—a son (late Prince Tane-hito who died Apr. '08) and a daughter (Princess Isa-ko) who married in '08 to son and heir of ex-Shōgun.

Dowager Princess Tada-ko, mother, 7th daughter of the late Count Mizoguchi, born May 12th, 1855; widow in 1895.

KAN-IN.—The House was founded by Prince Nao-hito (1703—'52 A.D.), eldest son of the 12th Emperor whose 6th son succeeding to the Crown as the Emperor Kokaku, the present head being the 6th of the line. Prince Koto-hito, head, son of Prince Kuni-ye, Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Fushimi Sadanaru, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; appointed Sub-Lieutenant of the Cavalry 1887;

entered a French military school was Major at the time of the Japan-China War; was recently promoted to be Lieut.-General of Cavalry and in the recent War took distinguished part in Manchuria under Marshal Prince Oyama; appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division Feb. 1906 and was granted 2nd class Golden Kite. Is hon. President of the Red Cross Society.

Princess Chieko, consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjō, born May 25th, 1872; married to the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—a son and five daughters.

HIGASHI-FUSHIMI.—(formerly Komatsu) Prince Yorihiro, younger brother of Prince Koto-hito, Kan-in, head, son of the late Prince Kuni-ye Fushimi; born Sept. 19th, 1867; Captain of the Navy; was second in command on board the cruiser *Chitose* which with the *Tsushima* bombarded and sunk the Russian cruiser *Navic* at Korsakof, Saghalien, Aug. 20th, 1904; Captain of the armored cruiser *Kasuga*, Jan. 1905; attached to the Naval Staff Board 1906 and granted 3rd class Golden Kite.

Princess Kaneko, consort, 1st daughter of Prince Tomosada Iwakura; born Aug. 26th, 1876, married on Feb. 10th, 1898.

KWACHO.—Prince Hirotsada 4th of the line, head, 2nd son of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, born Jan. 25th, 1902; is pupil of the Peers School.

YAMASHINA.—Prince Tekehiko, 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro, born Feb. 1898.

Dowager Princess Tsuneko, mother, 5th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Feb. 7th, 1874; married to the late Prince Nov. 26th, 1902.

Issue:—four sons and a daughter.

KAYA.—Prince Kuninori, head and founder of the family, 2nd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born June 1st, 1867; Lord Guardian of the Great Shrine of Ise.

Princess Yoshiko, consort, eldest

daughter of Marquis Daigo; born Oct. 20th, 1865; married to the Prince Nov. 26th, 1892.

Issue:—a son and two daughters.

KUNI.—Prince Kunihiro, 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; born July 23rd, 1873; was attended to Gen. Kuroki's Staff during the recent war as Major (Inf.) and was granted 4th class Golden Kite; is Lieut.-Colonel and has been staying in Germany to prosecute studies '07-'09.

Princess Chikako, consort, 7th daughter of Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; born Oct. 1st, 1879; married on Dec. 13th, 1899; proceeded to Europe, '09.

Issue:—two sons and three daughters.

NASHIMOTO.—Prince Morimasa, 2nd of the line, head, 4th son of the late Sadayoshi Fushimi; born March 9th, 1874; on the outbreak of the recent War hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to Gen. Oku's Staff as Captain of Infantry; Major 1906 and was granted 4th class Golden Kite. He started for Europe April, 1907 to resume his study, returning home July '09.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima, born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900, and made tour through Europe '08-'09.

Issue:—a son and a daughter.

KITASHIRAKAWA.—Prince Narihisa, 3rd of the line, head, 2nd son of the late Prince Yoshihisa; born April 18th, 1887; and married with Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor. Is Sub-Lieutenant, Art.

Dowager Princess Tomiko, mother, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Prince Narihisa has two more brothers and four sisters of whom the eldest was married to the son and heir of Count Kanroji in 1904.

KOMATSU.—Dowager Princess Yoriko, consort of the late Prince Akihito, Komatsu; 1st daughter of the late Yorishige Arima; born June 18th, 1852; married Nov. 6th, 1869; widow Feb. 18th, 1903.

TAKEDA.—Prince Tsunehisa Capt. of Cavalry, b. '82; eldest son of the late Prince Kita-shirakawa. The house was newly created March 30, '06. He married Princess Tsune, 6th daughter of the Emperor Decorated with 5th class Golden Kite.

Issue:—a son.

ASAKA.—Prince Hatohiko, 8th son

of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87: at present Sub.-Lieut. (inf.). 2nd Reg., Guard Division. This house was newly created on March 30, '06: the Prince has been betrothed to Princess Kane, 7th daughter of the Emperor.

HIGASHI-KUNI.—Prince Narnhiko, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni and brother of the present head of the house, b. '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by the Emperor on 3rd Nov. '06 to set up an independent house. He is Sub.-Lieut. of Infantry.

EXCHANGE OF COURTESY.

Regular agreements exist between the Imperial Court of Japan and those of many countries in regard to the exchange of courtesy on occasions of mournings and birthday anniversaries. Thus definite arrangements exist, it is understood, with the Royal Houses of Italy and Spain

about mourning observed at court while with the courts of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Siam complimentary congratulations are exchanged on occasions of birthday anniversaries while mournings are observed in honor of sovereigns.

DECORATIONS.

Seven kinds of decorations exist in Japan, namely the Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum granted only on holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted on holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-6th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (7th-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 yen a year granted on a holder of the 1st grade and 100 yen granted on a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who have done some work of public utility; the Green ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red ribbon medal conferred on those who have rescued human lives at the peril of their own. The recipients of the 1st medal number 600, those of the 2nd 300 and those of the last 154.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Crysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, has been invested on the following personages, exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

HOLDERS OF THE GRAND ORDER.

<i>Yamagata</i> , ...	Marshal, Prince (with Collar).
<i>Oyama</i> , ...	" " "
<i>Ma'sukata</i> , ...	Marquis, Privy Councillor.
<i>Inouye</i> , ...	Marquis.
<i>Tokudaiji</i> , ...	Marquis, Grand Chamberlain.
<i>Katsura</i> , ...	Marquis, General.
<i>Togo</i> , ...	Count, full-Admiral; Chief, Naval Staff.

HOLDERS OF THE 1ST GRADE GOLDEN KITE.

<i>Hasejawa</i> , ...	Visc., General.
<i>Iju-in</i> , ...	Baron, Vice Admiral.
<i>Ito</i> , ...	Count, Admiral of the Fleet.
<i>Kamimura</i> , ...	Baron Vice-Adm., Com. of Yokosuka Admiralty.
<i>Kataoka</i> , ...	Baron Admiral.
<i>Kawamura</i> , ...	Visc., General.
<i>Nishi</i> , ...	Visc., General.
<i>Noji</i> , ...	Count, General.
<i>Oka</i> , ...	Count, General.
<i>Oyama</i> , ...	Prince, Marshal.
<i>Terauchi</i> , ...	Visc., Gen., Minister of War.
<i>Togo</i> , ...	Count, Admiral.
<i>Yamagata</i> , ...	Prince, Marshal.
<i>Yamamoto</i> , ...	Count, Admiral.

HOLDERS OF DECORATIONS.

Kind	G.O.	1st Class			2nd Class			3rd Class			4th Class			5th Class			6th Class			7th Class			8th Class			Total			
		C.	C.	G.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.				
Year	C.	C.	G.	O.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.	R.	S.	C.				
1902	---	3	1	10	12	---	7	8	1	10	62	1	13	163	---	34	1,141	---	62	561	1	67	2,352	6	119	758	---	5,391	
1903	---	3	3	4	14	---	6	20	---	6	88	---	11	137	---	4	808	---	13	370	---	8	1,455	---	22	942	---	3,914	
1904	---	1	---	4	6	---	3	23	---	21	65	---	145	229	---	216	381	---	680	556	---	351	588	---	934	1,579	---	5,862	
1905	---	1	1	2	9	---	3	26	---	29	91	---	204	655	1	280	554	---	1,082	1,537	---	5,278	1,764	---	21,692	3,144	---	36,357	
1906	---	1	1	7	30	2	2	117	7	---	989	19	---	3,474	107	---	13,340	249	---	86,782	3,002	---	94,260	14,422	---	529,388	235,268	---	981,461
1907	---	2	5	15	61	31	---	131	48	1	143	50	---	910	23	1	1,123	480	---	1,838	2,478	1	3,650	2,881	212	10,244	11,522	1,742	37,602

Notes:—G.O. Grand Order. C.C. Crysan'tinum Collar. G.C. Grand Cordem Cry'mum. R. Rising Sun and Paulonia. R.S. Rising Sun.
S. Sacred Treasury. C. Crown.

HOLDERS OF THE GOLDEN KITE MILITARY HONOUR.

	1st Merit	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	Total
1899	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	5
1901	—	—	8	28	46	17	89	188
1904	—	—	10	108	814	99	1,285	2,316
1905	—	2	10	85	853	262	26,497	27,649
1906	12	58	380	1,632	1,837	3,358	66,533	73,810
1907	5	16	29	5	16	52	1,037	1,160
Total	17	76	437	1,858	3,569	3,728	95,443	105,128

The annuities given in 1907 totalled yen 9,063,000.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS.

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or *Kuge* and feudal princes or *daimyō* of olden days corresponding to the Peers of the to-day. The Peerage as regularly instituted about 20 years ago was subdivided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron, and this gradation remains unchanged to this day. By origin the Japanese Peers

may be classified into three distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of former courtiers or *Kuge*; those who are descendants of former *daimyō*s; and those who have been created Peers in recent time. The two first are therefore Peers of older origin and the latter are new Peers. As yet Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. The number of Peers and its movement are shown in the following list:—

	Prince.	Marquis.	Count.	Viscount.	Baron.	Total.
1902.....	12	35	90	362	290	789
1903.....	12	35	90	362	290	789
1904.....	12	35	90	363	289	789
1905.....	12	35	90	362	291	790
1906.....	12	35	89	363	304	804
1907.....	15	36	100	375	376	902

Japan, as also China and Korea possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, or rather to public servants. It is called "ikai" or commonly "kurai." It has no outward badge to represent it. It is graded into eight classes, or practically seven classes; but as each grade has a senior and a junior degree, the gradations may be considered to number 14 in all. This "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and it serves a convenient purpose in determining persons' precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a junior degree of 3rd grade of "ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai"

is a senior degree of 4th grade. A Cabinet Minister generally holds "ikai" of 3rd grade, senior or junior as the case may be: the "ikai" of a Vice-Minister of State is generally that of 4th grade, junior or senior. And a gentleman holding a 4th or higher grade "ikai" receives, even when he is no longer in Government service, invitation on occasions of state festivals, as, for instance, the Birthday evening party. As heir of a Peer receives as a matter of right a 5th grade junior "ikai" as soon as he reaches majority. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" in consideration of their large contributions of money for public purposes.

LIST OF PRINCES.

(For life see Chap. Who's Who).

Ichijo	Sanjo
Ito	Shimazu (main house)
Iwakura	" (scion)
Konoye	Takatsukasa
Kujo	Tokugawa (main house)
Mōri	Tokugawa (last of Shōguns)
Nijo	Yamagata
Oyama	

LIST OF MARQUISES

(For life see Chap. Who's Who)

Asano	Nakamikado
Daigo	Nakayama
Date	Nozu
Hachisuka	Okubo
Hirohata	Oimikado
Hosokawa	Saga
Ikeda (Bizen)	Saigo (son of elder Saigo)
Ikeda (Inaba)	Saigo (son of junior Saigo)
Inouye	Saionji
Katsura	Sasaki (cr. '09)
Kazan-in	Satake
Kido	Shijo
Kikutei	Sho
Kuga	Tokudaiji
Kuroda	Tokugawa (house of Kishu)
Mayeda	" (" " Mito)
Matsudaira	" (" " Owari)
Matsukata	Yamanouchi
Nabeshima	

PRECEDENT AT COURT ACCORDING TO RANK.

Holders of the Grand Order. Prime Minister. Ministers of State. President of the Privy Council. Marshals. Admirals of the Fleet. Full Generals. Full Admirals. Grand Chamberlain. Vice-President of the Privy Council. Privy Councillors. Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun and Paulownia. Princes. Holders of 1st class Order of the Rising Sun. Holders of 1st class Order of the Sacred Treasure.	Grand Master of Ceremonies. Grand Master of Ritualist. Lord Steward to the Empress. President of the Administrative Litigation Court. Civil and Military Officers of 1st grade Higher Service. Marquises. Civil and Military Officers of 2nd grade Higher Service. Lords in Waiting of <i>Jukō</i> Hall. Lords in Waiting of <i>Kinkei</i> Hall. Counts. Holders of 2nd class Order. Viscounts. Holders of 3rd class Order. Barons.
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PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPT.

Minister Prince T. Iwakura; Vice-Minister, Vis. Watanabe; Imperial Treasury, J. Yoshida, S. Sakamoto; Imperial Archives, E. Yamaguchi; Imperial Cookery, Count K. Kagawa; Police Affairs, T. Ogasawara; Ar-	chitecture, Dr. T. Ka'ayama; Garden- ing, Vis. Fukuha; Imperial Mews, Vis. Fujinami; Imperial Forest Bureau, C. Wa'arabe Vis. Y. Sasaki; Peerage Bureau, Marquis M. Kuga, S. Obara; Medical Affairs, Baron. Dr. Oka;
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Baron T. Komeda; Supplies and Purchase, S. Nagasaki; Privy Seals, Marq. Tokudaiji, T. Matano.

BOARD OF CEREMONIES.

Grand Master of Ceremonies, Count U. Toda; Vice-Grand Master, H. Ito. Members:—S. Nagasaki; Marquis Kido; R. Niwa; K. Yamanouchi; Vis. Fukuda; Y. Yashida; M. Ichiki; Vis. Iwaba; Count Matsuda. Court Councillors, Baron S. Osaki, C. Nabeshima, M. Funakoshi, Baron M. Katori, Major-Gen. M. Sato, Vis. Takatsuji, Baron Dr. Ikeda, Vis. Fujinami, S. Nagasaki, Baron Y. Sonoda, Marq. T. Nakayama, Prince Nijo, Marquis Kido, Prof. Y. Hozumi, Prof. K. Okano, Y. Okuda, S. Hirayama, Vis. Higashizono, Vis. Hojo, K. Maruo. Major-Gen. S. Tauchi.

BOARD OF CHAMBERLAINS.

Grand Chamberlain, Marquis S. Tokudaiji; Vice-Grand Chamberlain, Prince T. Iwakura; Chamberlains, Baron T. Komeda; Viscount M. Higashizono; Viscount U. Hijiō; Y. Hineno; S. Hinonishi; K. Kawahire; S. Shimizuami.

Aide-de-Camp. to H. I.M. General Baron Nakamura; Rea-Adm. Baron Nishi.

THE EMPRESS' HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent, Viscount Kagawa.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Superintendent, Lieut.-General Baron Muraki, Grand Chamberlain, Prince S. Ichijo; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Lieut.-General Baron Muraki, e

COURT LADIES.

Ladies on service at the Court and their official rank are as follows:—

"Tenji,"	.....	Takakura Toshi-ko,
"	.....	Yanagiwara Ai-ko,
"Gon Tenji,"	.....	Chikusa Toki,
"	"	Ogura Fumi-ko,
"	"	Sone Yasu-ko,
"	"	Anekoji Yoshi-ko,
"	" (acting)	Nishi-itsutsuji Sho-ko,
"Shoji"	.....	Mibu Hiro-ko,
"	.....	Koike Michi-ko,
"	" (acting)	Nakayama Ei-ko,
"	.....	Kinoshita Han-ko,
"Gon Shoji"	.....	Yabu Kine-ko,
"	"	Kitajima Ito-ko,
"	"	Tsumori Yūshi-ko,
"	"	Awadaguchi Ayu-ko,
"	" (acting)	Kagawa Shio-ko,
"	"	Hiroori Kun-ko.

Besides the above there are eight ladies of "Myobu" rank.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In the face of very meagre information available on this subject anything like reliable estimate is out of question. So far as it is known the Court owns 4,854 *cho* (about 12,135

acres) of dwelling land, forests and plains aggregating about 2,208,000 (3,520,000 acres); shares of the Bank of Japan 9,660; the Specie Bank, 60,400; the Industrial Bank of Japan,

10,000; the Formosan Bank, 2,521; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 80,550; Tokyo Gas, 2,000 (new); Tokyo Electric Light, 5,839; Fuji Paper Mill, 10,000; Nippon Fishery, 500; Oriental Development, 5,000; former Nippon Railway Co., 27,422; former Hokkaido Coal & Railway, 27,690. Then there are ¥ 20,000,000 voted by the Imperial Diet in

1895 to be transferred out of the Chinese Indemnity to the stock fund, and ¥ 20,000,000 war bonds subscribed by the Court on the occasion of the late War. The civil list has remained stationary during these two decades ¥ 3,000,000. All these properties are estimated roughly at ¥ 500 million.

CHAPTER V.

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN.

(Abbrev. T.=Tokyo; Ok.=Osaka; K'to.=Kyoto; F.=Fukagawa; Koi.=Koishikawa; Koj.=Kojimachi; Ky.=Kyobashi; Nih.=Nihombashi; U.=Ushigomê.)

ABE, *Isoh*, Prof. in the Waseda Univ., b. '65 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto; then a pastor and afterward studied at Hartford College; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School, which he resigned and was for some years connected with several schools in Tokyo, finally engaged by the Waseda Univ., where he has charge of Athletic Association of that institution. Authority on social politics and wrote several books.

Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

ABE, *Ko*, Governor of Tokyo, b. '48 in Morioka, Iwate-ken, and entered civil service early in the era either at the head office or in the provinces; Director of Shrines and Temples Bureau '96-'99, meanwhile M.P. for his native place in '92; Governor of Chiba '99-'01. Governor of Niigata '01-'03, which he resigned to be nominated Member of the House of Peers, was again Governor of Niigata '05-'08 to be transferred to the present post in February '08.

Add. Tokyo Prefectural Office.

ABE, *Moritaro*, 1st Legation Sec. at Peking since '05, b. '72 in Buzen, graduated law at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96, passed higher civil service examination in '96 and appointed Sec. of Foreign Office the following year, Councillor in

'99 and per. Sec. of the Minister as additional post in '00, 2nd Sec. at London in '01.

Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

ABE, *Taizo*, b. in '49 at Toyohashi (in Aichi-ken), entered Keio-gijuku in '68; was its teacher for some years, then at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, when he was 22 years old; visited U.S.A. in '77 under Viscount (then Mr.) Tanaka, Privy Councillor; resigned Gov. post and started the Meiji Life Insurance Company the following year '81; the founded ten years later the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., pioneer concerns in Japan. He is president of the two.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

ADACHI, *Mine-ichiro*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, Paris (appointed '08) and b. '69 in Yamagata-ken, graduated law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92, attaché in '93, sent to Rome in '93, removed to Paris in '97, relieved of the post in '03 and attached to the head office, was in suite of the Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun with annuity in '06 for service in connection with the war. He was senior Councillor at head office before the transfer.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Paris.

ADACHI, *Tsunayuki*, ex-Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, b. in Satsuma, '59; filled post of chief Police Commissioner at several provinces; was appointed Director of the Police Bureau.

Home Office in '01; the post of the Inspector-General he had to resign in Oct. '05 in consequence of the celebrated Sept. 5th anti-peace agitation.

Add. Nishi-kata-machi, Hongo, T.

AIBA, *Yosaburo*, novelist, *nom de plume Kōson* b. '55; is a prominent figure among the contemporary novelists, reputed for his light and delicate style; was connected for a while with the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, and now a regular contributor to the *Tokyo Asahi*. His chief works are *Muratake*, *Kasano-Yuki*, and some others.

Add. *Asahi* Office, Tokyo.

AKABANE, *Shiro*, ex-Japanese Minister to Madrid, b. at Aidzu, '59; studied at Yale University, U.S.A.; entered the Department of Foreign Affairs '80; the Secretary of Japanese Legations at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Washington; Private Secretary to Minister for Foreign Affairs (Viscount Aoki) '90-'91; afterwards Secretary of Japanese Legation at Berlin; Minister Resident in Netherlands '94-'99; Chief Councillor for Foreign Office '99-1900; then appointed to the Ministership to Madrid and Lisbon from which he was relieved in '07.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

AKIMOTO, *Okitomo*, Viscount, (cr. '84), formerly *Daimyo* of Tatebayashi in the province of Kozuke, b. '57; Minister Resident and Minister Plenipotentiary from '90 to '92; is a leader of the Viscount coterie in the House of Peers, he being identified with the *Seiyu-kai*; a great connoisseur of pictorial art and a member of the Academy of Arts (London).

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

AKITSUKI, *Satsuo*, Minister at Brussels since May '07. b. '58 in Hyuga, graduated the former Law Col., of Justice Dep't in '84, studied at official expense in Bel-

gium and Germany from '85 to '91; attaché in '91, Councillor in '92, transferred to Dep't Councillor, Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Sec. at Seoul in the same year, transferred to Paris in '99. to St. Petersburg in '02, Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04, decorated in '06 with 3rd class Rising Sun with grant of money in connection with the war.

Add. Japanese Legation, Brussels

AKIYAMA, *Genzo*, barrister in Tokyo, b. in Kakegawa, '59; graduated Law in the Imp. Univ., Tokyo '79; appointed a clerk at the Justice Dep't; next Judge at various local Courts; Chief of the Nagasaki District Court '87 and next of Yokohama District Court '92; Judge of the Supreme Court '98 which post he soon resigned to open law office in Tokyo and Yokohama.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Kōko*, Lieut.-Gen. Superintendent of Cavalry, the Military Education Board, was b. '95 in Ehime-ken, Sub-Lieut. in '79., Major-General in '99 and to that of Lieut.-General in '09. He led a daring expedition in the late war, successfully conducting reconnaissance in force as far north as near Harbin; was rewarded with 2nd class Golden Kite for the service.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

AKIYAMA, *Masanosuke*, *Hogakuhakushi*, b. '66 in Hiroshima-ken; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., of Tokyo in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of the War and Navy, being now a Councillor for the two.

Add. Dote-3-bancho, Kōj., T.

AKIYAMA, *Teisuke*, former prop. of the *Niroku*, and ex-M.P., b. at Kurashiki, Okayama-ken, '68, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo '90, earning his expenses by hard working; appointed junior auditor of

the Board of Audit; started the present paper in '93, which was suspended in a few years but revived '01; was elected a M.P. from Tokyo in the extraordinary election of '03 and '04, but was compelled to resign '05 owing to absurd charge of being a Russian spy.

Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, T.

AMANO, *Tameyuki*, Dr., *Hogoku-hakushi*, economist, Professor in Waseda University, b. in Saga-ken, '59; grad. Tokyo University, '82; has devoted himself from that time to educational work at Waseda of which he is one of the "three main pillars"; sat at 1st and 2nd sessions in the House of Rep'tatives, but soon withdraw from the uncongenial atmosphere of practical politics. Wrote "Principles of Economic" and others; is editor and prop. of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal of high authority and extensive circulation.

Add. 3-chome, Iida-machi, T.

AMEMIYA, *Keijiro*, b. in the province of Kai (Yamanashi-ken), '45; once a great power on the change and at present in business circles; was incidentally cause of the uniform tariff system (at first 3 *sen* but now 4) of street electric r'ly service in Tokyo. Is a Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. and other concerns, and reputed as businessman of energy and decision. Karuizawa, a well-known summer resort, owes him much for present prosperity.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

ANDO, *Taro*, earnest Temperance evangelist, b. '46 in Tokyo. son of the physician to the Lord of Shima; joined Enomoto's pro-Tokugawa movement at Hakodate; was given office at the Foreign Office when released from imprisonment and was in the suite of the

late Prince Iwakura's memorable envoy early in the era. Consul at Hongkong, '74-'85, then at Shanghai '86 and Consul-General, '86-'89 at Honolulu where he was converted, returning home as fervent Christian and total abstainer. Subsequently held post of Director of Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, and of Commerce and Ind., Agri. and Com. Dep't.

Add. Hombura-cho, Azabu, T.

ANRAKU, *Kan'ichi*, ex-Chief Police Commissioner of Tokyo since 1906. b. '50 in Kagoshima; was connected with the Police service from about 1875, next held Governorship of Yamaguchi, Fukushima, Gifu, etc., resigned the Commissioner-ship in '08 when the Seiyu-kai Ministry fell.

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

AOKI, *Shūzo*, Viscount, (cr. '84,) ex-Amb. to America. b. 1844, in Choshu, eldest son of Genchu Miura, a village doctor; adopted when about 18 by a physician in ordinary to the Lord of Choshu; was sent to Berlin for study by his master, '69; appointed a few years after Secretary of Japanese Legation there. He was promoted Minister, '75; Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, '86-'89; Minister for Foreign Affairs, '89-'91 and '98-1900. Was again accredited to Germany, '92-'97 and for short while had charge of a similar duty in England as additional post. Viscountess Aoki is a German lady, and their only child is now Countess Hatzefeldt, a celebrated German family. He was recalled home towards the end of '07. Now a Privy Councillor.

Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, T.

AOYAMA, *Tanemichi*, Dr., *Igaku-hakushi*, Prof. of Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '59; studied medicine in Germany. He was almost killed by pest at Hongkong in '94 where he with Dr. Kitazato

was despatched by the Government to investigate the disease, and by which he was affected. He is one of the most distinguished experts in internal diseases.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

ARAI, *Kentaro*, Korean Vice-Minister of Finance since '07, b. '63 in Niigata and grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, '90, after which he was connected with the Treasury; elevated to the Vice-Minister in '06 and then removed to the present position.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ARAI, *Ryôichiro*, New York Agent of the celebrated silk exporting firm, Kiito Gomei Kaisha (Raw Silk Firm, L'td), is a pioneer Japanese direct exporter of raw silk, having started the business in '76 in New York where he has remained with only a short break, devoting himself to the business. Subsequently joined the Doshinkaisha, leading silk exporting firm established by Japanese, which was soon converted into the present Kiito Gomei Kaisha with a branch office in Shanghai, Canton, Lyons, New York, etc. Has been awarded Gold Medal by the Japan Sericulture and Raw Silk Association.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

ARAKAWA, *Gitaro*, Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. Tokyo in '62; graduated Col. of Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '84, to enter civil service in the Home Office. Was Councillor at the head office and next Secretary at Toyama, Gumma, Kanagawa; Governor of Tottori, '97, Miye, '99, Kagawa, 1900, and finally the present post.

Add. Nagasaki Kencho.

ARAKAWA, *Minoji*, Minister to Mexico since '06, b. '57 in Kagoshima, Engineering Col., Tokyo, in '80, clerk at the Legation, London, in '86, attaché in '87, élève Consul at Tientsin in '90, at Nin-

sen, '94, attached to the 2nd Army during the Japan-China War, Consul at Tientsin in '95, at Suchow in '96, Consul at London in '96 where he was promoted to Consul-General, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money for the war.

Add. Japanese Legation, Mexico.

ARAKI, *Kwampo*, Mem. of Society of Arts, London; b. '31 in Kochi-ken, one of the most distinguished historic painters of the Shijo school; studied the art under the celebrated Araki Kwansai who ultimately adopted him; was appointed Painter of the fief of Tosa. After the Restoration, he taught painting at Peerage Girls' and other schools, and was recently a Professor at the Gov. Fine Arts Institute, '98-'06; was appointed 1900 a member of the Fine Arts Committee attached to the Imp. Household.

Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

ARICHI, *Shinanosuke*, Baron. (cr. '00), Vice-Admiral (retired), Mem. House of Peers, was b. in Choshu, '43; Lieut.-Commander, '72; Commander of Yokosuka Admiralty and Kure; then successively Chief of Naval Staff; Commander-in-Chief of Standing Fleet, &c., is at present devoting himself to promoting the cause of the Japan Maritime Society of which he is president.

Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

ARIGA, *Nagabumi*, Manager of the Mitsui family affairs, b. '65 in Osaka-fu, and younger brother to Dr. Nagao Ariga; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; was in Government service for a long while, ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

ARIGA *Nagao*, Dr. *Hogakuhakushi*, b. in Settsu, '60; grad. Tokyo University, '82; Private Secretary.

to Prince Ito (then President of Privy Council), '87; afterwards Councillor at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; took charge of affairs relating to international law during the Japan-China War of '94-'95, and held a similar post in the late campaign. He is a Professor at Waseda University, and has represented the Japan Red Cross Society at several international conferences, the last in London, '07. Has written several works on history, diplomacy and international law. Granted 2nd Class Rising Sun and *yen* 2,000 as war honour.

ARIMA, *Yorikudzu*, Count, formerly Daimyo of the Kurume clan. 5th son and heir to his predecessor, b. '64, served in the Imperial Court for years as Chamberlain.

Add. Asakusa, Tokyo.

ARISAKA, *Nariaki*, Lieut.-General, Baron (cr. '07), inventor of the Arisaka gun, b. in Choshu, '52; was first a teacher in foreign languages, connected with a military cadet school; transferred to an Arsenal and to an Artillery headquarter and finally appointed Captain (art.), '81; sent abroad about '92; Col., '95; completed a new type of quick-firing mountain gun in Nov. '01 after six years' persistent effort, meanwhile again sent abroad, '99 on official business. He was decorated with 2nd Class Rising Sun and grant of *yen* 5,000 for his invention, and was promoted Major-Gen., '01. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour).

Add. Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, T.

ARISAKA, *Shozo*, Inspector of Naval Ordnance and Prof. at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67 in Tokyo; graduated his special course at the University in '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss and other works from '91 to '93; appointed

expert to the Navy on his return and was steadily promoted, meanwhile devising a new plug for 12th quick-firers; has been sent twice to England on official business.

Add. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo.

ARISHIMA, *Takeshi*, Aud., Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '42 at Kagoshima; took active part in the stormy days of Restoration; abandoned soldiery and entered civil career, '70; appointed Dir. Tax Bureau, '72; sent Europe and America, '78 to investigate taxation affairs; Customs Chief, Yokohama, '82; Dir. Customs Bureau, '91 which he resigned, '93 to take charge of financial affairs of the great house of Shimazu; subsequently entered the 15th (Peers) Bank, the Nippon Railway and several other leading establishments.

Add. Bancho, Koj., Tokyo.

ARIYOSHI, *Eigi*, Director of the Police Bureau, Home Office; was b. in '63 in Okayama, grad. '88 from the German Language School, Tokyo and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; was in the Justice Dep't either as Junior Judge or Councillor till '93; Councillor of the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce, then of Home Office and of the Legislative Bureau from '94 to '98, meanwhile ordered to attend the International Sanitary Conference held at Madrid and similar conference about released prisoners and foundings held at Antwerps, both in '98; transferred to the Police Bureau the same year; again Councillor of the Legislative Bureau in '02; Dir. of Police Bureau in '03; Governor of Miyakeken '04, and then to the present post in '08.

Add. Police Bureau, Home Office.

ASABUKI, *Yciji*, Director of the Mitsui Company; b. '49 in Oita-ken, was in youth a hot-headed anti-foreign fanatic, and came up

to Tokyo to make attempt on the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer advocate of foreign learning, to be soon converted by him into one of his eager disciples, as even to marry a daughter of his elder sister. After grad. the Keiogijuku, he entered the Mitsubishi; started direct export business of raw silk in which he failed. Next he entered the Mitsui and pushed spinning business (Kanegafuchi Sp. Mill) to the present state of prosperity.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyo., Tokyo.

ASADA, Eiji, Prof. at the Tokyo Foreign Language School since '97, b. '65 in Yamaguchi-ken; studied in the North-Western Univ., U.S.A., and then in Chicago Univ. where he was Ph. D., is also connected with the Department of Education in various capacities.

Add. Takagi-cho, Akasaka, T.

ASADA, Nobuoki, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the 12th Army Division, b. at Kawagoye (near Tokyo), '48; grad. Mil. Academy at Osaka, '73 and commissioned ensign; fought in the Civil War of '77 as Capt. (local rank) and decorated with 5th Order; Maj. '84; Lieut.-Col. '87; Col. '94; Major-Gen. '97; and Chief Staff of Eastern Military Section; Com. of a Brigade of various Divisions; took active part as Brig. Com. at Fenshuiling, and succeeded Gen. Hasegawa after Liaoyang as Com. of the Guards Division. Was decorated with 2nd Class Mil. Order.

Add. Kokura, Fukuoka-ken.

ASADA, Yasunori, Mem. House of Peers, b. in Kyoto, 48; First Class Councillor to Japanese Legation at Washington, U.S.A., '74; Councillor of the Department for Foreign Affairs, '79; Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs, '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and

next of Kanagawa-ken; '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; then that of Communications, which he resigned, '02.

Add. Shimo-6-bancho, Tokyo.

ASAHINA, Chisen, journalist, b. '62 in Mito; left '83 the Imperial Tokyo University, law, unfinished on account of ill health; shortly afterward joined the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*, when Viscount Ito (Miyoji) was proprietor, and was its editor for many years. Went twice to Europe; left the *Nichi Nichi* about 1905 when the proprietor changed, and is at present a journalistic free lance.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

ASANO, Nagakoto, Marquis; b. '42, and is chief of the former clan of Hiroshima with 426,000 *koku* which was founded by Nagamasa (1546-1610 A.D.), one of the great generals of Hideyoshi; was accredited to Rome, 1882-'84.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

ASANO, O-suké, chief electrician of the Department of Communications, b. in '59 in Okayama; graduated electricity at the Government Engineering College in '81, since then he has chiefly been connected with that Department, meanwhile despatched to Europe and America two or three times.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

ASANO, Noichiro, President of the Tokyo Steamship Co., and Dir. of many other concerns, was b. '48 in Etchu (Toyama-ken). He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; proceeded to Yokohama supporting himself by hawking cheap viands. By his shrewdness he bought from the Yokohama Gas Works coaltar and other refuses which were then left unutilized, and laid the foundation of the present fortune by utilizing them. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and began to produce "Asano Cement" now wide-

ly known; started tank oil business, '93 and promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95.

Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

ATOMI, *Takino*, b. in '40 at Osaka, one of the distinguished lady painters and educators; founder and proprietor of the Atomi Girls' School. Visited U.S.A. on the occasion of St. Louis Fair.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

BABA, *Genji*, Judge of Supreme Court, b. '60, grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; to be appointed a junior judge in Tokyo Court, and ultimately rising to the present post.

Add. Nishikatamachi, Hongo.

BABA, *Michihisa*, b. '47 at Iwase, Toyama-ken, of a family of ship-owner, is Pres. Iwase Bank and Dir. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Imp. Marine Ins. Co., Innoshima Dockyard, and others. Is a millionaire in Toyama and one of the wealthiest individual ship-owners in Japan.

Add. Tori-nichome, Nih., Tokyo.

BANNO, *Otoya*, Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, was born '67 in Tokyo; graduated in '92 from the Law Col., Imp. Tokyo University under adverse circumstances; then served at the Financial Department, but soon resigned to enter the present bank on its establishment.

Add. Kaga-cho, Ushig., Tokyo.

CHINDA, *Sutemi*, Baron (cr. '07), Ambassador to Court of Berlin since June, '08, b. at Hirosaki, '56; graduated an American University, '81; appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; appointed Consul at San Francisco, '90; removed to the Consulate at Chemulpo; the Consul-Generalship at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil, next at the Hague, '99-1900; Min-

ister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at St. Petersburg, 1900; recalled in '01 by the then Foreign Min. Baron Komura to act as his immediate subordinate, and had to take charge of the Office while his superior was away to Portsmouth and Peking. In recognition of this special service he was invested with 1st Class Sacred Treasure and also raised to Peerage.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

CHIKAMI, *Kiyo-omi*, ex-Gov. of Kagoshima-ken, b. '56 in Kochi and finished Lit. Course, Tokyo Univ. about '82; further studied in England and after returning home about 1887 he was appointed instructor at the Tokyo High School, Kagoshima Zoshikan, Sendai High School, etc.; was appointed Councillor of the Home Office, '96, after which he was Governor at several places, nominated Mem. House of Peers, '08.

Add. Mami-ana, Az., Tokyo.

DATÊ, *Munenobu*, Marquis, b. '60, son of Munenori who took a distinguished part in upholding the cause of the Restoration and who, on that account, was afterward granted a higher grade of nobility than that of the main house at Sendai which was a tardy supporter of the Imperialist cause at that time, this scion having held fief of only 100,000 *roku* at Uwajima, Iyo.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

DAN, *Takuma*, Manager, Mining Dep't of the Mitsui Firm, b. '83 at Fukuoka, was sent for study to America early in the era by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course. Studied mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. school, technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal-mine, with the purchase of

which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm.

Add. Tango-cho, Akasaka, T.

DEN, *Kenjiro*, Baron (cr. '07) Member of the House of Peers and ex-Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local Chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-Jun. '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; was again Vice-Min. of Communications, '00-'06. He is now a prominent figure in business circles.

Add. Kanasugi, Shiba, T.

DEWA, *Shigeto*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), Com. of the 2nd Standing Squadron, holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun; b. at Aizu; grad. the Naval Academy in '82; Lieut. in '84; Vice-Commander of *Takao*, '85; was in time promoted Capt. and was appointed Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau; granted 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China war; was chief of the Committee ordered to England to bring home the cruiser *Tokiwa*, 1899; Rear-Adm., 1900 and commanded the Standing Squadron at the time of the Boxer's trouble; afterward transferred to Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka, next to Director of Naval Affairs Bureau; commanded a Squadron in the late war.

Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Sb., T.

DOI, *Keizo*, Dr., Prof. of Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japan Skin Disease Society; grad. the Med. Col., '99; assist. and student of the Univ. Hall at his alma mater; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany and France, '95-98, to be appointed to the present chair on his returning home; was on suit of the late Prince Komatsu when his highness attended the Coronation Ceremony

of King Edward, '02.

Add. Fujimi-cho 4-chome, T.

DOI, *Michio*, Chairman of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. in Kanagawa, '41; was a Judge till '84 when he entered the service of the Konoike family, Osaka, of which he is now an adviser.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

EBARA, *Soroku*, ex-M.P., educationalist, a leader of the *Seiyu-kai*, b. at Tokyo in '42; was first a military officer, but subsequently resigned the commission and was for some while Secretary of the Prefecture of Shizuoka, '70. He is chiefly known in connection with subsequent non-official career; has sat several times in the House where he lately represented Tokyo. Is Director of the Azabu Middle School, Mem. of the Higher Education Council and is a devout Christian.

Add. Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

EBINA, *Danjyo*, noted Protestant Pastor, b. '56 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Dōshisha. He has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work, having established a number of churches and schools, being at present pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

EGI, *Chu*, Barrister, b. '58, Brother to Senshi Egi; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '84; he practised his profession, giving lectures on Criminal Law in the Hōgakuin School all the while; an Official of the Judicial Office and of the Foreign Office; again resumed his former profession. Has written "Principles of Criminal Law." and is a noted satirist.

Add. Awajicho, K., Tokyo.

EITAKI, *Kyukichi*, Consul-Gen. at Shanghai since '05, b. '66 in Echigo, passed legal service ex-

amination in '90, appointed Junior Judge in '91 and transferred to the Foreign Office the same year, appointed first clerk at Consulate, Fusan in '93 to be promoted to élève Consul the same year, was Consul at Ninsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '03.

Add. Japanese Con., Shanghai.

EMA, *Shunichi*, Barrister, M.P.

a Mem. of the Tokyo Municipality.
b. in '61. in Totomi, 3rd son of Nanyo Yamamoto, and adopted by Ema Togoro. Early came up to Tokyo to study politics; was admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; was elected vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89.

Add. Kuromon-cho, Shitaya. T.

ERO, *Yasutaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff Officer of the Port Arthur Adm., b. '65 in Saga-ken; early grad. Naval Academy and pointed Sub-Lieut. of the Navy; Staff Officer of the Naval Staff Board at the time of the Russo-Japanese War, for which he was granted 3rd class of Golden Kite; Com. of the newly built *Ikoma* for a while; Rear-Adm. in '07.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

FUJII, *Kô-ichi*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff of Yokosuka Admiralty, b. '57 in Okayama-ken; Sub-Li't. '83 to be rapidly promoted to the present rank, filling during the interval posts of Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en*. Staff of the Saseho Adm'ty., Com. of the *Suma* and of the *Akitsu-shima*, Attaché to the Japanese Legation. Berlin etc.

Add. Enokizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

FUJII, *Shigeta*, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Tokyo Bay Forts; 2nd Class of Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; entered the Military Academy in '77; Ensign of Artillery in '79; entered the Military Staff

Col. in '84; studied tactics in Germany in '90; Staff Officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War; Major-Gen., '02 and appointed Dir. Military Staff College, from which he was transferred to post of Chief Staff to Gen. Kuroki's Army in the late war, and appointed to Dir. of Art. and Engineering School, on close of the War, and to the present in '09.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, T.

FUJINAMI, *Kototada*, Viscount (cr. '84), b. at Kyoto, '53; Chamberlain to His Majesty from childhood, and since '89 Superintendent of the Imperial Mews, and previously taking charge of Imp. Studs at Niicup and Shimosa, was frequently sent abroad on official business, was principal promotor of the Horse-race course at Ikegami, near Tokyo and was Deputy Pre. of Horse Adm. Bureau which he has resigned.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

FUJIOKA, *Ichisuke*, Dr., *Kogaku-hakushi*, b. in Choshu, '56; grad. Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor from '84 to '86 when he retired to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co. which with two other street railway co.'s, was fused '06; he has been to Europe and America four or five times for study, on business etc. and was under Edison for some while.

Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, T.

FUJISAWA, *Rikitaro*, Dr., *Rigaku-hakushi*, Prof. of Science at Tokyo University, b. in Echigo (Niigata-ken), '61; pursued his special study, that of mathematics, in England and Germany, '83-'87. He has written several works on Mathematics.

Add. Suwa-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

FUJITA, *Densaburo*, one of the new-made millionaires, b. in Cho-

shu, '41; promoted the lately nationalized Sanyo Railway Co., and started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, beside undertaking mining and engineering works. Owns the Kosa Copper mine and other concessions. The reclamation work started at the foreshore of Kojima, Okayama-ken, is now nearing completion, and hundreds of acres will then be added to his estate.

Add. Ami-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

FUJITA, *Koriki*, Department Chief of the Imp. R'ly Board, b. '93 in Tottori, grad. Law at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '90; President of a local school the same year; transferred to the Dep't of Communications in '93, and finally to the present post in '09. Has been twice despatched abroad on official business.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

FUJITA, *Ryuzaburo*, Chief Judge of the Nagoya Appeal Court, b. '56 at Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; Judge in '81; for sometime a jun. Sec. and Vice-Dir. Commercial Bureau. Foreign Office; returned to the Bench and continues to occupy the present post from '98.

FUJITA, *Shiro*, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, '61; attaché to Japanese Legation in Vienna, '86, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communications and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now President of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co. and of other concerns.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUJIYAMA, *Raita*, President of the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co., b. in '65 in Karatsu; grad. Keiogijuku in '90; then entered the Mitsui Bank; installed in the present post after the notorious scandal culmi-

nating in the suicide of the former president.

FUKAI, *Eigo*, Chief of the Correspondence Section of the Nippon Ginko, b. '71 in Gumma-ken; was once on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun* and travelled abroad with its editor in '96.

Add. Aoyama, Minami-cho, T.

FUKUDA, *Tokuzo*, *Hogakuhakushi*. Prof. in the Keio Gijuku Univ., b. '74 in Tokyo, being the 1st son of Tokubei Fukuda; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Educational Dep't. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study on Economics; Prof. at his Alma Mater on his return home, but resigned '05; wrote several works on Economics.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

FUKUDA, *Umanosuke*, Inspector-Gen. of Naval Construction, Sectional Chief of the Naval Dep't of Materials and Yokosuka Naval Yard, was b. '56 in Aichi-ken; Lieut.-Constructor in '88 and promoted to the present rank some time ago; served meanwhile as Mem. of the Naval Board for Materials, and as Chief of the Construction Dep't of Maidzuru Admiralty. Is the Holder of 4th class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Kobinata-dai, Koi, T.

Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUHARA, *Arinobu*, Pres. of the Teikoku Life Insurance Co., b. '48 in Awa (now Chiba-ken); started in '72 the Shiseido drug store, one of the leading establishments in Tokyo in this line; promoted with others the above company and has since been chairman of Board of Directors. Travelled through Europe and U.S.A. several years ago to inspect the insurance affairs there.

Add. Izumo-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

FUKUHARA, Ryojiro, Dir. Special School Bureau ('04) and Commissioner of the Peerage School ('07), b. '69 in Ise, graduated Law Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '92. Held various junior posts at central Government and then transferred to local Offices as Councillor or Chief Police Commissioner; removed to the Education Dep't, '98 as Councillor and Inspector; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration, and returning home '02 was made Councillor and Section Chief of the Department.

Add. Minami-cho, U., Tokyo.

FUKUOKA, Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. in Tosa, '35; after the Restoration of '67 entered civil service and became Minister of Education, '81-'82. Appointed '88 to the presented post.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koj., T.

FUKUSHIMA, Yasumasa, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honor), Lieut.-General, Vice-Chief of the General Staff Office, was born in Matsumoto, Nagano-ken, '53; Lieutenant '78; Captain '83; Military Attaché of Japanese Legation at Berlin '87-'92; Major '88; was welcomed by the populace almost as a triumphant hero when in June '93 he returned home after successfully travelling through Siberia on horseback. Promoted Major-General in '00, and acquired international fame as Commander of the Japanese contingent on the occasion of the Boxer's trouble, and was knighted by King Edward. Was on the Staff of Marshal Oyama in the late War in which he lost his son. Appointed to the present post in '06.

Add. Yurai, U., Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, Sutejiro, born in Tokyo '63, second son of the late celebrated Fukuzawa, was together

with his elder brother Mr. Ichitaro Fukuzawa, entered Yale Univ., '83, the younger Fukuzawa to pursue engineering and the elder literature. They both returned home in '90, and Mr. Sutejiro has since been managing the *Jiji* and the Osaka *Jiji*, the latter started '65.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

FUKUZAWA, Momosuke, brother-in-law of the above, being the husband of their sister, b. in '64 at Kawagoye; studied at Keiogi-juku; and proceeded to U.S.A. after grad. from that institution and studied at a Commercial Col. there. Returning home '89, he first entered the Tokyo Ice Works, Oji Paper Mill and others, and finally the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was Agent for Tokyo, besides sitting on the boards of directors of several other concerns.

Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

FUNAKOSHI, Mamoru, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. at Hiroshima, '40; in '68 he entered civil service; appointed Secretary of the Home Office, then filled successively the Governorship of Chiba, Ishikawa, and of Miyagi, &c.; nominated the Member of the House of Peers, '94.

Add. Ichigaya Kaga-cho, U., T.

FUNAKOSHI, Mitsunojo, 1st Sec. Embassy at Berlin, b. '67 in Hiroshima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '94, élève Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at Fusan and then at San Francisco in '95. Legation Sec. at Washington in '97, transferred to London in '99, Secretary at head office '02, Sec. at Vienna in '03, transferred to Berlin in '06. Studied in Germany in '86-'93.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

FURUICHI, Koi, Dr., *Kogakuhakushi*, Member of the House of Peers, was born at Himeji, '54; pursued his engineering study in France

'75-'80; filled the posts of the Directorship of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, and Director-General of the Government Railways, which he resigned in '03 in order to take up the post of Directorship of Seoul-Fusan R'ly which he resigned, '07. He is one of the best amateur *no* singer and actors.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

FURUKAWA, *Sakajiro*, District chief of the Imp. R'ly, b. '58 in Yamaguchi; graduated Engineering in the former Engineering College in '80; next entered the Gov. R'ly Bureau as its Engineer; was connected with the field r'ly during the late war, transferred to the old post in '08; and then present post in '09.

Add. Hikawa-cho, Akas., T.

FURUKAWA, *Toranosuke*, President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated mine-owner Ichibei Furukawa who adopted *Jyunkichi*, 2nd son of the late Count Mutsu, as his heir, but latter dying in '07. Toranosuke became the head of the family so that he inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines. He was b. in '82 and graduated Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07.

Add. Setomono-cho, Nihomb., T.

GA. *Keishi*, Member of the House of Peers since '91, b. at Nagasaki in '40; a pioneer scholar of Dutch; held several important posts in the Government service.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

GEJO, *Masao*, Paymaster-Inspector of the Navy (ret.), Mem. of House of Peers, was b. in Yonezawa '42. Began his career in the Navy as Jun.-clerk '73, then successively held posts of Sectional Chief of Superintendence for Accounts of Yokosuka Admiralty, Chief Paymaster of Sascho Adm.

and Pres. of the Naval Paymaster's College. He is a noted amateur painter and a connoisseur.

Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Koj., T.

GO, *Junzo*, Baron (cr. 1900), Member of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Mino, '25; entered the civil service in the Finance Department in '68; Director of the Bureau of National Debt, '76; afterwards Secretary of Finance Department; Vice-Minister of Finance, '86, from which he retired in '88.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Joj., T.

GOTO, *Shimpei*, Baron (cr. '06), Minister of Communications and President of Imperial Railways, b. '56 in Iwate-ken, son of a doctor, and is a nephew of the celebrated patriot Takano who was persecuted to death by the Tokugawa Government a little before the Restoration. He studied medicine both in Japan and Germany; was chief of the Nagoya Hospital. Subsequently appointed junior Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; was arrested on charge of complicity in the notorious Soma scandal to be acquitted about a year afterward. He got appointment as Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, after which he re-entered the Sanitary Bureau as its Director. Was singled out '97 by the late Vis. Kodama, newly appointed Governor-General of Formosa, as Director of the Civil Administration Bureau which he had continued to occupy till his transfer to the President of South Manchurian Railway in '06, to be given the present chair in '08. In recognition of his service in connection with Formosa he was made a Peer in April '06.

GWASSAN, *Yagoro*, master swordsmith appointed '06 Art Commissioner to Imp. Household, b. '46 in Omi and learned craft under Teikichi Gwassan at Osaka by

whom he was ultimately adopted as son and heir; is the greatest master in producing swords of Soshu and Ichimonji style, besides creating a new mode of tempering. He has made swords for the Emperor and the Crown Prince, and his swords have acquired wide renown for perfect elasticity combined with unique sharpness.

Add. Yariya-cho, Osaka.

HACHISUKA, *Shigekira*, Marq., (cr. 1884; formerly *daimyo* of Tokushima), a Privy Councillor, b. '46; represented Japan in France about '81; was appointed President of the House of Peers President of the House of Peers '91-'96; Minister of Education, Sept. '96-Nov. '97; was appointed to the present post the following year.

Add. Mita-tesuma-machi, Sh., T.

HAGA, *Yaichi*, Litterateur, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '63 in Fukui-ken; grad. Lit. Col. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '89 to study at the University Hall afterward; appointed Professor at the 1st Higher School, and that at the Higher Normal School; Assis. Prof. in his alma mater in '98, and full Prof. in the following year; then transferred to the Higher Normal School; sent to Germany to prosecute further study; was given a chair in the University when he returned home in '02.

Add. Otowa, Koi., Tokyo.

HAGIWARA, *Shuichi*, Dir. Com. Bureau, Foreign Office, b. 68 in Nagato, passed con. and dip. service and higher civil service examination in '95, élève Consul at Ninsen in '95, attaché at Berlin '97, Legation Sec. at Brussels in '99, transferred to Seoul in '01, Embassy Sec. at Washington '06, then transferred as Mukden Con. Gen., recalled home '07 and attached to head office. Graduated the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '95.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

HAMA, *Koichi*, Departmental Chief of the Board of Audit, was b. in '48, entered official service first as a junior official in the Board of the Financial Dep't., to be afterwards promoted to the present post.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koishikawa.

HAMADA, *Gentetsu*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, b. '54 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '85-'88; Professor of Medical Course in the Tokyo Univ., '89-1900; is an acknowledged authority on women's diseases, and is the chief and proprietor of the Hamada Hospital for women's diseases, a physician-in-waiting to Court.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Kichimon*, Mem., House of Peers for Tokyo, a millionaire merchant, landowner and politician, b. '62 in Kishu (Wakayama-ken); grad. Keiogijuku; attended to the family business of Japanese soy and salt wholeseller; did much to save now flourishing Fuji Cotton Mill from impending ruin, of which he is now a Dir., and has also played active part in business. Was returned three times to the House of Representatives; travelled through Europe and America about 1900. Is the President of the Toyokuni Ginko (Bank) which was founded in '07.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, N., Tokyo.

HAMAGUCHI, *Takayuki*, Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau since '07, b. '70 in Tosa; grad. Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '95 passed the Higher Civil Service Examination a year or two after; got an appointment in the Treasury with which he has been connected ever since.

Add. Yagai-cho, Ushigome, T.

HAMAGUCHI, *Tan*, M.P. (from Wakayama-ken), a departmental chief of the Toyokuni Bank, b. '72 in Wakayama; graduated from the Keio Gijuku in '91; also

from Count Okuma's College, and afterward Cambridge University '02 with the title of B.A.; M.P. the following year.

Add. Samegahashi, Yotsuya, T.

HAMAO, *Arata*, Baron (cr. '07), Pre. Imp. Univ. Tokyo and Member of the House of Peers, L.L.D. (Harvard), b. in Tajima, '49; Councillor of the Department of Education, '73; Vice-President of Tokyo University in '84; Director of the Special Education Bureau, '88; President of Tokyo Imperial University, '93-'97; Minister of Education from Nov. to Dec. of 1897. Re-appointed to the present post, Dec. '95 with *Shinnin* rank in consequence of the celebrated "Strike movement" of the Professors.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

HANABUSA, Viscount (Baron in '00 and Viscount in '07), ex-Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household Department, Vice-President of the Japan Red Cross Society, b. in Okayama, '42; Secretary for Foreign Affairs '70; chargé d'affaires at Seoul, '76-'77; promoted to Minister Resident, '80-'81, and narrowly escaped being killed by the anti-Japanese Korean mob that rose there. Minister to St. Petersburg, '83-'86; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '87-'88, and then transferred to the Imperial Household as its chief auditor, and next promoted to the present post, which he resigned in '09.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

HANABUSA, *Naosaburo*, Dir. Statistic Bureau of the Cabinet, b. '57 in Okayama, brother of the above; appointed official of the Cabinet, then Secretary of the Privy Council, Personal Secretary to Marquis Ito, Secretary of the Cabinet, and finally appointed to the present post in '98. He travelled abroad to investigate statistic af-

fairs, '02-'03, and is one of the authorities in this line.

Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, T.

HANAI, *Takuzo*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Barrister, M.P. since '98, b. '68 in Bingo Province, grad. with honour from an English Law School in Tokyo when he was only eighteen years old; finished the University Course at the Hogakuin with honour in '87; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after and soon attracted public notice for his scholarship and eloquence, especially in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law.

Add. Nishiki-cho, Kanda, T.

HARA, *Kei*, M.P., ex-Home Minister, b. '54, at Morioka (in Iwate-ken); entered the now defunct Law College, Justice Dep't, but left before graduation. He then took to journalism and was on the staff of the *Hochi* which he soon left to take charge of a newly started organ of the Clan interest; followed Marquis Inouye as newspaper correspondent when he was despatched to Korea '82 as Special Envoy, and was soon appointed afterward an official in the Foreign Office; Consul in Tientsin; Secretary and chargé d'affaires in Paris '86; the Marquis' Personal Secretary when he was Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; next acted in same capacity when Count Mutsu filled the chair '90-'92; followed his chief to the Foreign Office as Director of the Com'cial Bureau to be promoted to Vice-Minister of the Dep't, '95 and transferred to Minister to Korea, '96. He resigned the post the following year and for sometime took to journalism as chief editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*. He was one of the right-hand men of Marquis Ito when he raised the banner of the Seiyu-kai, '00, and filled as the late Hoshi's successor the chair of

the Minister of Communications from Dec. '00 to May the following year. Then chief editor of the *Osaka Shimpō*, and appointed in Jan. '06 to the Ministerial post, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyū-kai Cabinet '08.

Add. 4, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

HABA, Rokuro, a prominent business-man, b. '44 in Tajima and played some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; sent to Europe '71 by the Government, but soon resigned the appointment and proceeded to America, and next studied in England, returning home '77. Entered and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank and has been instrumental in pushing it to the present flourishing condition; filled the post of President of the Yokohama Specie Bank from '83 to '90; is acknowledged as a power in business circles, and is a director for a number of Companies.

Add. Goten-yama, near Tokyo.

HARA, Ryutaro, Kogaku-hakushi, b. at Fukuoka, '54; graduated the Engineering Course of the Tokyo University in '81; has taken charge of the building several bridges in Tokyo and also supervised its water-works; is now chief Eng. of Yokohama Water-works.

Add. Yokohama Water-works.

HARA, Tomitaro, Pres. 2nd Bank, Yokohama, b. in Shinshu '70; studied at Waseda Univ., was adopted into the present millionaire family as husband of its only daughter, is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and is a leading young business-man reputed for energetic mind.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

HARA, Yoshimichi, lawyer, Dr., *Hogakuhakushi*, b. in Shinano, '67; graduated the Tokyo University

in '89; appointed Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in '90; afterwards appointed Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka. Left Government service in '93 and has since been practising law. He is reputed as being one of the most level-headed barristers and also the most flourishing, of the Tokyo Bar.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

HARADA, Tasuku, Pres. of the Doshisha in Kyoto, b. '63 in Kumamoto; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha which he graduated from Divinity School, class '91 and the following year travelled through Europe in company of Dr. E. W. Griffis, author of the *Mikado's Empire*, etc.; was Pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe. Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06. In '06 travelled extensively in India as special lecturer under auspices of Y.M.C.A. Installed in the present chair in '07.

Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

HARAGUCHI, Kaname, Dr., Kogaku-hakushi, R'ly Eng., Adviser to the Viceroy of Hukwang Provinces, China; b. '51 in Nagasaki-ken; was one of the pioneer students sent abroad for study by the Government, having studied Engineering at Yale, '75-'79; served long in the Gov. R'ly service; Dir. of the Hakata Bay R'ly Co., '02; proceeded to the present post early '06.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HARAGUCHI, Kensai, Baron (cr. '07), 3rd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '47 in Bungo; Sub-Lieut., '72; Maj.-Gen., '97 meanwhile having filled the post of Com. of 1st Reg. (Inf.), Body Guards, Chief Staff to the 4th Div. and Dir. of the Toyama

Mil. School. Commanded the Saghalien Exp. Army in the late War. He was dispatched to Germany, '90 to investigate military affairs.

Add. Sanaizaka-cho, U., Tokyo.

HARUTA, *Gennojyo*, Chief of the Tokyo Branch of the N.Y.K., 4th son of Shogoro Hori, a bannerman of the Tokugawa Shogun, and adopted by Mototaro Haruta; began his business career in Mitsubishi Co., as a clerk, to be promoted to the present post in '79, having once had charge of the Kobe and Osaka Branches.

Add. Oban-cho. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

HASEBA, *Sumitaka*, M.P., President of the House of Representatives (elected '07) a leader of the Constitutionalist Party, b. Satsuma, '54; joined the Saigo's army in the Civil War of '77 and was imprisoned after its suppression. Was for a long while an administrative official in a district of Kagoshima and is one of the very few M.P.'s who sit in the House from its advent in '90. He was appointed chief councillor of the Home Office in the 4th Ito Cabinet. Travelled abroad in '06. He is one of the best shorts in Japan.

Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Kinsuke*, District Chief of the Imp. Railway Board, b. '55, 2nd son of Tomenobu Hasegawa; was for years in the Formosan Gov't R'ly as its Chief Engineer, then Director, and appointed to the present post in '09.

Add. Sasugaya-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Tai*, Dr. and publicist, b. in Niigata; was appointed Vice-Dir. of the Medical Col. of Tokyo Univ., '73, and has frequently filled various posts in civil service, the last being that of Dir. of Sanitary Bureau, Home Office. He twice sat in Parliament and for a long while kept a private

Medical School which was lately closed. Has lately kept aloof from active life.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Takashi*, Chief Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court, was b. '53. In '74, he entered the Department of Justice; Judge of the Yokohama Local Court, and was transferred to the Head of the Kobe Criminal Court; once dispatched to Belgium to attend the International Compilation Conference of Commercial Code, and also to Egypt; appointed Judge of the Tokyo Appeal Court in '93; transferred to the Supreme Court '95, and again to the Appeal Court '99.

Add. Nagata-cho. Koj., Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshimichi*, 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour), General, Viscount (Baron, '95 and Viscount, '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Korean Garrison, b. '50 in Suwo; Major, '72; Colonel, '78; Major General, '86 Lieut.-General, '97; General in June 1904. He commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and took a distinguished part in the battles of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. In the late war he commanded the Imp. Guards Division under Gen. Kuroki and led it to success and honour at the Yalu and the battle of Liaoyang, and then transferred to the important post in Korea and finally transferred to the Supreme Military Council.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

HASEGAWA, *Yoshinosuke*, *Kogaku-hakushi*, b. Hizen, '55; studied mining in U.S.A. and Germany from '76 to '80, engaged by the Mitsubishi Firm to take charge of its mining Dep't. It was through his ingenious plan that the work of Yoshioka Copper Mine

with which the firm was at a loss what to do has been made highly profitable. He has subsequently left the firm to start business on his own account, he owning two or three coal-mines in Kyushu. He sat for a short while in the House of Representatives, '02.

Add. Kobinata-dai-machi, Koi.

HATANO, *Shogoro*, Dir. of the Mitsui Ginko., Auditor for the Hokkaido Coal-Mine Co., etc., b. '59 in Tokyo; was educated at the Keio Gijuku (the now Keio Univ.) and after some years in the Government service; he has been connected with the Mitsui.

Add. Kami-Nibancho, Koj., T.

HATANO, *Yoshinao*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Justice, b. Hiizen, '50; entered the Department of Justice. '71, Councillor '87; Secretary '88; afterwards President of the Kyoto Local Court and Judge of the Supreme Court, &c.; Vice-Minister of Justice in '99; Minister of Justice in '03; resigned the Ministership in Jan. '06.

Add. Ukyomachi, Yotsuya, T.

HATOYAMA, *Kazuo*, Dr., L.L.D. (Yale), *Hogaku-hakushi*, M.P., a leader of *Seiyu-kai*, and lawyer, b. Tokyo, '56; grad. Yale University, class '79; Professor of Law at Tokyo University '79-'88; Director of the Bureau of Investigation (abolished afterwards) of the Department of Foreign Affairs '85-'88. He has sat in the House of Representatives for Tokyo since '92, and was appointed its President twice.. He was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry '98; was granted L.L.D. from Yale Univ. '01. He has resigned '07 the chair of President of Waseda University. Deserted Progressives in Jan. '08 and entered *Seiyu-kai*

Add. Otowa, Koi., Tokyo.

HATTORI, *Ichizo*, Gov. of Hyogo-ken, member of the House of Peers, b. '52 in Choshu, and early took to learning English, first at Nagasaki, and then in America from which he returned as B.S. (Rutgers); appointed official of Edu. Dep't with which he was connected for 15 or 16 years as President of the University Prep. Course, Tokyo, manager of the University. Dean of the Law Course, Councillor and Secretary of the Head Office. Was a Japanese Commissioner in the New Orleans Exhibition, '83. Transferred as Gov. of Iwate-ken. '91; of Hiroshima, '98, then of Nagasaki-ken, and lastly the present post.

Add. Hyogo-Kencho Off., Kobe.

HATTORI, *Kintaro*, Auditor for the Korean Industrial Co., Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. '60 in Tokyo; Pres. of the Tokyo Watch-sellers' Guild, his being one of the most extensive store in the line.

Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Senkichiro*, General Manager of the Mitsui Bank, b. at Kanazawa, '63; grad. Law Course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87; Councillor Finance Dep't '91-'00, and was twice dispatched to England by the Matsukata Minister in connection with the War Indemnity paid by China to Japan and also to raise a foreign loan, and was duly rewarded by his successful service. He resigned the Gov. service '01 to take charge of said Bank.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HAYAKAWA, *Tetsuya*, b. Okayama, '65; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col., '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attached to the Imperial Legation at Seoul until '88; afterward removed to the Consulate at San Francisco,

then attaché to the Imperial Legation at Berlin, '89-'92; Private Secretary to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '92-'97. Was appointed Minister Resident, '97-'98; Secretary of the cabinet, '98; then Director of the Political Bureau of Foreign Office in the Okuma Cabinet whose reform programme he chiefly undertook. Was Manag. Director of the Nippon Fire Insurance Co., and has taken active part in the recent work of inviting foreign capitalists to invest in Japan, having been principal agent in bringing to successful issue loan negotiations of the Hokkaido Tanko. He is now a prominent figure in business circles and is also a patent attorney of perhaps the widest connection with international patent affairs.

Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Gengo*, Rear-Adm. (Retired), President of the Uruga Dockyard Co., b. '53 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '77, commanded the g.-b. *Akagi* in the Japan-China War.

Add. Aoyama, Akasaka, T.

HAYASHI, *Gonsuke*, Baron (cr. '07) Ambassador to Rome, b. at Aizu, '60; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; appointed the same year attaché at Foreign Office. élève Consul at Chefoo, '87, at Ninsen, '88; promoted full Consul, '90, Consul at Shanghai, '92, removed to a similar post at London, '93 to be appointed six years later Secretary of the Legation. Recalled home, he was appointed Director of the Commercial Bureau, '98, and to Minister at Seoul the following year. Minister at Peking, '06-'08. Appointed Ambassador to Rome, June '08.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Rome.

HAYASHI, *Kametaro*, Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives, b. '63 in Kumamoto, and prosecuted study while fighting

against adversity. Graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '87; was an official in the Legislative Bureau, Privy Council, and Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce. Transferred to the present post in '97 and has effected various improvement in the administrative routine of the House.

Add. Official Res., House of Rep.

HAYASHI, *Tadasu*, Count, (cr. Baron '95, Viscount '02 and Count '07), Minister of Foreign Affairs (May '06), b. at Tokyo '50 of a medical family; was one of the students sent for study to England by the Tokugawa Government; fought under Enomoto (late Adm. Vis.) against the Imp. Army; was imprisoned and released two years after and soon his career in civil service began, first an official in the Kanagawa Kencho; next Secretary in the Central Government and also in the Imperial House-hold Dep't, then appointed Governor of Kagawa-ken and Hyogo-ken; Vice-Minister in Foreign Office '91-'96; Minister to Peking, '96, then at St. Petersburg, '98; to be removed a few months afterward to the Court of St. James which post he continued to occupy with credit. Was created Baron, '95, after the Japan-China War, and in 1902 was granted Viscount in consideration of his service in concluding the Treaty of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. He was Jap. Delegate at the Peace Conference held at the Hague, '99. The Count is something of an author and has written and translated "The Farmer Patriot" (Sakura Sogoro), Mill's Political Economy and Machiaveli's The Prince.

Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

HAYASHI, *Tamio*, Chief of the Passenger's Section of the N.Y.K., b. '65 in Tokyo, entered the Company soon after finishing his edu-

cation; once had charge of the Hongkong and afterward Yokohama Branches, to be transferred to the present position about '03.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

HAYASHI, Yuzo, ex-Cabinet Minister was born in Tosa, '42; Councillor for Kochi-ken, '69; Secretary of Foreign Office, '73-'74; then entered the political career under Count Itagaki and fought for liberty and popular right; was thrown in prison for ten years on charge of complicity in the Satsuma rebellion. Sat twice in the Cabinet, chair of Communications in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98, and of Agriculture and Commerce in the Seiyu-kwai (4th Ito Ministry). In '03 he seceded from the Seiyu-kwai and organized the "Liberal Party" as ministerial supporters, but it soon collapsed. He has lost much of his influence in consequence and is now almost forgotten.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

HASHIMOTO, Masaoki, Vice-Ad., Com.-in-Chief of the Naval Adm. at Port Arthur, was b. '53 Kagoshima; educated at the Naval Academy '71; Lieutenant in '82; in the war '94 commanded the gunboat *Maya*; Captain in '94 and Chief Staff Officer of the Saseho Admiralty, and next to Rear-Ad. with post of Chief of Personnel; to be shortly after promoted to the present rank.

Add. Sangenya, Aza., Tokyo.

HIBI, Osuke, b. at Kurume, '62; grad. from the Keio-gijuku, '83; a clerk in the Navy; entered the service of the Muslin Factory, Tokyo; entered the Mitsui Ginko about 10 years ago, to be transferred to the Mitsui Dry Goods Dep't a few years after; now Man. Dir. of the Dep't widely known under the title of Mitsukoshi Dry Goods Store. Made a trip through

Europe and America, '06.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIBIYA, Heizemon, millionaire, Pres. of Kanegatuchi Cotton Spinning Mill; Man. Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, and Dir. of several other concerns, is a leading cotton yarn merchant in Tokyo, b. '54 in Echigo, son of a small inn-keeper in Echigo; adopted into the Hibiya family, '77 as husband of its daughter and started cotton and yarn shop; and restored its credit after it was declared bankrupt. He has undertaken similar worthy service for other tottering establishments.

Add. Hibiya Firm, Nih., Tokyo.

HIDAKA, Sōnojō, Baron (cr. '07), full Admiral (retired), b. '49 at Kagoshima. 4th son of S. Miyuchi, retainer of the fief and adopted by Toemon Hidaka of the same clan when 24; midshipman, '77. Commander of cru. *Hashidate* in the Japan-China War, for which decorated with 4th Order of the Golden Kite; subsequently Dir. Naval Academy and Com. Takeshiki Naval Port; Vice-Adm. 1900 and Com.-in-Chief of Combined Fleet '02, which post he exchanged with Adm. Togo, then Com. Miazuru Adm. on the eve of outbreak of the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Naval Admiralty, Tokyo.

HIGASHIKUZE, Michiyoshi, Count, (cr. '87), Vice-President of the Privy Council since '91, b. in Kyoto, '33; one of the prominent figures as supporter of the Imperial cause in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; was given an important post on the advent of the Imperial Government, as *Sangi*, the Chief of Hokkaido Colonization Board, etc., was appointed Vice-President of the House of Peers, '90-'91. He is a charming versifier.

Add. Honmura-cho, Azabu, T.
HIGASHIZONO, Motoyoshi, Viscount, Chamberlain in the Court, Councillor to the Court; was b. in '53 in Kyoto, being of the family of a hereditary courtier; created Viscount in '84.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, T.
HIJIKATA, Hisamoto, Count, (cr. '95), b. in Tosa, '33; distinguished himself in the cause of Restoration; was appointed Secretary of the Imp. Household soon after that memorable event of '68; Chief-Secretary in Count Ito's (now Prince) Cabinet in '85; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, July '87-Sept. '87 and Minister of the Imperial Household from September '87 to November '98.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.
HIJIKATA, Kyuchō, Head of the Domestic Loan Bureau in the Bank of Japan, b. '70; graduated from the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93 and then entered the Bank of Japan with which he has been connected ever since.

Add. Nishi-Daiku-cho, Fuk., T.
HIJIKATA, Yasushi, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. at the Law College of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. in '59; grad. Law at the Univ. in '82, and has ever since connected with it as Prof. with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94.

Add. Ban-cho, Kojimachi, T.
HINATA, Terutake, M.P. (from Gumma-ken) Director of the Keihin Ginko, b. '70 in Gumma-ken; prosecuted study in U.S.A. where he next became an editor and proprietor of a certain English paper in San Francisco. Returned home about '00 and made profit by sending emigrants to Hawaii.

Add. Takinogawa, near Tokyo.
HIOKI, Eki, Minister to Chile Peru since '08, b. in Ise graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88, at-

taché the same year, at New York in '89, Washington in '91, St. Petersburg in '92, Seoul in '94, Peking in '00, Washington in '03, Germany in '06, decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '06 for his service in connection with the war.

Add. Japanese Leg., Chile.

HIRAI, Seijiro, Kogakuhakushi, Vice-Pres. of Gov. R'lys., b. '55 at Kanazawa. Was despatched by Gov. to study civil eng. at Troy, U.S.A., '75, and grad. '77. Stayed in America some years after to study practical side. Was engaged as R'ly. Eng. by Hok. Gov. on his return, '80, then Chief Eng. of Tanko R'ly., '94 when he entered Gov. Rlys in which he steadily rose till he was appointed to the Presidency and then to the present post on the creation of the R'ly Board.

Add. Shiodome, Shiba, Tokyo.

HIRANUMA, Kiichiro, Dir. Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau, b. '65 in Tsuyama; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and at once appointed on the bench, having filled chair of sectional chief '95 in the Tokyo Appeal Court, Procurator of the same court, and finally transferred to the present post '06. Ordered to proceed to America and Europe in '07.

Add. Justice Office, Tokyo.

HIRAOKA, Ki, Pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, Vice-Pres. Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. b. in Tokyo went over to U.S.A. in '71 when a boy of 16 and entered at New York a workshop devoted to making railroad carriages, and returned home about '80, to be appointed at once as overseer of the works at Shimbashi. Left the service about '90 and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which, after a flourishing career of several years with immense success, as this was

the only private factory of the kind then in Japan, was united with the Osaka Rolling-Stock Co. organized about '96 by Viscount Inouye, his former chief at the Government Railway and others.

Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

HIRATA, Tosuke, Baron (cr. '02), Minister of Interior, b. '49 in Yamagata-ken; filled various posts in civil office since '70, attaining the post of Minister of Agriculture and Commerce June '01-July '03; was made Mem. House of Peers on resigning the chair, to be given the present chair by Premier Katsura in '08. He is a trusted follower of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and is active propagandist of thrift and diligence and for preaching the importance of co-operation for promoting communal prosperity.

Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

HIRAYAMA, Shige, Court Councillor, Steward to Prince Arisugawa, Mgr. of the Japan Red Cross Society, and Member of the House of Peers, b. '59, in Kagoshima; was once Bureau chief in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated member of House of Peers in '93; appointed the Steward in '07; to the post in the Society, '96.

Add. Hara-machi. Koishi., T.

HIRAYAMA, Shin, Rigakuhakushi, Prof. at the College of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. in '67 in Tokyo. Grad. Science Col. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall; and in England and Germany; was appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his returning home in '94.

Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, T.

HIRAYAMA, Tojiro, Cap. (Imp. Navy, ret.), Pres. Nautical Col. Tokyo; b. in Tokushima, '52; entered the Naval Acad. which he grad. '73, and was Capt. of the

scouting vessel *Yayeyama* on the occasion of the Japan-China War, but was to leave the service '96 owing to the protest of England for his search of a British vessel at that time; removed the same year to the present post.

Add. Nautical Co., Tokyo.

HIROI, Isamu, Prof. Engineering, Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '62 in Kochi; graduated Sapporo Agr. College, class '81; proceeded to America, Dec. '83, and was employe of the Mississippi River Work Office and some other engineering offices, '84-'87; ordered by the Hokkaido Government to study civil engineering at Karlsruhe and Stuttgart, '87-'89, and was granted C.E., returning home '89. From that year till 1900 when he was transferred to the present post, he was Prof. at the alma mater and Eng. to the Hokkaido Government, and had charge of the harbour works of Hakodate (completed) and Otaru.

Add. Kaga-cho, Ichigaya U., T.

HIROMI, Jisaburo, "highest tax" member of the House of Peers for Osaka; b. in Kaga, '54: promoted the Japan Marine Insurance Co. and appointed its President, and is one of the largest shipowners in Japan.

Add. Yedo-bori, Osaka.

HIROSAWA, Kinjiro, Count. Mem. of House of Peers, b. '71 at Yamaguchi, proceeded to England for study '86; a Member of House of Peers on returning home; Private Secretary to the Premier of the time; is a son of the celebrated *Sangi* Heizo Hiroswawa who took active part in the work of Restoration, and was assassinated and for which his son was rewarded with the patent of Count in '84.

Add. Zaimoku-cho, Azabu, T.

HIROTSU, Ryuro, (nom *de* plume) one of the lead-

ing novelists (Thomas Hardy of Japan), b. in Kurume '60; first studied Medicine; then clerk of the Osaka Chamber of Com. and next a clerk in Dep't of Agr. and Com. About '87 his first story sent to a Tokyo daily won wide fame, and he resigned Gov. service to devote himself to literature. Has since produced about twenty novels and novelettes, his strength lying in depicting tragic side of women's character.

Add. Yurai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

HOMMA, Mitsuyoshi, of the house of celebrated "farmer King of Japan" dating over 150 years back, b. '37 at his ancestral seat in Sakata, Dewa.

Add. Sakata, Yamagata-ken.

HONDA, Yo-ichi, D.D., Bishop, President of Tokyo Aoyama Gakuin (a Christian College), a leading educationist and Christian evangelist in Japan, born '48 at Hirosaki; was converted into a Christian when he was 24. He bade adieu '83 to politics to devote himself to Christian work. He visited Europe and America a number of times either for prosecution of studies or to attend an international Christian association as representative of Japan, last at the World's Y.M.C.A. Union held at Paris, '05.

Add. Aoyama Gakuin, Tokyo.

HODZUMI, Chincho, Jurist, Prof. at the Imp. University of Tokyo, b. in Uwajima in '57; studied Law at the pioneer Univ., Tokyo; sent to England, and Germany to study his speciality from 1879 to '81; appointed Prof. at the alma mater., and a Dean shortly afterwards; member of the House of Peers, '00. Resigned the two posts to devote himself to his speciality; was sent to Italy to attend the International Oriental Conference held in '02.

Add. Haraikata-machi, Ush., T.

HODZUMI, Yatsuka, Jurist, the younger of the two, Dean and Prof. at the Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, Secretary to the Privy Council, Mem. of the House of Peers; b. '60; grad. Lit. at the Tokyo University; studied Constitution in Germany '84-'87; Prof. at the Law Col. of the Univ., Councillor to the Legislative Bureau and combines other functions.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

HONDA, Kosuke, Agriculturist, Nogakuhakushi, Prof. Ag. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '89, was b. '64 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the above Col. in '86, and after a few years in the Dep't of Ag. and Com. as technical official was transferred to the present institution; sent to Germany for study '01-'04; is also connected with the Residency-General, Korea.

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koji., T.

HONDA, Seiroku, Ringakuhakushi, Prof. at the Agr. Col. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '66 in Saitama-ken; grad. Dendrology, Agr. Col. '86; further studied in Germany; Assis.-Prof. at his alma mater in '92; full Professor in '00.

Add. Agri. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

HOSHINO, Kingo, Chief Staff of the Gov.-Gen., Kwantung. Major-Gen. of Art., b. '63 in Niigata-ken, was chief of staff of the 1st Division in the late war; promoted to the present rank '07 and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite.

Add. Port Arthur.

HOSOKAWA, Junjiro, Baron, (cr. '00) Privy Councillor since '93, scholar, b. Tosa, 34: Vice-President of the House of Peers, '91-'93; was President of the Peers' Girls School, and Chief of the Secretariat Bureau of the Imp. Household; wrote a number of works of high literary merit, and invested with *Bungaku-hakushū*

'09.

Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

HOSOKAWA, Morinari, Marquis, Member of the House of Peers; formerly *daimyo* of Kumamoto, of the fief of 540,000 *koku*; was born in '68, son and heir to the late Marquis Morihisa; pursued studies in England and next in France; succeeded to his father's estate and was nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93; is now connected with the Tō-a-Dōbun Shoin (the Oriental Identical Literature Society) since its foundation.

Add. Takata, Kois., Tokyo.

HOTTA, Seigo, Viscount, ex-Minister of Communications, b. '46, 8th son of late Iwaki Takayoshi and adopted as son and heir by the family which held a small fief of Miyagawa, Omi (13,000 *koku*); succeeded to the fief in 1863; Governor of Miyagawa-han, 1869; Ward Chief of Azabu, Tokyo, in 1880; that of Akasaka, Tokyo, 1881; President of Chikuho R'ly, 1889; elected in 1890 by fellow Viscounts member of House of Peers where he is a leader of the coterie formed by members bearing titles of Viscount; installed in the Ministerial post in March '08. His severance of connection with the Kenkyukai coterie in the Upper House in '09 created some ruffle in political circle of Peers.

Add. Kobiki-cho Ky., Tokyo.

IBARAGI, Isho, Baron and Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '49 in Wakayama and took part in the civil war of the Restoration and was commissioned Major '72 as soon as the Army was organized on a new model; Major-Gen. '90 and was Mil. Gov. of Kinchow and Chief of Civil Adm. Dir. of Commander-in-Chief's Office of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War, was Command-

er of the 4th Depot Div. during the late war. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add.

IBUKA, Kajinosuke, M.A., President of the Meiji Gakuin, b. in Aizu and took part when he was only 15 in the defense of Aizu against the Imperial troops in '67, to be released on account of age; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and was converted; graduated the Course of Theology at the Union Seminary, U.S.A.; attended the World's Students' Y.M.C.A. Conference held in U.S.A. several years ago. Mrs. Ibuka is B.A. of a female Seminary, U.S.A.

Add. Meiji Gakuin, Sb., T.

ICHIHARA, Morihiro, Director of First Bank and its Agent in Korea and ex-Mayor of Yokohama, b. at Kumamoto, '58, graduated the late Dr. Niejima's school at Kyoto, Doshi-sha, and for several years Christian Pastor; entered the Bank of Japan about '98 and then the service of the 1st Bank which appointed him Manager of the Bank's Yokohama branch, resigned it to be elected Mayor of Yokohama, '02; re-entered the 1st Bank '06.

Add.

ICHIJO, Saneteru, Prince, Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseké* (five privileged houses entitled to furnish candidates to the posts of "Chief" and "Left" and "Right Ministers"); originally a scion of the Kujo family. The present head was b. 1860, is a Captain of the 3rd daughter of the late Prince. Embassy 1902-'06. The Empress was 3rd daughter of the late Prince.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka, T.

ICHIJI, Kosuke, Lieut.-General

(Artillery), Baron. (cr. '07) commander of 11th Division in Zentsuji; b. 54 in Satsuma; entered Army in '71, appointed a member of the General Staff; was on the Staff of General Oyama in the Japan-China War; afterward Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at London and Seoul; distinguished himself in the recent war as chief staff of officers under Gen. Nogi. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Zentsuji, Sanuki.

ICHIKI, *Kitokuro, Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Vice-Minister of Interior, b. Shizuoka. '65; studied the science of constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-'93; Chief Councillor of the Home Office, Professor at the Tokyo University, '94; nominated member of the House of Peers in 1900 appointed to the present post on the formation of the present cabinet.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., T.

ICHIKU, *Masakata*, 1st secretary of Japanese Legation at Madrid since '05, b. '59 in Kagoshima, chancellor at Rome in '82, attaché in '86, transferred to the Hague in '90, per. sec. to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '92, secretary at Berlin in '95, at Rome in '97.

Add. Japanese Legation, Spain.

ICHINOSE, *Hyoé*, Lieut.-Gen.; Commander of the 17th Army Division; noted for his stubborn resistance in holding a position secured at Panlungshan in the 1st general assault delivered on Port Arthur ('04); b. '55 in Hiroshima; Sub-Lieut. '77; Capt. '83; Major '88; Lieut.-Col. '94; took part in the Japan-China War at the head of a reg. and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite; Col. '97; Chief

Staff of 6th Div., '98; Maj.-Gen. '02. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite, and of Rising Sun (war honour). Promoted to the present post in Nov. '07.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

IDE, *Rinroku*, Rear-Adm., was born in Saga '56, Com. Reserved Squadron, Saseho; Lieut. in '87; Vice-Com. of the *Shikishima* when completed its construction in England; Captain and Commander of the cruiser *Kasagi* in '04; Rear-Ad. in '08.

Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, T.

IGARASHI, *Shusuke*, electrician and technical official of the Department of Communications in charge of telephone service since '94; was b. '58 in Yonezawa; grad. from the former Imp. Engineering Col. in '82; assist.-Electrician at the then Public Works Dep't: teacher in the former Tokyo Post and Telegraph School '89; visited America to inspect electric business in '89-'90; electrician at the Communications Dep't; resumed duty at the above school soon after; is also examiner of the Patent Bureau as additional post.

Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

IGUCHI, *Seigo*, Lieut.-Gen., Pres. Mil. Staff Col. and member of the General Staff Board, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; entered Mil. Academy '75; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '79; student of Mil. Staff Col. '84; despatched to Germany to study tactics, '87-'90; instructor at Mil. Staff Col. on returning home and Major in '91; Staff Officer of 22nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order Golden Kite; Lieut.-Col. '95; Sectional Chief at War Office, '01; Maj.-Gen. '02 and transferred to the present post; promoted in '09. Holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

IDA, *Shunsuke*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. '46 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73, Maj.-Gen. '98, Lieut.-Gen. '03; fought under Gen. Nogi as Com. of the 1st Div. in the late war; was decorated with the 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour).

IDA, *Tatsumi*, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society; and of the N.Y.K. and Japan Brick Co., Ltd., was b. '42 in Aomori-ken; Junior Secretary of the Department of Finance in '76, which he resigned to be made Dir. of the Bank of Japan for some while; then entered the Imperial Household where he had charge of the Treasury for some years, but resigned in '93.

Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

IJIMA, *Kametarō*, Consul-General at Calcutta since '06, b. '65 in Tokyo, clerk at the Foreign Office in '93, passed consular and diplomatic service examination in '94 and appointed élève consul at Fusan the same year, transferred to Ninsen in '95, to Vancouver the same year, attaché in Holland in '96, transferred to London, to St. Petersburg '97, Consul at Townsville '99, at Odessa in '01, transferred to Rome in '04, to Odessa in '06. *Edu.* graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '93.

Add. Jap. Consulate, Calcutta.

IJICHI, *Hikojiro*, Rear-Adm., Commander of the Training Squadron, b. in '59 in Kagoshima; midshipman in '83 and lieutenant in '86; despatched to France and Italy '90-'94; Prof. in the Naval Staff Col. for several years, and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Musashi*; Member of the 1st Dep't. of the Construction Board of the Navy; Com. of the *Tatsuta*; Chief Staff Officer of the Standing

Squadron; was Com. of Adm. Togo's flagship *Mikasa* in the late war; afterward transferred to the Naval Education Board and then to the present post.

Add. Tsuna-machi, Mita, Tokyo.

IJICHI, *Suyetaka*, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Yard, Kure, was b. '57 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieutenant in '83; Captain in '01, serving all that while as Staff Officer of the Sascho Admiralty and of the Standing Squadron, Commander of the *Musashi*, and that of the cruiser *Idzumo*, then the flagship of the Kamimura Squadron, in the late war; Chief Staff officer of Sascho '06 and then transferred to the present post.

Add. Kure Admiralty.

IJUN, *Goro*, Vice-Admiral, Baron (cr. '07), and Com. of the 1st Standing Squadron, b. '52 in Satsuma; took part in the Restoration War while he was still a minor; entered the Naval Academy '81; despatched to England for study, '89-'92, returning home '86; Captain and was on board the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea '94; in charge of duty of Vice-Chief of Naval Staff '98; Rear-Adm. '99; invented the Ijuin fuse '00 and was duly rewarded; represented Japan with the *Asama* and *Takasago* in the Coronation Ceremony of King Edward; Vice-Adm. '03 to be appointed Vice-Chief of Naval Staff; transferred to command of 2nd Standing Squadron Nov. '06; represented Japan in Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A., April '08 with the *Tsukuba* and *Chitose*. Granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late war. Transferred to the present post in May '08.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

IJUN, *Hikoichi*, Minister Ple. and Envoy Extr. at Peking since '08, b. '64 in Kagoshima, attaché

in '90, élève consul at Chafoo in '93, sec. at London in '94, transferred to Vienna in '95, consul at Fusan in '96, transferred to Ninsen in '98, at Tientsin '01, Consul-General in '02: councillor of Japanese Embassy at London '08. Decorated with 3rd class Rising Sun and grant of money in '02 in connection with the Boxer trouble and with 2nd class Rising Sun with grant of money '06 in connection with the Russo-Japan War. *Edu.* Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law).

Add. Jap. Legation, Peking.

IKEDA, *Kichitaro*, journalist and chief editor of the *Tokyo Asahi*, born at Kumamoto '61, a son of Kichijiro Ikebe, who joined, at the head of Kumamoto contingent, the rebellion raised by the elder Saigo's followers in '77. The young Ikebe pursued study for several years in France and after his return home '90 entered journalism, and for several years stayed in North-China as special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi*.

Add. Yanagi-cho, Ichigaya, U., T.

IKEDA, *Kensai*, Dr., Baron, (cr. '99), b. '41 in Echigo; pursued his medical study in Germany '70-'76; appointed Surgeon-Colonel in '76; physician-in-ordinary and councillor at the Court.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Kenzo*, banker, b. in Tajima, '56; Managing Director of the "Dai Hyaku Ginko" (One Hundredth Bank) since '83; chairman of the Japan Commercial Association; reputed as being one of the most wide-awake businessmen.

Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Kikunae*, Chemist, Prof. at the College of Science in the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. '64 in Kagoshima; grad. the Science Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86; Prof. at the Higher

Normal School, but afterward to that of his alma mater; sent to Germany '89, to be made again Prof. at the same Univ. on returning home. Has lately secured patent for a dietary powder for increasing taste of foods and drinks, called "Aji-no-moto."

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Nakahiro*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Tottori with the fief of 320,000 koku, having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1877, 5th son of Prince Tokugawa Keiki, and adopted into the family. He once held a commission in the Army but retired on account of illness; travelled abroad '08-'9.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Narimasa*, Marquis, head of the former daimyo at Okayama with the fief of 310,000 koku. The house having been founded by one of the sons of Terumasa (1564-1613), one of the generals of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. in 1865.

Add. O-saki, near Tokyo.

IKEDA, *Ryûichi*, Man. Dir. of the Nisshin Life Insur. Co., Prof. at the Waseda University, b. '72 in Ehime-ken; studied law at the Waseda Univ. and the Meiji Univ.; and further at Berlin and Leipzig; Prof. at the Waseda Univ. combining with it the post at the Nisshin which was started in '05.

Add. Tenjin-cho, Ushigome, T.

IKEDO, *Minkoko*, master chiseller, b. '33 in Tokyo, son of the hereditary sculptors' family patronized by the great house of Shimazu; learned art under S. Kôno; was a foremost artist in the line who produced art objects suitable for foreign markets.

Add. Negishi, Shitaya, Tokyo.

IMAMURA, *Shigezo*, Pres. of the

Imamura Ginko, is the 2nd son and heir of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in '77, inherited his father's estate in Sept. '02 and became the Director of the Bank started by his father.

Add. Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo.

INOKUCHI, Ariya, Prof. of Mechanics at Col. Eng., Imp. Univ. Tokyo since '86; b. in Kanagawa in '56; graduated in '85 from the former Eng. college, Tokyo; went on scientific tour in '94 to Germany etc., staying abroad for two years; secured patent for his pump, hydraulic mechanics being his speciality.

Add. Nishi Hara, Koi., Tokyo.

INOUE, Jukichi, Secretary Foreign Office, but more widely known as one of the best Japanese writers of English; b. '62 in Tokushima; proceeded to England in '73; finished Rugby '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; was prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93. Japanese editor on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, remaining at the head office since '02, being at the same time Prof. at the Higher Normal School.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

INOUE, Kakugoro, M.P., Director of the Anglo-Japanese Steel Works at Muroran formed in '07 in association with Armstrong and Vickers Works, England; b. in Hiroshima, '59; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; started a paper at Seoul and was appointed adviser to the Korean Government in 1884; gallantly cut his way when in that year the Japanese Legation was assaulted by a Korean mob. Since 1890 he has represented Hiroshima-ken in the House of Representatives, where his sarcastic eloquence attracts wide attention; is the Managing

Director of the Hokkaido Coal & Steamship Co. and was Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

INOUE, Kaoru, Marquis (cr. Count '84 and Marq. '07), one of the elder statesmen, b. '35 in Choshu; played a distinguished part in the clan trouble of '63; secretly visited England with his bosom friend Prince Ito in '63, to return in a hurry on learning that the allied Squadron of the Powers was going to bombard Shimonoseki; was waylaid by fanatical men, and terribly wounded; appointed soon after the consummation of the Restoration, Vice-Minister of Finance which he resigned in 1873, to re-enter the Government service shortly after; dispatched '74 as Vice-Plenipotentiary to Korea to negotiate with that Government in connection with the wanton firing on our warship by the Korean fort. Subsequently down to 1898 when he retired from active life, he occupied the chairs of the Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and Agriculture and Commerce, for several weeks acting Premier in addition to chair of Home Office; was also Minister to Korea and adviser to the Court soon after the close of the Japan-China War; during the Russo-Japanese war and even at present he is a "Guardian" of the Treasury: is reputed as a great virtuoso in arts. He has no male issue, all his children being girls. His adopted son and heir, ex-Japanese Amb., Berlin, is his nephew (Vide Chap. "Senior statesmen.")

Add. Uchidayama, Azabu, T.

INOUE, Katsunosuke, ex-Japanese Amb. at Berlin, and adopted son and heir of Marquis Inoue who is his uncle, b. in Choshu, '60; was in the service of the Nip-

pon Ginko before he got appointment; at Foreign Office in '85, to be sent to Berlin the following year as secretary of Legation there; was back to the Foreign Office as secretary and councillor, '92; appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in '98, promoted to Amb. '06. Granted 1st Class Rising Sun.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

INOUE, *Keijiro*, Mg. Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co. and of the Keihin R'ly Co., Agent of the Kumamoto Emigration Co., b. in Higo Province in '61; took part in the Saigo Affair (civil war of '77) and was once imprisoned for political offence; subsequently took to business under patronage of the late Mr. Hoshi.

Add. Tokyo R'ly Co.

INOUE, *Michiyasu*, Dr., Oculist, Proprietor and Head of the Inouye Hospital, b. '67 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Col. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90 and appointed Assis.-Prof. at that College; Junior-President of the Himeji Hospital '93; Prof. at the 3rd Higher School in Kyoto '85, which he left and established his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as a *uta* poet of the old school and is attached to the National Verse Office of the Court.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

INOUE, *Ryokei*, Admiral, Viscount (Baron in '87 and Viscount in '07), b. '45 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-'81; Commander '87; Korean attaché '87-'91; Captain '95; Chinese attaché '96; His Majesty's aid-de-camp '98-'07; Rear-Adm. '02; Vice-Adm. '05; member of the Supreme Military Council, Dec. '05; Admiral '08; Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite.

Add. Hiro-o, Azabu, Tokyo.

INOUE, *Tatsukuro*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, Dir. and Agent in New

York of the Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '68 in Shidzuoka-ken; graduated from Law College of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, in '87, and studied Practical Economics in the post-graduate Course of the University. Taught Economics for several years in his alma mater, and also in Peer's School as well as some other schools. Entered the Bank of Japan in '97, and then transferred to the present Bank where got the present post in '09.

Add. Japan Club, New York.

INOUE, *Teijiro*, greatest match exp. of Japan, b. in Tajima '53, son of an obscure country doctor, left home '74 to seek fortune, succeeded after hard struggle in placing his match-making business on sound basis; was granted the Blue Ribbon medal in '02 in recognition of important improvements he made in the export business of matches.

Add. Osaka Koyekisha, Osaka.

INOUE, *Tetsujiro*, *Bungaku-hakushi*, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken, pursued philosophical study in Germany and France, '84-'90; Professor in College of Literature, Imperial Tokyo Univ. since '90, of which he was once Dean. Among his numerous works may be mentioned the Life of Buddha, the Oriental Philosophy, etc.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

INOUE, *Tsuyoshi*, Viscount, (cr. '87), member of the House of Peers, born '43 in Choshu; held for many years the post of Director-General of Government Railways, which he resigned in 1887; lost greater part of his fortune through failure of the Oriental Bank, Yokohama; is now president of the Rolling-stock Co., Osaka.

Add. Enokisaka, Ak., Tokyo.

INUKAI, *Ki*, M.P., a leader of the Progressive Party, and a M.P. of unbroken record, born at Oka-

yama, '55; early began political career; was editor of the "Hochi Shimbun" till the opening of the National Diet, '90; and has distinguished himself by his incisive eloquence and great power of political manœuvre. He is rather frail in health. On the occasion of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet in '98, he occupied the chair of the Ministry of Education for a short while. In the internal trouble of the Party of '09, he at the head of the non-coalition section, came out triumphant.

Add. Waseda, U., Tokyo.

IRISAWA, *Tatsukichi*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, was b. in Echigo; grad. Berlin Univ. in '94; since '95 Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also attends to his additional function as physician-in-ordinary at the Court.

Add. Hisamatsu-cho, Nih., T.

ISEJI, *Kosci*, Baron (cr. '07). Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '48 in Kagoshima, Major '82, Col. '90, and held post of chief staff officer to 1st (Tokyo) Army Div. when it was commanded by the late Gen. Yamaji in the Japan-China War, was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for the service. Lieut.-General '00 and Com. 6th Army Division to be placed on retired list, '02, and filled post of Com. of Depot, Body Guards Div. during the late war and for which he was rewarded with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add.

ISHIBASHI, *Aya-hiko*, foremost lighthouse engineer, b. '53 in Tokyo; graduated from the former Engineering College, Tokyo, in '79; sent to England in '80 for study and attended to lighthouse engineering, returning home in '83. Since then he has had charge of lighthouse work of the central and local governments. Wrote "Cement," "Sketches of

Iron Bridges," etc. Resigned Gov. service and now Prof. at the Waseda University.

Add. Waseda University.

ISHIGURO, *Isoji*, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. at Kanazawa, '55; studied engineering in England '79-'83; was appointed Naval Engineer, '86 to supervise the construction of a dockyard; also took part in the water works laying of Tokyo; has charge of the Ship-building Section of the Navy. Now is chief engineer of the Ujigawa Electric Co.

Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, T.

ISHIGURO, *Tadanori*, Baron (cr. '95), Surgeon-General (retired), b. '45 in Echigo; Chief Surgeon of the Osaka Military Hospital on the occasion of the Civil War of Kagoshima in '77; promoted to Surgeon-Col. next year and to Surgeon-Gen. in '90, which latter post he resigned in '96 "to open the road of promotion to young talents." Since that time he has devoted himself to Red Cross work, of which he is a chief promoter and represented it in the international conference held in Germany in 1890. Was nominated member of the House of Peers in '02, and was decorated with the Grand Cordon (Rising Sun) in connection with the late war. He widely enjoys the reputation of being an "all-round man" and like Marshal Oyama, is one of the most distinguished pockmarked notables of the time.

Add. Ageba-cho, U., Tokyo.

ISHII, *Kikujiro*, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Office, b. '66 at Chiba; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; attaché to the French Legation '91; 3rd Sec. of the Legation, '93; Consul at Ninsen, '96; 2nd Sec. of the Chinese Legation, '97, to be promoted to the 1st Sec. the following year; Sec. at the Head Office and Chief of Tele-

graph Section, 1900; promoted to the Director in '04; was despatched to San Francisco and Vancouver in '07 in connection with the anti-Japanese riots there. Appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, June, '08.

Add. Kasumigaseki, Koj., T.

ISHIKAWA, *Chiyomatsu*, zoologist and Prof. at the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. '60 in Shidzuoka; graduated from the Science Col. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; made a tour through Europe in '09 on official mission.

Add. Oban-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

ISHIKAWA, *Kōmei*, master carver and Prof. at the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., Art Commissioner to the Court, was b. '45 in Tokyo, and is the eldest son of Tōkichi Ishikawa, a prominent sculptor; studied painting under Sōsen Kano for four years, then ivory-carving under Masamitsu Kikugawa, and is regarded as master in ivory-work.

Add. Majima-cho Yanaka, T.

ISHIKAWA, *Shokin*, chief Abbot of the Shinsho-ji temple headquarters of a Shingon sub-sect, Narita, was born in '69 in Sakato, Chiba-ken; entered the service of the temple where his uncommon ability won the confidence of the late chief abbot who nominated him as successor; studied at various schools and graduated from a Buddhist college in Tokyo; further studied in India and Europe for several years; installed in the present seat in '93. It was at his initiation that several educational and charitable institutions have been founded and maintained at Narita at the expense of the Temple.

Add. Narita, Chiba-ken.

ISHIMOTO, *Shinroku*. Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Minister of War, b. '54; Lieut.-Gen. '98; Lieut.-Gen. in '04;

was for many years Director of the Tokyo Arsenal from which he was transferred to the present post, '03. Was rewarded with 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for service in the late war.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., T.

ISHIWATA, *Bin-ichi*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, ex-Chief Sec. Cabinet, b. at Tokyo '59; studied law in Germany, '86-'90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Councillor of Dep. of Justice; Public Pro. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at the Imp. Tokyo University; Director of the Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to the Vice-Minister of Justice in Sept., 1903; then to Chief Sec. Cabinet in Jan. '06 but from which he was relieved in April '08.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

ISHIZUKA, *Yeizo*, Chief Councillor of the Residency-General at Seoul, b. at Aizu, '65; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Government for a time; held the post of Chief Councillor for the Government-General of Formosa from 1898 and transferred to the post of the Governor of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; resigned it April '07 and appointed to present post in Sept. '07.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

ISOBE, *Masaharu*, Dir. of the Mining Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dept., b. '64 in Choshu; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90, to enter the Department where he filled office of Councillor, Patent Comptroller, Commissioner of St. Louis Exhibition. Dir. Patent Bureau, and lastly the present position.

Add. Yagai, Ushigome, Tokyo.

ISOBE, *Shiro*, ex-M.P., ex-chairman of the Tokyo Barristers' Association; b. '51 in Toyama-ken, studied law in France, '75-'77;

Judge in '79, Public Procurator of the Court of Cassation, 86, then Judge of the same Court, '90 and was returned from his native place to the House of Representatives, resigned the official post about that time and has since been practising law. He is a noted amateur singer of "gidayu."

Add. Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, T.

ISOBE, *Yaichiro*, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakkai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo, b. '61 in Ōita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88, which was finally brought under his sole control.

Add. Kita-jimbo-cho, Kanda, T.

ISOMURA, *Toyotaro*, Man. of the Business Dep't of the Mitsui Bussan, b. '68 in Ōita-ken; grad. the Keio Gijuku in '90; and official in the Dep't. of Communications; journalist for a short while till he entered the Bank of Japan in '94: a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan, from which he was finally promoted to the present position.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITAGAKI, *Taisuke*, Count. (cr. '87), b. in Tosa '37; a retired statesman after long years of heroic struggle in the cause of freedom and liberty. Is one of the few remaining Generals who took distinguished part in suppressing the civil war of the Restoration; was appointed after return of peace a Cabinet Minister which he resigned in '73 in connection with the famous Korean question, in which the subject of the sketch with the elder Saigo, advocated the warlike policy. After several years' retired life in his native place in 1881 he organized the Liberal Party, and the democratic movement started by him exacted from the Government a solemn

promise of inaugurating the parliamentary system ten years hence. It was while on political tour at that time that he was stabbed by a young reactionary. A few months after, in '82, he with the late Count Goto travelled through Europe and America; Home Minister in the 3rd Ito Ministry; same chair in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry; resigned leadership of the Liberals in favour of Prince Ito when the latter formed the Seiyukai in '00.

Add. Atago-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

ITO, *Chuta*, architect and Prof. at Col. Eng. Imp. University, Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Architecture at the said University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey from '02-'05 to study his special subject.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

ITO, *Eizaburo*, Prof. of Applied Chemistry since '02 at Col. Eng., Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '76; graduated from said University with honour '01; secured patent for some dyes he invented.

Add. Col. Eng. Tokyo Univ.

ITO, *Hirobumi*, Prince (cr. Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), hon. LLD. (Yale), President of Privy Council, Tutor of the Korean Crown Prince and accorded rank as Prince of the Blood of Korea, holder of the Grand Cordon and Neck Ribbon, was born Sept. 2nd, '41, an only child of a petty clansman of the Lord of Choshu. Age and position did not allow him to take any active part in the rough work of blood and iron, during the stormy time of the Restoration. Visited England '63 with Inouye and some others, secretly as sailor boys, to come home in a hurry on learning the proposed bombardment of Shimonoseki by the Squad-

ron and did much to intercede between the ignorant clansmen and foreign representatives. On the advent of the restored Imp. régime in '68 he was appointed a Councillor of State and acted as interpreter to the boy Emperor when he first saw the foreign representatives in February of same year; then Gov. of Hyogo-ken; Jun. Vice-Min. of Finance July '69, add. post of Jun. Vice-Min. Public Works and also Commissioner of Hok. Colonization Board; despatched to U.S.A. '70 to investigate the banking system, leading to issue of Banking Regulations, '72; Sen. Vice-Min. Public Works '71 and was appointed one of Jun. Plenip. under the late Prince Iwakura sent as special embassy to U.S.A. and Europe '72. With the death of Kido in '77 and of Okubo. the following year, the position of Ito, who had been installed about that time in the Ministry of Public Works, began to acquire redoubled importance. In '82, the year after the memorable proclamation announcing inauguration of the representative system ten years hence, the future Prince was dispatched to Europe and America to investigate the Constitution and parliamentary working, returning home the following year; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar Alexander III. as representative of Japan; was dispatched to China and concluded the Tientsin Agreement with the late Earl Li about Korea. Installed Premier in '85; transferred to the post of the President of the Privy Council just created at that time; was the first President of the House of Peers. It was during his second Premiership that war broke out with China. How he negotiated at Shimonoseki with the Chinese Peace Envoy, how he attempted bold move in favour

of party politics; how the collision between the progressive Ito and the conservative Yamagata (Marshal Prince) has been reflected in domestic and foreign politics of Japan; how he conducted Japan's policy toward Korea as the first Resident-General are matters which are too well-known to be described here at any length. The Prince accompanied Prince Arisugawa when His Highness attended the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen; he was at St. Petersburg in course of foreign tour when the Anglo-Japanese *entente* was concluded by the Katsura Cabinet. Was relieved of the duties of the Resident-General in June and transferred to the Privy Council in June '09. Hon. Kunihiro Ito, Master of Ceremonies and son of Marquis Inouye's elder brother, was adopted by the Prince as son and heir; and of his two daughters the elder is the wife of Viscount Suyematsu and the younger that of Mr. Nishi, Secretary of the Embassy, Vienna.

Add. Tokyo.

Ito, *Kiuryo*, editor of the *Nippon*, b. '57 in Yamaguchi; graduated Keiogijuku and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; entered the Nippon Ginko about ten years ago and had charge of the Secretariat Section. Visited Europe and America '05 on official business, but left the Bank soon after his return, and with some of his friends he purchased the *Nippon*, '96.

Add. Fujimi-cho. Koj., Tokyo.

Ito, *Kunihiro*, (former name *Yukichi*) Master of Ceremonies, Ass. Dir. of the Board of Ceremonies, was b. '70, 4th son of Goro-saburo Inouye, of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted son and heir of Prince Ito. Married eld-

est daughter of Mr. Kaemon Takashima in '89.

Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ito, *Miyoji*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07), Privy Councillor, b. '57 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder, was Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-'95; then Chief Secretary of the Cabinet also under the Prince. It was he that was chiefly instrumental in bringing the Prince and the Liberals into an understanding, the service rewarded by admitting him into the ministerial circle as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98, which he had to leave in less than four months owing to the rupture between the Ministry and its political supporters. Was appointed Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefoo to exchange the signed Treaty of Peace; was created a Peer for this service. He is reputed as being one of the shrewdest politicians of the day with great future in reserve for his still comparatively young career.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

Ito, *Shunkichi*, Baron (cr. '95), Vice-Admiral (retired), was b. at Maizuru, '40, and entered the Navy in '69; Lieut.-Commander in '71; Rear-Admiral in '82; Vice-Admiral in '89; and Vice-Minister of the Navy from '89 to '99; was created a Peer in connection with the Japan-China War. Nominated a member of the House of Peers in '99.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Ito, *Sukenori*, Fleet Admiral. Count, (cr. Viscount '95 Count '07) late Chief of the Naval Staff, b. in Satsuma, '42, early entered the Naval service; Lieutenant '71; Rear-Admiral '86; Commander of the Standing Squadron; President of the Naval

Staff College; Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Station, &c. Was promoted Vice-Admiral and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Squadron in '93; and commanded it with signal success against the enemy's fleet in the Japan-China War that broke out the following year; was created a Peer, and granted the 2nd Class of the Golden Kite after the close of the war. Removed to the present supreme post, Dec. '05. He was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and decorated with Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia for his service (as Chief Naval Staff) in the late War.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

IWADE, *Sôbei*, Man. Dir. of the 20th Bank, Vice-Pres. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Ins. Co., was b. '48 in Chiba-ken. Started a retail business of manure, oil and rice by which he made a fortune.

Add. Higashidaiku-cho, Fuk., T.

IWAKURA, *Tomosada*, Prince, Minister of Imperial Household, b. '51 at Kyoto: eldest son of the late celebrated Prince Iwakura who was one of the principal builders of the work of the Restoration. Was in the Household service for many years having been Vice-Grand Chamberlain (with additional duty of Privy Councillor) until installed in the present seat '09 Tanaka resigned.

Add. Kasumiga-seki, Tokyo.

IWANAGA, *Sho-ichi*, Man. Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. in Omura, Hizen, '53; studied at Keio-gijuku and Imp. Univ., then sent to Univ. Col. London at Gov. expense, next entered a Commercial Col. at Philadelphia where he also learned art of glass industry; appointed interpreter to the Japanese Exhibition Commissions at the Philadelphia World's Fair to re-

turn home '78; and soon entered the Mitsubishi and, with its absorption into the present Yusen Kaisha, he has continued to remain in the service of the new establishment.

Add. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, T.

IWASA, Jun, Dir., *Igakuhakushi*, was b. in Fukui, '36; is a physician-in-ordinary at the Court where he combines the honorary post of Councillor.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Joj., Tokyo.

IWASAKI, Hisaya, Baron. (cr. 1900), b. '65, eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of his time; entered the Keio-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A. of which he is LLB., class '93; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; mar. daughter of Viscount Hoshina '93 who presented him with three sons and two daughters. Billiards and hand-net fishing are his favorite pastime. He has travelled Europe and America a number of times.

Add. Yushima Kiridoshi, T.

IWASAKI, Tatsundo, Rear-Adm., Departmental Chief of the Construction Board of the Navy; b. in Fukushima-ken 1859; Sub-Lieutenant in '82; Prof. at the Naval Staff College; Com. of the *Akitushima*, *Hiyei*, and *Takasago*.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

IWASHITA, Seishu, Pres. Kitahama Bank, Osaka, b. in Shinshu '58; grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '78; entered the Mitsui's service and was to a position at its branch in New York and then Lyons; left the Mitsui about '90 to become Pres. Shinagawa Electric Light Co., again returned to the Mitsui '92, to be appointed Agent at Osaka; entered the present bank '96. Returned from Osaka in May '08.

Add. Kitahama Bank, Osaka.

IWAYA, Suyeō, author, novelist, and an Andersen of Japan, b. '70 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Iwaya Ichiroku, a noted Chinese scholar and calligraphist. Studied in Germany '98-'03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers, and is connected with the Hakubunkan Publishers and also the Waseda Univ.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

JIMBO, Kōtō, Geologist, Prof. at the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo University, was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. the above Col. in '89; Prof. at the 1st Higher School, etc., further studied in Germany; Prof. at the Tokyo University since '98, and has frequently been commissioned with geological survey in Korea, Saghalien, etc.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

KABAYAMA, Sukenori, Full Admiral, Count, (cr. Vis. '84 and Count '95), holder of the 2nd Golden Kite, Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '37; entered the Army while young and on the occasion of the Civil War of '77 was on the Staff of Major-General Tani (then Commander of Kumamoto Army Division) as Lieut.-Col.; transferred to the Navy '84; promoted Vice-Admiral '85; appointed the Vice-Minister '86 and Minister of the Navy '90-92. Was Chief of the Naval Staff at the time of the Japan-China War, and on board the transport "Saikyo-maru", was present in the battle of the Yellow Sea of Sept. 16th, '94. He was the first Governor-General of Formosa; then appointed Minister of Home Affairs Sept. '96—Dec. '97; Minister of Education Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; Privy Councillor in

'04.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., T.

KAGAWA, *Keizo*, Count, (cr. '07), born '39 at Mito; became an official in the Department of Imperial Household in '70, and has been Lord Steward of the Empress' Household since '80.

Add. Kioi-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

KAIJIMA, *Tasuke*, a coal boss, b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; has risen from a miner to the present opulence. Twice he failed in coal mining enterprise, but he persevered and at last the third undertaking started in '85 was crowned with success.

Add. Naokata-cho, Fukuoka-ken.

KAKINUMA, *Tanizo*, Dir. Tokyo Gassed Yarn Mill, Shimotsuke Cotton Mill, Tokyo Water Power Electric Co., Tokyo Woollen Factory, etc., b. at Tatebayashi, Joshu '54 of a well-to-do fish merchant, but adopted by his uncle's adopted son who was carrying on yarn business in a small way at Tokyo; is one of the few millionaire yarn merchants in the city.

Add. Ko-ami-cho, Hon., Tokyo.

KAMADA, *Yeikichi*, mem. House of Peers, and of the Higher Edu. Council, b. '58 in Kii, from which he was returned once to the House of Representatives, March '94; studied at the Keiogijuku '74-'76; Principal of Kago-shima Zoshikan High School '81-'83; taught for the third time at the Keiogijuku, to be given a post at the Home Office '86 which however he soon resigned, and was appointed Director of Oita Middle School, but returning once more to his alma mater '89, which sent him abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America, to be appointed its head on returning; is reputed as one of the best after-dinner speakers in Japan.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAMIMURA, *Hikonojo*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the Yokosuka Adm., b. in Satsuma; entered the Imperial Navy while young and was the Captain of the cruiser *Akitsushima* in the Japan-China War of '94-'95; Captain of the battleship *Asahi* '99; promoted Vice-Admiral in '03; was Com-in-Chief of the 2nd Japanese Squadron in the late war and sank the *Rurik* and seriously damaged the *Gromoboi* and the *Rossia* in the encounter, after repeated disappointments to seek out, off the eastern coast of Korea on Aug. 14th '05. Removed to the present post Dec. '05. Was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Baron in '07.

Add. Yokosuka.

KAMIO, *Koshin*, Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of 9th Division in Kanazawa, and one of the best authorities on things Chinese among Japanese officers, b. '55 in Nagano-ken; entered the then existing Non-Com. Officers' School '74; Sub-Lieut. '79; held post of Chief Staff to 1st Army and 10th Army Div., besides being attached for a long while to the Japanese Legation at Peking; was staff officer to the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th order of Golden Kite, and was on the staff of Marshal Oyama in the late war. On its conclusion he commanded for a while the Japanese Garrison in China. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun. 8

Add. Kanazawa.

KANDA, *Naibu*, Baron, b. Tokyo in '57, adopted son of the late Kohei Kanda, a pioneer Dutch scholar and Gov. official who was created Baron shortly before his death. The future Baron proceeded in '71 to U.S.A. for study and returned home about '84 after having grad. Amherst Col., Mass.,

was appointed Prof. in the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and 1st High School, but now Prof. at the Higher Com. School and also at the Peers' School.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

KANEKO, *Kentaro*, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07) Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard), President of the America's Friends Society, was b. at Fukuoka '53; grad. Harvard University, U.S.A. class '78; Private Secretary to Ito when he was Premier '85-86, next when he was President of the Privy Council '88-'90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers '90; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce '94-'96; and finally Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Apr.-June '98 and Minister of Justice Oct. 1900-May '01. On the outbreak of the late war he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan non-officially, to return home soon after the conclusion of peace. He was chairman of the Japan Grand Exhibition to be held in '12, but with its postponement to '17 by the Katsura Cabinet, he resigned the post. Was granted patent of Viscount and 1st class Rising Sun in '07 (war honour.)

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KANNO, *Katsunosuke*, Dir. of the Gov. Printing Bureau; was b. in '67 in Gifu-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo Univ., in '96; clerk in the Finance Dep't in that year and passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of the Dep't of Agr. and Com., to be transferred soon after to a similar post in the Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in '07 and next transferred to the present post.

Add. Saka-machi, Yotsuya, T.

KANO, *Hisanobu*, Viscount mem. House of Peers, b. '48, brother of Viscount Tachibana and adopted

into the present family which hereditarily held the fief of Ichinomiya, Kazusa. Began his career as official of the Edu. Dep't and Dir. of Normal School; next entered juridical service and held a post of Judge and then that of Public Procurator at various local courts and ultimately at an Appeal Court; finally transferred to post of Gov. of Kagoshima which he occupied a good number of years. Since his retirement from active work, he has been associated with various enterprises intended to promote industry.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

KANO, *Jigoro*, President of Tokyo Higher Normal School, b at Hyogo, '60; Director and Professor of the Peers' School '85; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98; President of Tokyo Higher Normal School since '01. He is a renowned master of the art of *Jujitsu* and most of the noted young *Jujitsu* experts have studied at the *Jujitsu* Institute founded by the subject of this sketch.

Add. Tokyo Higher Normal Sch.

KANO, *Yunoshin*, Baron (cr. '07) Vice-Adm. and Commander of Mekong Naval Station, Formosa, was b. '54 at Matsuyoda, Shinshu; midshipman in '77; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '63 and Vice-Adm. in '08; was a commissioner charged to bring home the *Matsushima* from France '91; commanded the *Saikyo Maru* in the Battle of Yellow Sea in '94.

Add. Mekong, Formosa.

KATAOKA, *Shichiro*, Commander of Maizuru Adm., Vice-Adm. and ex-Com. 2nd Squadron, b. '53, 2nd son of a retainer of the Lord of Satsuma; Midshipman '77; held posts of Commander of various cruisers, chief Staff Officer to a Standing Squadron etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron in the late

war, for which he was rewarded 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Transferred to be Chief of Naval Construction Board in '06, and then to the present post in '08.

Add. Maizuru.

KATAKURA, Kentaro, greatest silk-manufacturer in Suwa district, Shinshu, and in the whole of Japan, head of the Katakura Firm, b. '52 at his paternal seat in Kawakishi, Suwa; succeeded to the family estate '80 and by his untiring diligence and able management has attained prosperity; owns 13 filatures, 17 branch offices and gives employment to thousands of men and women, producing over 5,000 foles of raw silk per annum.

Add. Himmura-cho, Azabu, T.

KATAYAMA, Kuniyoshi, Dr. *Igaku-hakushi*, b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-'88, and has been Prof. at the Col. of Med. of Im. Tokyo Univ. since that time. He is at present vice-chairman of the Dojin-kai, a medical association for befriending China and Korea.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

KATAYAMA, Toguma, Chief of Architectural Bureau, Imperial Household, b. '53 in Yamaguchi-ken; finished in '79 Architecture at the now defunct Engineering College; commissioned to build Prince Arisugawa's residence, '81; built the Japanese Legation at Peking '86. Has undertaken the construction of the Crown Prince's Palace completed after about ten years' work. He has frequently gone abroad to study his speciality.

Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

KATO, Hiroyuki, Privy Councillor, Baron, (cr. 1900). *Bungaku-hakushi*, *Hogakuhakushi*, m. of the House of Peers since '90, b. in Tajima, '36; is one of the pio-

neer scholars of Occidental learning and by translation or original work has done much in introducing Occidental civilization into this country. For many years down to '93, he was President of the Imperial University at Tokyo and is the first Privy Councillor who has risen to this honourable position for erudition.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, Masao, b. '54 in Miye-ken; was a clerk of the Foreign Office '77 and removed to be Chancellor of the Legation at Rome '84, next to the Legation at the Hague; promoted Councillor at the Foreign Office '91; was appointed Consul at Fusan '94, then removed to Seoul first as Secretary of the Legation and afterward its chief. Was for a long while adviser of the Korean Government.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

KATO, Masayoshi, Vice-President of the Nippon Yusen Kwaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), b. in '54; was for some while a clerk at Local Offices; entered '85 the newly formed (by amalgamation of the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Unyu) Nippon Yusen Kwaisha with the late Mr. Morioka, its first President; was elected its Director '89, and Managing Director '93, and then the present post. Was Pres. of the ex-Hunan S.S. Co. organized by Japanese capitalists, and travelled abroad '06-'07 to inspect shipping business.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

KATO, Motoshiro, Consul-General at Mukden since Sept. '07, b. '70 in Bungo, passed Consular and Diplomatic Service Examination in '95, attaché at Seoul in '95, élève Consul at London in '96, Consul at Suchow, China, in '99, transferred to Hongkong in '00, to Ninsen '01, Consul-General at

Tientsin in '06.

Add. Mukaden, Manchuria.

KATO, *Sadakichi*, Rear-Admiral, Mem. of the Naval Personnel Bureau, was b. '61 in Tokyo-fu; naval Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '86; Captain. '02, and Rear-Adm. '07; was at one time Staff Officer of the Standing Squadron, Adjutant to Admiral of the Fleet, Vice-Com. of the *Akitsu-shima*, *Kasagi*, and *Yakumo*, etc.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

KATO, *Taka-akira*, Ambassador at London, was b. 1859 at Nagoya, and grad. Law, the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Class '81. After a year or two in the Mitsubishi, he entered the Foreign Office '87 and appointed personal secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Count Okuma) '88; on the resignation of his chief, he was transferred to the Finance Office to be promoted in time to be the Director of the Banking Bureau, that of the Taxation Bureau, etc. Soon he returned to the Foreign Office and from '94 to '99 he represented Japan in England; Minister of For. Affairs in 1900-'01; tried in the winter of 1902 to arrange the Ito-Okuma coalition Cabinet, but various obstacles stood in the way and the scheme failed; sat twice in the House, once as M.P. for Kochi-ken elected (Aug. '02) unsolicited and next in March '03 from Yokohama. Entered the Saionji Cabinet as Foreign Minister, but to resign in Mar., being opposed to the Railway Nationalization. He owns the *Nichi Nichi*, which he purchased in '04; is Baron Iwasaki's (Hisaya) brother-in-law by marriage. He holds British decoration G.C. M.G.

Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

KATO, *Tomosaburo*, Vice-Adm., Vice-Minister of the Navy, b. '59 in Hiroshima; midshipman '83;

Captain '99; Prof. at the Naval Academy; Construction-Supervisor and Sectional Chief at the Navy before he was appointed '02 to be Chief Staff office of a Standing Squadron; chief of staff of the Kamimura Squadron in the late war; next transferred to a Bureau Chief, and then elected to the present post '06; Vice-Adm. in '08.

Add. Navy Office, Tokyo.

KATO, *Tsunetada*, M.P., ex-Minister at Brussels, b. '59 at Matsuyama; was attaché at Paris, '86; secretary, Foreign Office '91, and was again transferred, as Secretary, to the Legation at Paris, '92-'97. Recalled home to be appointed Personal Secretary and Secretary; promoted to be Minister Resident 3 years later, and to full Minister accredited to Belgium. '62. Resigned the post in '00 and became editor of the *Osaka Shimpō*. Holds 2nd Class Sacred Treasure.

Add. Osaka Shimpō, Osaka.

KATSURA, *Taro*, Holder of Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Paulownia (war honour), Premier, General Marquis, (cr. Viscount '95, Count '02 and Marquis '07) was b. '47 in Choshu, and fought in Choshu against Tokugawa in the civil wars and in the war of the Restoration; studied military science at his own expense in Berlin '69-'73; Captain '74; Military Attaché (Major) in Berlin '75-'78; recalled and attached to the General Staff with additional post as Secretary of the Cabinet; Colonel in '82; was on suite of the then War Minister Marshal Oyama when he travelled abroad '84-'5 to inspect military affairs; Major-General in '85 and Chief of Military Affairs Bureau, War Office; '84; Vice-Minister of War '86-'91 and Lieut.-Gen. '90; then Commander of the Nagoya Division

which he led during the Japan-China War and wintered at Hlaicheng; was created Viscount and decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite after the war; Governor-General of Formosa '96, War Minister Jan. '98-Dec. 1900, and under different Premiers. When the 4th Ito Ministry Sept. 1900-'01 collapsed, the Marquis was prevailed upon to form a Cabinet in June 1901, and which will be remembered in association with the Anglo-Japanese Treaty early in 1902, its renewal on a broader basis in '05, and above all the late War. Formed his second Ministry in July '08, as successor of the Saionji Cabinet. He is Prince Yamagata's right-hand man and is reputed to be master of political manœuvring. He was invested with G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWABATA, *Gyokusho*, b. '42 at Kyoto; is a Professor at the Gov. Fine Art School of Tokyo, and is one of the living master painters.

Add. Shimo-tomi-saka, Koi., T.

KAWAKAMI, *Kin-ichi*, Gen.-Man. Sumitomo Firm, b. Kumamoto '57; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '78; entered the Foreign Office rising to be Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, then Dir. Commercial Bureau; entered the Nippon Ginko as its Bureau Dr. which resigned '98 to enter the Sumitomo's service, Osaka.

Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

KAWAKAMI, *Toshihiko*, Consul-General at Harbin since '07, b. '61 in Tokyo, clerk at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and St. Petersburg in '86-'92, Interpreter at last place in '96, Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '00, Legation Sec. in '04, attached to Commanding Headquarters in Lioatung in '04, Commercial Agent in Vladivostok in '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with

annuity in '06. Edu. gra'ted from the now defunct Tokyo Foreign Language School (Russian) in '84.

Add. Japanese Cons., Harbin.

KAWAMURA, *Jozaburo*, Vice-Min. of Justice, b. '59 in Shiga-ken; grad. the then existing Law Institute of Justice Dep't '84; sent abroad for further study '86-'90; appointed Councillor of Justice; subsequently held post of chief Judge at some District Courts, transferred to be a Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, then to be a Public Procurator at the Court of Cassation, next appointed Dir. of the Civ. Cri. Bureau, Justice, and finally to the present post in Jan. '06.

Add. Minami-cho, U., Tokyo.

KAWAMURA, *Kageaki*, holder of 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour) General, Visc., (cr. '07), b. '59 in Satsuma; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War; and was afterward appointed commander of the First Army Division (Tokyo), at first led the Himeji Division in the late War, and later appointed to the command of an Army which formed the extreme right in the Battle of Mukden. Appointed mem. Supreme Military Council Dec. '05.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Kinsaburo*, Dir. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. in Tokyo '66; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied in America.

Add. Kawasaki Bank, Tokyo.

KAWASAKI, *Shozo*, Prop. of the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, b. '37; purchased the Gov. Hyogo Shipyard and Arsenal for ¥180,000, '86; built the present docks at the cost of ¥1,800,000; retired from active life '96 by appointing Mr. Matsukata (second son of Marquis Matsukata) as President

and his adopted son, Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki as Vice-President.
Add. Kobe.

KAWASHIMA, Chunosuke, a Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '55 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokosuka; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; appointed agent at Lyons by the Yokohama Specie Bank '79-'93; removed to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo, '02-'06; then recalled to the Head Office.

Add. Fukuyama-cho, Hg., T.

KAWASHIMA, Jun, Governor of Hokkaido since '06 and Member of the House of Peers, b. '47 in Kagoshima; studied in Germany and Austria (under Stein) '74-'81; councillor of the Treasury, '81-'83; M.P. for Fukuoka, '90-'97; Governor of the Japan Hypothetic Bank, '97-'00; Governor of Shiga-ken and Fukuoka-ken '00-'06.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

KAWASHIMA, Reiji, Rear-Adm., Senior-Adjutant to the Naval Staff Board, was b. '64 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. 2nd class in '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07. Was decorated with 3rd class of Golden Kite for his services in the late War.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

KAWATA, Ryukichi, Baron, Pres. of the Yokohama Dockyard, b. '56, eldest son of the late Baron Kawata, Gov. of the Nippon Ginko and founder of the house; he succeeded to the title on the death of his father in '96. The present Baron having a great interest in mechanical science chose shipbuilding as his profession.

Add. Shin Ogawa-cho, U., Tokyo.

KAZAN-IN, Chikaiye, Marquis, of a former courtier family which was founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in 1878,

7th son of Vis. Horikawa and adopted into the family which had no male issue.

KABAYAMA, Aisuke, Dir. of the Hakodate Dockyard Company, son and heir to Admiral Court Kabayama, was born '65 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A.; and has lately been associated with some Anglo-Japanese business enterprises.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KADONO, Ikunoshin, Dir. of the Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and of the Kyōdō Fire Ins. Co., etc.; was b. '56, in Miye-ken; was long connected with the Keio Gijuku, being one of its pioneer graduates; took to business about '01, severing connection as instructor with the institution.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KANO, Tomonosuke, Man. Dir. of the Tokyo Branch of the Sumitomo Ginko, b. '72 in Ibaraki-ken; was for a while Secretary of the House of Representatives and Councillor to the Dep't of Ag. and Com.; entered the Sumitomo Ginko '00.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Tokyo.

KAWADA, Takashi, Man. Dir. of the Tokyo R'ly Co., eldest son of Takeshi Kawada, learned scholar of Chinese classics, b. '70 and studied at Michigan in '96.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

KAWAI, Shintaro, Dendrologist, Prof. at the Ag. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. '65 in Owari; grad. Ag. Col. in '92; Assis.-Prof. at the College '94; was honoured with the doctorate in '99; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years; returning home '03 to be made full Prof. at the same College.

Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

KAWAMURA, Hōshū, Surgeon-Major-General of the Navy was b. '49 in Usuki, Oita-ken. second-

assistant-surgeon in '74; took part in the battle of '77: wounded on board the *Matsushima* in the China-Japan War when he was Chief Surgeon of the Standing Squadron; Chief of the Naval Medical Board at Saseho, Yokosuka and then at Kure; placed on reserve list in '06.

Add. Shiroyama-cho; Shiba, T. KIDO, *Takamasa*, ex-Chief Chamberlain to the Crown Prince, Marquis, b. 1856, adopted son of Kido Koin (1824-'77), one of the greatest personages in the work of Restoration and created Peer for the service. The present head studied mining in U.S.A. 1870-74, afterward at the Tokyo Univ. and also Osaka Technical Institute.

Add. Shinzaka, Akasaka, T. KIKKAWA, *Jukichi*, Baron, mem. House of Peers and a branch of the House of Vis. Kikkawa, b. '59, 3rd son of the former chief of the said house and brother to the present Viscount; granted Barony and ordered to establish separate house in recognition of his father's service at the time of the Restoration; studied at Harvard, U.S.A. and returned home '85. and held posts of attaché Councillor and Sec. at the Foreign Office. Elected mem. of the House of Peers, in the election of '93 and '97. He is an hon. Sec. of the Harvard Club in Tokyo.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

KIKOSHI, *Yasutsuna*, Baron (cr. '07), 2nd Order of Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour). Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 5th (Hiroshima Div.) b. at Kanagawa in '54; he entered the Military Academy '75; Ensign '77; sent abroad for study in Germany '82; Major-Gen. '98 and Com. of 23rd Brigade '01. Took part in the Japan-China War, which procured him 4th Order Golden Kite and also in the ex-

pedition occasioned by the Boxer trouble; fought under Gen. Oku at the head of his brigade, and was raised to be the Commander of Division on the Commander of Chief to another post. Attended Jamestown Mil. and Nav. Exhibition.

Add. Hiroshima.

KIKUCHI, *Choshiro*, Pres. Tokai Bank b. '53; prop. of big dry-goods store in the central quarter of Tokyo; is on the board of Directors of the Fuji Paper Mil., Nippon Hemp Mill, etc. was mem. House of Peers as highest tax payer representative (for Tokyo Pref.).

Add. Takecho, Shitaya, Tokyo.

KIKUCHI, *Dairoku*, M.A. (Cambridge) Baron, (cr. '02). *Rigaku-hakushi*, mem. House of Peers, President of the Imperial Kyoto University since '08. b. '55 in Mimasaka; was one of those sent '66 by the Tokugawa Gov. to England for study, to return home with its downfall, but again sent '69 by the Imp. Gov. Graduated mathematics at Cambridge, '77, as one of the wranglers; for a long while Prof. of mathematics. President of the Imp. Univ. and lately Minister of Education June, 1901—July '03, when resigned in connection with the "Text-Book Scandal"; President of the Peers' School from '04 to '05. Proceeded to England to deliver lectures on Japanese education at the University of London.

Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

KIKUCHI, *Takeo*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, M. of the House of Peers, a lawyer, b. at Morioka '54; grad. Boston Univ. '77; Lecturer of Law at Tokyo Univ. '81; Councillor, Department of Justice '84; Private Secretary to the Minister of Justice (late Count Yamada) '86; afterwards Director of a Bureau, which retired '91 to practise law;

is the President of the "Hogaku-in" (private law college).

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KIKUTEI, *Kōchō*, Marquis, head of the former house of courtier.

Add. Bancho, Koj., T.

KIMATA, *Tami*, Major-Gen., Prof. at the Military Gunnery and Engineering School, was b. '57 in Okayama-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '77; sent to France '86 to study military science for several years; was also instructor in the Military Cadets' School; Staff-Officer of the 4th Division, etc.

Add. Tani-machi, Ichigaya, U., T.

KIMBARA, *Meizen*, a millionaire and public benefactor, b. in Enshu '32; has undertaken several works of public utility, for which he has repeatedly been rewarded by the Government. Early in '08 he retired to his native village and became its headman; owns a bank, stationery and toilet oil shops.

Add. Kimbara Bank, Tokyo.

KIMURA, *Riemon*, b. '34 is one of the millionaires of Yokohama, who, by foresight and shrewdness, rose from obscurity to the present opulence by selling raw silk to foreigners early in the era; is connected with the Yokohama Electric Light Co., the Specie Bank and other important establishments; once sat in the House of Peers as high-tax paying member for Kanagawa-ken.

Add. Benten-dori, Yokohama.

KIMURA, *Seishiro*, Departmental Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was born '61 in Okayama Prefecture. Had once been an editor of the "Chugai-Shogyo," till he entered the present bank in '03, where he began to distinguish himself so as to be appointed its director afterward.

Add. Minami-Sakuma-cho, Sb., T.

KIMURA, *Shunkichi*, Naval Eng. and expert of wireless telegraphy

b. '66; grad. course of physics at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88; was instructor at Tokyo and Sendai High Schools '90-'96; Prof. at the Naval Academy 1900 and member of the Wireless Telegraph Committee; dispatched to England '01 to investigate the wireless telegraph service and returned home end of '02; had charge of installation of wireless telegraph station near Yokosuka Jan. '03, when he hit upon a new process of wireless telegraphy and completed it early 1906, his system having been adopted for use by the Imperial Navy. He attended the International Wireless Telegraphy Conference held in fall '06 at Berlin; was decorated with Middle Cordon Rising Sun (annuity ¥360) for his service in the late War.

Add. Yokosuka.

KIMURA, *Sosuke*, Naval Surgeon-General and Chief of the Medical Bureau, Navy; was b. '54 in Kagoshima.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

KINKOZAN, *Sobei*, celebrated potter of Awata, Kyoto, and 7th of the line. b. '68, 2nd son of Kinkozan VI by whom the export of Awata ware was started. The business at one time suffered decline, but by indefatigable effort and untiring perseverance the present head has restored and further carried the business to great prosperity, his exhibits having won more than 30 high-grade medals at various exhibitions both home and abroad.

Add. Awata, Kyoto.

KINOSHITA, *Hiroji*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, Mem. House of Peers, b. '51 at Kumamoto; entered the then Tokyo Univ. '70, and was next sent to France '75 to study law, returning home '82, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater; was the Director of the Special Education Bureau; for several

years Master of the First High School where he tried to introduce the boarding system of English high schools. Resigned post of President of the Imp. Kyoto University '07.

KISHI, *Seiichi*, Barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; was born '67 in Matsuyama; grad. Law at Imp. University of Tokyo in '87 and began practice in Tokyo and soon grew to be one of the most flourishing lawyers.

Add. Isarago, Shiba, Tokyo.

KISHIGAMI, *Kenkichi*, Zoologist, Head of the Investigating Section, Fishery Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com., was born '67 in Aichi-ken; grad. Science Col. of Imp. University of Tokyo in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KISHIMOTO, *Tatsuo*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, lawyer, b. '52 in Tottori; studied law in France; was for many years an official at the Dep't of Justice where he rendered a great service under Boissonade in the arduous work of compiling the new codes; is a prominent member of the Tokyo Bar after his resignation of official service '93, and is a founder of the Meiji Law College.

Add. Misaki-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

KITAGAKI, *Kunimichi*, Baron, M. of the House of Peers, ex-Pres. of Hokkaido R'ly. Co., b. '36 in Tottori; began his civil career in '69; afterward Secretary of the Home Department, then Governor of several prefectures, till appointed Vice-Minister of Home Affairs which he resigned in '99.

Add. Kyoto.

KITAGAWA, *Reisuke*, Man. Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric

R'ly Co., was b. '61 in Fukui-ken; was once editor of the *Jiji*.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

KITAMURA, *Hichiro*, Head of the Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '64 in Saga-ken; grad. the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and got into the Mitsui Bussan, to be promoted in time to present position.

Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

KITAKOGA, *Takeichiro*, Rear-Adm., Chief of Torpedo Corps, Yokosuka; was b. '58 in Saga-ken; Ensign '83, promoted to the present rank, meanwhile filling the posts of Superintendent of Naval Ordinance, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Naval Arsenal; Chief of the Kure Arsenal, etc. Was granted 4th class of Golden Kite for his services in the late War.

Add. Osaki-mura, near Tokyo.

KITAZATO, *Shibasaburo*, Dr. *Iga-ku-hakushi*, President of the Japan Medical Society, b. at Kumamoto '56; studied in Germany under Koch '85-'91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc., and is regarded as one of the foremost bacteriologists of the world, has charge of the Gov. blood-serum Laboratory, was bestowed the Red Eagle by the Kaiser in '09 in appreciation of his distinguished scientific achievement.

Add. Nakano-cho, Azabu, T.

KIUCHI, *Jushiro*, Vice-Minister of Agr. and Ind., Korea, b. '65 in Kazusa; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, '88, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Subsequently held posts at Legislative Bureau, House of Peers and finally appointed Dir. Commercial Bureau, Dep't. Agri. & Com., but owing to the opposition of businessmen against reorganizing the Stock Exchanges along the line of Bourse carried out by him, he had

to resign in '03; connected with since its formation in '06.

Add. Seoul, Res.-General.

KIYOSU, *Iyemori*, Count, Governor of Niigata Prefecture, Mem. of the House of Peers, Dir. of the Japan Red Cross Society, is 12th son of the late Prince Kuniye Fushimi, and was born '62 in Kyoto. In '88, he was ordered to create the Kiyosu family and was appointed Lord Abbot of Bukkoji in Kyoto '73 but afterward he turned a layman; Mem. of the House of Peers '90; Governor of Yamanashi '97, that of Ibaraki '98, and afterward to the same of Niigata-ken.

Add. Shimo-6-ban-cho, Koj., T.

KIYOURA, *Keigo*, Visc., Privy Council, was b. '50 at Kumamoto; was at one time a schoolmaster; then a humble clerk in the central Gov. where his promotion was quite rapid, chiefly in the Justice and Home Offices. In the former he rose to the highest post and twice held the chair of Ministry '98-1900 and '01-'03; was transferred to that of Agr. and Com. in July '03 which he resigned '06. He is one of the trusted lieutenants of Marshal Prince Yamagata; created Baron in '02 in connection with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and promoted to the present rank as war honour.

Add. Kubo-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

KOBA, *Sadanaga*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, Member of the House of Peers, b. in '59; studied in Germany and Austria, '82-'85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., '85-'92; afterwards the Director of the Ordinary Educ. Bureau and Chief Councillor Education; was made Vice-Minister of Education '03, which he resigned '05.

Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

KODA, A remarkable family of artists. "BOBAN," b. '67 is one

of the master novelists, a George Meredith of Japan. Especially rich in Buddhist allusions are his works, of which "Goju-noto" (Five-Storied Pagoda), "Isana-dori," etc. are famous. His elder brother, LIEUT. GUNJI (ret.) took into his head an extravagant idea of colonizing and garrisoning Shumusu-to, the most northerly islands of Kuriles and was unlucky enough to be waylaid and taken prisoner at Kamchatka during the late war but released and returned home '05. Roban's younger brother, NARITOMO, is a grad. of the Col. of Literature of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. His sisters are regarded as two of the best lady pianists and violists in Japan. Miss NOBU, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) both b. at Tokyo, the elder in '70 and the younger '75; both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, Miss Nobu studying in U.S.A., Germany and Austria '89-'95; are Profs. of the Gov. Tokyo Music Academy. Both have resigned '09. "Boban" was appointed Prof. of College of Literature, Imperial University, Kyoto, in '08.

Add. Mukojima, T. (Roban).

KOGA, *Renzo*, b. '58 in Saga; joined Eto's rebellion raised '74, was captured but acquitted with reprimand. After fighting against adversity in Tokyo '74-'80 he succeeded entering the defunct Law Col., Justice Dep't. and with his graduation '84 his position was assured. He was Public Procurator at various courts, ultimately to be one at the Supreme Court '98 and was transferred to Dir. Police Bureau of Home Office in '06, to resign it '08 with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet.

KOGANEI, *Seiryō*, Dir. and Prof. Med. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., his

specially being diseases of the brains. He was born in '58 at Nagaoka; entered the Imp. (now Tokyo) Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-'85 and has been connected with the University ever since.

Add. Akefune-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

KOIKÉ, Chozo, Consul-General at Mukden, Manchuria, since '08, b. '73 at Fukushima, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination in '96, attaché at Seoul in the same year, transferred to London in '97, personal Sec. to Foreign Minister in '00, Legation Sec. at Peking in '01, transferred to London in '02, Consul-General at New York in '06, at San Francisco, and finally to the present post. Edu. Graduated from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '96.

KOIKE, Masunao, Baron (cr. '07), Surg.-Gen. (ret.) and ex-Dir. Med. Bureau, Army, b. in Yamagata in '54; entered the Mil. Surgery School '77, Capt.-Surgeon '84; Chief Surgeon of the 1st Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; proceeded to Austria on official business '97, 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Kobinata Daimachi, T.

KOIZUMI, Yeitaro, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff to Yokosuka Admiralty; was b. in '65 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain '02; Rear-Adm. '08, was Divisional Commander of the *Matsushima* in the Japan-China war: was on the Committee charged to bring home the cr. *Azuma* from France in '01; Chief Staff to Takeshiki Naval Station '03-'04.

Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

KOMATSUBARA, Yeitaro, Minister of Education and Member of the House of Peers, b. in '52 at Okayama; took active part in democratic movement and was even imprisoned for some years; after-

ward appointed a Secretary of Foreign Affairs '81; next Secretary of the Legation at Berlin; Minister of Justice, and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs Nov. '98—Sept. 1900; and afterwards entered *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, but resigned the editorship in 1903; given the present post in '08.

Add. Kudan-zaka, Tokyo.

KOMOTO, Jujiro, Dr. *Igaku-hakushi*, b. '59: studied in Germany and Austria '85-'89; Prof. at the Medical Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., and is one of the most distinguished ophthalmologists of the day.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KOMURA, Jutaro, Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), Minister of Foreign Affairs, was b. in Hyuga '55: one of the first batch of students sent by the Government to America for studies, grad. from Harvard of the class '77; appointed an official of the Justice Dep't. but transferred to the Foreign Office '84 as Secretary and shortly afterward as assist. Director of the Translation Bureau; was Chargé d'Affaires at Peking till the eve of the outbreak of the War of '94-'95; appointed Civil Administrator of Antung, to be promoted Director of the Political Bureau shortly afterward; made to undertake an important diplomatic business when the relations between Japan and Korea took a peculiar turn in consequence of the assassination of the Korean Queen and remained in Seoul as Minister, to be soon recalled home June '96 to assume the post of Vice-Minister till '98 when transferred to be Minister at Washington: to that at St. Petersburg 1900 and then removed to a similar post at Peking to represent Japan in the memorable International Conference in connection with the Boxer trouble; was given portfolios of Foreign

Affairs in the Katsura Cabinet '01-'05, and had to direct diplomatic affairs of the country at the most momentous period of the history of his country first in regard to the conclusion of the first Anglo-Japanese Agreement, the Portsmouth negotiation of peace, the second Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, and lastly the Japan-Chinese Negotiation as a corollary of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace. Returning home early Jan. '06 from the mission to Peking he resigned the Ministry and was appointed immediately after a Privy Councillor; was next Ambassador to England '06-'08, and then to the Ministerial post for the second time. He was granted K.C.B. by King Edward.

Add. Foreign Office.

KONDO, Rempes, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Co.), b. '50, and is long connected with shipping business, having served under the late Iwasaki whose relative by marriage he subsequently became; was appointed a Director on the creation of the present Co.; elected Vice-President at the time of the Japan-China War and finally its President; bears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun in recognition of his service in transport business during the war. Was M.P. in the 1st session of the Diet, but has lately kept aloof from politics.

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

KONDO, Motoki, Inspector of Naval Construction, Pres. of the Kogyoku-sha, Mem. of the Dep't of Materials, Navy, was b. '64 in Tokyo; is now in England on official business. He is Director of the Kogyoku-sha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education.

Add. Shinsenza, Shiba, Tokyo.

KONO, Hironaka, M.P. of unbroken record, b. at Fukushima '49; entered early political career, joined the democratic movement started by Count Itagaki, and is one of the pioneer Liberals who fought in the cause of freedom and suffered much from collisions with the authorities. Was the leader of the Fukushima trouble and thrown in prison for several years; seceded '98 from the Liberal Party to join its rivals, the Progressives, and at once sprang into notoriety for a short while when as President of the Lower House he invited its dissolution by submitting an impeachment Reply to the Throne soon after the opening of the session of '03; had previously seceded from the Progressives; was arrested on the charge of sedition in connection with the Anti-Peace violence of Sept. 5th, but was acquitted.

Add. Kobinata, Daimachi, Koi., T.

KONOIKE, the family. Is one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co. and the Osaka Savings Bank. While vying with the Sumitomo family the honorable post of being the oldest merchant prince in Osaka, the Konoike is more conservative than the other. Mr. Zenzaburo Ashida, Gen. Man. of the house, has charge of the affairs of the family whose head Ben-emon Konoike, remaining as a titular head, like a monarch in a fully developed constitutional country.

Add. Konoike, Osaka.

KONOYE, Fumimaro, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and a gosseke (see Ichijo); was founded by Motozané (1143-66 A.D.) whose brother Kanezane

(1148-1207) founded the three princely houses of Kujo, Nijo and Ichijo. The present head is still a minor and his father Atsumaru (1863-1904) was President of House of Peers.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Katsumi*, Dir. of the South Manchurian R'ly Co., 3rd son of Denyemon Higuchi, was b. '69 in Kagoshima; was adopted as son and heir by the late Mr. Kubota; graduated from Law Col., Imp. Univ. of Tokyo in '94; to be soon attached to the Bureau of National Treasury of the Nippon Ginko, and then transferred to the present post in '05.

Add. South Manchurian R'ly Co.

KUBOTA, *Seishu*, Dir. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co., was b. '71 in Hokkaido; grad. law, Imp. University of Tokyo in '95 and then entered the legal service as Public Procurator till '06 when he was appointed Governor of Yamagata, but transferred in the same year to the present post. Started for Europe in '08 on a tour of inspection of railway affairs, expected to return home in '10.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

KUBOTA, *Seitaro*, Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau, b. '64 in Okayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; appointed official in the Home Office, to be transferred to post of Secretary in provincial Government, then to that at the Home Office '94; was sent abroad to investigate sanitary matters relating to factories '98-'99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law, remaining as additional post Secretary of the Home Office; finally elevated to the present post '03.

Add. Fukide-cho, Shiba, Tokyo.

KUBOTA, *Yuzuru*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Minister of Education. Mem. House of Peers (since '94)

b. '47 in Tajima; entered the civil service in connection with Education in which he became Vice-Minister '93-'94, and finally its chief had to resign the Ministry Nov. '05 in connection with the University Prof.'s demonstration affair. Holds 1st class of the Order of Sacred Treasure.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., T.

KUGA, *Michihisa*, Marquis, formerly courtier, the house being founded by Prince Tomohira, son of the Emperor Murakami. The present head b. at Kyoto, '41; was appointed a commander of the Imp. Army at the time of the Restoration, on the consummation of which great event he was given a civil post in the Imp. Household, in the Cabinet (as Secretary), and then as Governor of Tokyo '96-'97. Appointed Director of Board of Decorations in '09.

Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

KUJO, *Michizane*, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a *gosseké* (see Ichijo); founded by Kanezané (1148-1207). The present head was b. 1869 and Ritualist on duty at Court, and one of his sisters is now the Crown Princess.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUKI, *Takakadzu*, Baron, (cr. '95) Privy Councillor, b. '52 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington between '84 and '88, after which his career in active life ceased, having subsequently filled a quiet post of the Director of the Imp. Nara Museum; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Sat for a while in the House of Peers, but resigned the post on being appointed a Privy Councillor; is a great virtuoso in Japanese painting.

Add. 14. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

KUME, *Kei-ichiro*, a noted paint-

er of the Western school, b. '66 in Saga, son of the celebrated historian Kume Kunitake; studied in Paris '86-'93; appointed Professor of the Tokyo Fine Art School '96; is noted for landscape painting.

Add. Iigura-Katamachi, Az., T.

KUME, *Kinya*, ex-Vice-Minister of the Dep't Agri. and Com., b. '67 in Tokyo; finished Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ., '86, and has since held post of Councillor or Secretary at the Communication Dep't in which he rose to be Dir. Communication Bureau, to be transferred to that of Patent Bureau '04 and then Dir. Forestry Bureau '06-7. Resigned the post of Vice Min. in '08.

Add. Nagazumi-cho, Y., Tokyo.

KUME, *Ryosaku*, Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works since '07; was born '67 in Saitama; studied at the Keiogijuku and another private university in Tokyo; was for years Managing Director of the Nippon Railway Co. before its nationalization.

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

KUNISAWA, *Shimbei*, Vice-President of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '06; was born in '64, a native of Tosa; grad. in '89 from Eng. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co. '89; served at the Railway Department '92-'05; was connected with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

KURACHI, *Tetsukichi*, Dir. of Political Bureau and Sec. of Residency-General, b. '70 in Kanazawa, passed higher civil service examination in '96, Councillor of Foreign Office in '97, 3rd class Sec. at Berlin in '99, Councillor at head office '01 and Secretary of Agri. and Com. which latter he resigned in '03, promoted to 3rd

class higher service in '06, attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun for the war and with 3rd class Sacred Treasure for the latter service. Edu. Grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '94.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

KURATOMI, *Yuzaburo*, Vice-Minister of Justice in the Korean Government; b. '53 in Fukuoka Prefecture; grad. Law, Imperial Univ., Tokyo, in '80; Judge '81; long held post of Councillor to the Judicial Dep't, then Procurator of the Supreme Court, and Chief Procurator of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Bureau Director and Vice-Minister of Justice; transferred to the present post in '07.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

KURE, *Bunso*, chief statist of Dep't of Agr. and Com., b. '51 in Tokyo; clerk in the Cabinet '75 and has since been devoted to statistic work. Was sent abroad to U.S.A. and Europe 1900 to investigate statistic affairs. Is teaching his special science at various institutions.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

KURE, *Daigoro*, Chief-Man. of the Mitsui Bussan, was b. '62 in Nagasaki; was sent to China by the Foreign Office in '77 to study the Chinese language; attaché to the Japanese Consulate at Tientsin '85; Chancellor to the Japanese Consulate at London '86; transferred to Bombay which post he soon resigned to enter the Mitsui Bussan.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

KURIHARA, *Ryoichi*, ex-M.P., b. '55 at Toba; one of the pioneer party politicians who followed the standard of Count Itagaki; went to China as war correspondent in the Franco-Chinese war; started the *Shinonome* (daily) with the late Mr. Nakai, but gave up

after a few years. Travelled abroad in company of Count Itagaki about '82; was Per. Secretary when he was Home Minister '96, and held post of Senior Councillor when the Seiyukai formed Ministry. He was involved in the Nippon Sugar Refinery bribery case and had to resign M.P. in '09 after having sat in the House almost without break.

Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

KUBINO, *Shin-ichiro*, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to France b. at Fukuoka '52; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; transferred to the Communication Dep't to act as Personal Secretary to its Minister, promoted to be Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't three years after; returned to the Foreign Office '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau. Next commenced his diplomatic career first as minister at Washington '94; then at Rome '90; at Paris '97; and at St. Petersburg '01, in the stormy time preceding the diplomatic rupture; appointed to the present post '06. Was granted patent of Barony and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun as War honour.

Add. Imp. Jap. Embassy, Paris.

KURODA, *Kiyoteru*, b. '66; studied painting at Paris '84-'93; startled purists and unsophisticated circles by exhibiting nude pictures at Exhibitions; is one of the master painters of Western school. Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad. since its commencement.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Joj., T.

KURODA, *Nagashige*, Marquis (cr. '08, formerly *Daimyo* of Fukuoka), Vice-President of the House of Peers, b. '67 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ.

'84-'89; a Master of Ceremonies '89-'90; is President of the Oriental Association.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Ak., T.

KUROIWA, *Shuroku*, Edi. and Prop. of the *Yorozu Choho*, b. '62 in Tosa; was long connected with various papers chiefly as translator of foreign novels; started the present daily in '92, and by his clever management created for it a wide circulation and to-day it is one of the best circulated journals.

Add. Azabu, Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

KUROKI, *General*, Count, (cr. '07), 1st class Golden Kite and Grand Class of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour), b. in Satsuma, '44; commanded the Kurokawa Army Division in the Japan-China War, and achieved a distinguished service at Weihai-wei under Marshal Oyama, Feb. '95; promoted General in Nov. 1903; commander of the First Army in the late War and won the first great victory at the Battle of the Yalu, succeeded by the brilliant series of successful campaigns; appointed Mem. of the Supreme Military Council Dec. '05. Attended Jamestown Exhibition U.S.A. as representative of Japan. Created Baron in '95 and raised to present rank as war honour.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

KUROSE, *Yoshikado*, Baron ('07), holder of Grand Cross of Rising Sun, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), b. '46 in Okayama; ensign '71; was Commander of Artillery Corps of the 2nd Army in the Japan-China War and was rewarded 4th Order of Golden Kite; Lieut.-Gen. '01 and put on retired list the following year. He was commissioned Commander of Formosan Garrison in the late War.

KURU, *Masamichi*, architect to Edu. Dep't, b. '58 at Shizuoka;

grad. Arch. at the former Eng. College '81; appointed Arch. to Edu. Dep't '86 and this post he has held with only a short break, and was in charge of architectural section of Japan at the Centennial Exhibition and St. Louis Exhibition. He was Chief Architect in building the present Japan Bank building and several other edifices.

Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

KUSAKABE, *Benjiro*, Engineer, *Kogakukakushi*, Chief Engineer of the Tokyo City-office; was b. '61 in Shiga-ken; grad. Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '86; was long at the Home Office as its Chief Engineer and once been to Europe; received his doctorate in '01.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

KUSAKABE, *Sankuro*, ex-Dir. of For. Sec., Gov.-Gen., Kwantung, b. '70 at Kuwana, passed dip. and con. service examination in '94, attaché at Seoul the same year, élève Consul at Honolulu in '85, attaché at Rome '96 where he remained till '01, Sec. at Sa. Petersburg in '01, at Sweden Norway in '04, at Rome '06, decorated with 4th class Rising Sun with grant of money for the late War. Edu. Graduated from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Law) in '94.

KUSUNOSE, *Yukihiko*, Lieut.-Gen., Com. of the Yura Fort; was b. '58 in Tosa; Sub-Lieut. of the Army (Artillery) '79; was sent to Europe in suite of Generals Nogi and Kawakami. in '86; Major-General '01, and Lieut.-General in '07: filled in the meanwhile, the posts of adjutant to the General Staff, Chief Staff Officer of the 12th Division, Com. of the Tsushima Garrison, Head of the Osaka Arsenal, and Head of the Saghalien Government.

Add. Yura Fort.

KUWADA, *Kumazo*, *Hogakuhaku-*

shi, Prof. at Law and Eng. Colleges, Imp. University, Tokyo., Member of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer in Tottori-ken; b. '68 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93; Manager of the Kōgo Club; further studied in Europe '96-'98, especially Social Politics, to organize the Social-Political Association on his return home; was granted the doctorate '04 by presenting a thesis; elected Member of the House of Peers by mutual vote, the same year; wrote "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," etc.

Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho, T.

MAEDA, *Masana*, promoter of various business organizations and ex-Mem. House of Peers, b. '50 in Kagoshima; sent to France for study '79 and was for some while attached to the Legation there, and acted as Chief Commissioner when Japan participated in the French Exhibition '78. Was Senior Secretary of Treasury and Dep't Agr. and Com.; Vice-Min. of the latter '89 and subsequently transferred to the then existing Senate and with its abolition nominated Mem. House of Peers which he resigned '97 to devote himself to organizing an industrial league. The present Goni-kai (Five-two Staple Association) was result of his extensive canvassing.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MAEDA, *Takeshiro*, Man. of the Nippon Electric Co., Agents for the General Electric Co., Proprietor of the *Industrial Magazine*, Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. in Niigata-ken '67, graduated from the Post and Telegraph School '90 and has by self-study and indefatigable diligence risen to eminence in the electric world; made a tour of inspection through Europe and Amer-

ica in '05.

Add. Shimbori-cho, Azabu, T.

MAEJIMA, Mitsu, Baron, (cr. '03), b. '35 in Echigo, and had charge of postal affairs in the initial stage of the service, and laid the foundation of its present greatness. Resigned the post '81 when Count Okuma, his great friend, left the Government, and has ever since led comparatively retired life. When the 30th anniversary of the postal service was celebrated in '03 he, "Father of Japanese Postal Service," was retrospectively rewarded with grant of patent of Baron. He is one of the enthusiastic language reformists and advocates of Roman spelling system.

Add. Sekiguchi, Koi., Tokyo.

MAKINO, Nobuaki, ex-Minister of Education, Baron (cr. '07) second son of the late Okubo, b. Oct. '61; Secretary of the Foreign Office '89; Private Secretary to the then Premier Count Ito (now Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-'92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; transferred to a similar post at Vienna which he resigned in Mar. '06 to fill the Ministerial chair which had been reserved for him. Was granted Grand Cross of Rising Sun and patent of nobility as war honour.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

MAKOSHI, Kyohei, Dr. Japan Beer Co. (formed by uniting Yebisu, Asahi and Sapporo Beer Breweries), was b. '43 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Mr. Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of the then existing Senshu Gumi, exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama, subsequently transferred to the Mitsui, forerunner of present Mitsui Bussan; which establishment he

left '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice sat in the House of Representatives, but has since abandoned politics.

Add. Sakuragawa-cho, Sh., T.

MAKI, Bokushin, Adviser of some Fishery Co., was born in '54 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Offices from '75 to '87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-'89; transferred to be Dir. Police Bureau, Home Office, then to that of Fishery Bureau '98, and finally to the Forestry Bureau '06 which he soon left. Once sat in Parliament as politician of the now dissolved National Union. Holds 2nd class Sacred Treasure.

Add. Tansu-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MANO, Bunji, Dir. Technical Education Bureau, b. '61 in Shizuoka; grad. course of Mech. Eng. at the former Eng. College '81; studied his speciality at Glasgow of M.E.S., London; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; Patent Examiners as additional post '97; sent to Paris on the occasion of the World's Fair; elevated to the present post '01 retaining the chair in the University. Acts as Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School as additional post since May '09.

Add. Kami Rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

MASAKI, Naohiko, Dir. Gov. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, b. '62 in Kyoto, grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '82. After serving at various provincial schools, he was appointed Personal Sec. of the Min. of Edu. '97 combining post of Chief of Art Section. Was dispatched abroad to inspect art business in Europe and America, and after holding posts of Inspector at head office and lecturer of schools, he was

appointed to the present post '01.

Add. Yarai, U., Tokyo.

MASUDA, *Eisaku*, Dir. of the Mitsukoshi Dry-goods Joint-stock Co.; was b. '65 in Tokyo and is brother of Takashi Masuda.

Add. Ippongi, Shinagawa, nr. T.

MASUDA, *Takashi*, Gen. Man. of the celebrated Mitsui Family, b. '48 in Sado, of a petty samurai family serving on the Shogunate land in that island; appointed cavalry officer shortly before the Restoration and was at the same time interpreter for the German officers engaged by the Shogunate at that time; gave up military career with the Restoration and entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm started at Yokohama by the present Marquis Inouye early in the era, and with the transfer of that firm to the Mitsui he entered the service of the latter and has remained in it to this day, drawing the highest salary of any in Japan. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images is reputed to be the finest in the country.

Add. Goten-yama, Tokyo.

MASUDA, *Taro*, Dir. of the Ying-kow Hydraulic Electric Co., of the Nippon Marine and Fire Insurance Co. and of the Japan Fire Insur. Co., etc.; was b. in Tokyo '75, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England and is also a popular amateur dramatist.

Add. Itchōme, Hama-cho, N., T.

MASUJIMA, *Rokuichiro*, *Hogaku-hakushi*, lawyer, b. '57 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law Imp. Uni., Tokyo in '77, and a graduate of the Middle Temple '83. Was for some while Lecturer at the Imp. Univ., but soon resigned to open with several friends the English Law School (now Central Univ.). He has undertaken various important

cases and also played distinguished part in business of international description as intermediary and adviser. He is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MATANO, *Taku*, Director of the Imperial Museum, b. '46 in Sano fief which sent him to Yedo for prosecution of study; entered civil service, '71 and was Dir. of the then existing Record Bureau, Cabinet, to be transferred '89 to the present post.

Add. Nakano-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUBARA, *Shinnosuke*, Dir. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo and one of the foremost experts in this line, b. at Matsue '58; first entered the Med. Col. Imp. Univ., but subsequently dispatched to Germany by Government to study Zoology, chiefly marine fauna, at Berlin '80-'83; Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. for some years afterward, at the same time, taking charge of the Fishery Institute, at first private establishment lately converted into official one; has been rewarded three times with the Blue Ribbon Medal for public merit.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

MATSUDA, *Masahisa*, ex-Minister of Finance, M.P., b. '45 in Saga; studied in France; served for a short while in the Justice Department; started with the present Premier a short-lived Liberal paper; was the President of the Kagoshima Higher School; began politics under Itagaki, and has been returned for Saga-ken since '90 (with the break of '92-'97); in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in '98, he was Minister of Finance, and in the Ito Ministry of 1900-1901, Minister of Education; President of the Lower House from Mar. '04 to Jan. '06 when entered the Cabinet. Minis-

ter of Justice '06-'08, transferred to Treasury in consequence of resignation of Baron Sakatani in Jan. '08.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Masanao*, Baron (cr. 1900), M. of the House of Peers, b. '44 at Fukui; Governor of Miyagi-ken, Kumamoto-ken and several other prefectures; held twice the post of Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, and represented Japan in the St. Louis Exposition as Vice-Chairman. Is President of Japan Sericultural Association.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

MATSUDAIRA, *Yasuhiro*, Marq., head of the old *Daimyo* of Fukui, Pres., Japan Agr. Society, b. '67; crossed over to Germany '84 to study and afterward entered Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui and was rewarded with silver medal at the 5th Domestic Exhibition in Osaka; elected Pres. Japan Agr. Society '04, and is Mem. House of Peers by right of birth.

Add. Fukui, Fukui-ken.

MATSUI, *Keishiro*, Coun. Japanese Embassy in Washington, b. at Osaka; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; dip. attaché '90 at the Seoul Legation and Sec. '93 at the same place; 2nd Sec. of Legation at Washington '94; 1st Sec. at London '97; transferred to a similar post at Peking '02; again appointed Sec. at London, to be transferred to post of Councillor, Embassy in Paris early '06.

Add. Jap. Embassy, U.S.A.

MATSUI, *Naokichi*, Dean Agr. Col. Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Ogaki; grad. chemistry of the Univ., '75; studied at Columbia, U.S.A. '77-'86; held post of Pres. 3rd High School, Dir. of Tech. Edu. Bureau, etc., to be exclusively appointed to the present post '90;

Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dec. '05 as successor of Prof. Yamakawa, but had to resign and return to the original post a few weeks afterward.

Add. Agr. Col., Komaba, Tokyo.

MATSU-ISHI, *Yasuharu*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal chief of the General Staff Board; b. '59 in Fukuoka; Sub-Lieut. of infantry in '83; Col. in '03; Major-Gen. in '07.

Add. Kobinata, Koi., Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Masayoshi*, Marquis (Count '84 and Marquis '07), hon. LLD. (Oxford), one of the "elder statemen" b. '40 at Kagoshima; connected with the Treasury soon after the advent of the present era of Meiji, till in '81 when the Minister of Finance of the day (Okuma) resigned, the subject of this sketch as Vice-Minister succeeded him, continuing to occupy this chair for more than ten years and did much in restoring the credit of paper money which had fallen below par in consequence of excessive issue in the civil trouble, '77. In '91 he undertook the task of forming a Cabinet, combining the function of Minister of Finance; but the Ministry fell the following year unable to withstand the united attack of the Liberals and the Progressives; had to assume the portfolio of Finance on the occasion of the Japan-China War. His second Ministry '96-'97 was memorable in the establishment of gold mono-metallic standard and also for the conclusion of *entente* with the Progressives, but it came abruptly to an end, followed by the miserable collapse of the Cabinet; was Finance Minister in the Yamagata Ministry that followed his; a Privy Councillor in July '03 which was an outcome of peculiar circumstance. In '02 he travelled through Europe and America and on the death of Count Sano, Pre-

sident of the Japan Red Cross Society, '03, he was appointed as his successor.

Add. Sendaizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

MATSUKATA, *Icao*, Vice-Pres., 15th Bank and Dir. of some other Co's., b. '62 at Kagoshima; eldest son and heir of Marquis Matsukata; was once a dip. attaché but soon left Gov. service to devote himself to business.

Add. Minamisakuma-cho, Sh., T.

MATSUKATA, *Kojiro*, 3rd son of Marquis Matsukata; b. '65 at Kagoshima. Has been exclusively devoting himself to business from the first, being at present Pres. Kawasaki Dockyard Co., and Dir. of several other leading concerns in Keihan districts.

Add. Kawasaki Dock, Kobe.

MATSUKATA, *Shosaku*, ex-Minister to Siam (resig., '07), b. '63 at Kagoshima; 2nd son of Marquis Matsukata. Started career as clerk in Foreign Office, to be attached to the Legation at Paris and other places; was ordered to prosecute study at official expense at Brussel Univ. which finished, '88. Appointed attaché, '93; 3rd Sec. Legation at Holland and Paris '95; Per. Sec. to Foreign Min. '97 combining that to Min. Agr. and Com.; 2nd Sec. at London '98; promoted to be 1st Sec. the same year at the same post of duty; Sec. at head office '02.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

MATSUKAWA, *Sei-in*, Lieut.-General and Pres. of the Oriental Development Co., was b. '59 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Major-General in '65, meanwhile serving as Military Attaché to our Legation at Berlin; Chief of the 1st Section of the General Staff Office, etc.; took active part in the Chino-Japanese War as a Staff-officer of the 2nd Army; also staff-officer to Marshal Oyama during the late war; Sectional Chief of

the General Staff in '07; Lieut.-Gen. '08; filled the present chair in '08.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

MATSUMOTO, *Jutaro*, once a great power in business circle of Osaka, but subsequently lost this position owing to that stumbling of the 130th Bank, Osaka, of which he was President. He was b. '44 in Tamba; amassed a fortune by his shrewd business foresight and promoted the 130th Bank to be elected its President. Since then till his retirement from active business '04 he had been connected with almost all new important enterprises started in Osaka.

Add. Higashi-ku, Osaka.

MATSUMOTO, *Yasushi*, Rear-Adm., Dir. of the Naval Construction Board, Member of Admirals' Council; b. '59 in Tokyo-fu; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '83; Chief Navigation Officer and Staff of the Standing Squadron; attached to the Bureau for Naval Affairs; Com. of the *Yaycyama*; Mem. of the Naval Dep't of Materials; Rear-Adm. and Chief of the Yokosuka Naval Yard in '07 and then transferred to the present post.

Add. Hikawa-cho, Akas., Tokyo.

MATSUMURA, *Mosuke*, Bureau Dir. of the Educational Dept, was b. '66 in Saitama; grad. Law College of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '94; an official at the Hokkaido Prefectural Government; passed the higher civil service examination '96; Secretary of the Iwate Prefectural Office and Secretary of Nagasaki-ken; Councillor of the Educational Office '00; Director of Ordinary Education Bureau '08.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MATSUNAGA, *Masatoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. 2nd (Sendai) Div., b. in

Kumamoto '51; Sub-Lieut., '76; was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '00; fought in the late War first as Com. of a Brigade of the 2nd Div. (Sendai) and promoted to the present post in '06.

Add. Sendai Army Div.

MATSUO, *Shinzen*, Baron (cr. '07), Governor of the Bank of Japan, member of the House of Peers, b. '43 at Uwajima; was Director of the Financial Bureau of the Treasury for a long while, till in '03 he was nominated to the present post.

Add. Onden, near Tokyo.

MATSUOKA, *Koki*, ex-Min. of Agr. and Com. and Mem., House of Peers, b. '46 at Tokushima; appointed President of the Tokyo Appeal Court '90; Procurator-General '92. He was twice the Vice-Minister of Home Affairs in '94 and '98, and then removed to be President of the Adm. Litigation Court till Jan. '06 when he entered the Cabinet. He is one of the staunch followers of Prince Yamagata.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MATSUYAMA, *Yotaro*, Dr. and Dir. of the Sonseido Hospital; b. in Tokyo '73; studied at the Jikei-in Medical Col.; passed the medical practitioners' examination and then prosecuted immediately afterwards further study at Berlin, Strassburg, and Vienna, returning home in '00.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

MATSUZAKI, *Kuranosuke*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, b. '62; grad. Univ., '85; studied further in France and Germany; Prof. both at Agr. Col. and Law Col. of the Univ., appointed to the post of the Director of the Higher Com. School. Was compelled to resign the same '08 owing to the students' agitation

to have the school raised to the status of univ., to which demand he was decidedly opposed; subsequently prof. Law, Imp. T. Univ.

Add. Imp. T. Univ.

MAYEDA, *Toshitamé*, Marquis, head of the house of the former daimyo at Kaga with the fief of 1,022,700 *Koku*, the house having been founded by Toshiie (d. 1509), trusted lieutenant of Hideyoshi. The present head was b. 1885, son of a scion of the house and was adopted by it which had no male issue.

Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

MEGATA, *Tanetaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Financial Adviser to Korean Government, member of the House of Peers, b. '51 in Tokyo, one of the first Japanese who grad. Harvard, and for about 25 years ending '04 when he was engaged by the Korean Gov., Mr. Megata continued in the service of the Finance Dep't where he occupied the post of Bureau Director which was abolished in consequence of the new Japan-Korea agreement in Oct. '07; is chairman of the Harvard Club.

Add. Haramachi, Koi., Tokyo.

MINAKAMI, *Hiromi*, ex-Mayor of Kobe, b. '63 at Kumamoto; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; appointed Councillor of Legislative Bureau and dispatched to Europe to investigate Parliamentary system; appointed Sec., House of Representatives, of Nagasaki Local Office, Customs House at Kobe and that at Yokohama in turn which last he resigned '05 to take up the Mayoralty, which he resigned '09.

Add. Kobe Municipal Office.

MIKAMI, *Sanji*, Historian, *Bun-gakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University since '92, was b. '65; grad. Lit. Col. of the Tokyo Uni. in '89, and subsequently studied in the Post-Grad. Course to

be afterwards appointed Lecturer at the same Col. ('91); Prof. at the Girls' Higher N. S. '92; is member of the Historiographical work in charge of the University; sent to Germany to attend a conference, the International Oriental Society which was held at Hamburg in '02.

Add. Sendagi Hayashi-cho., T.

MINAMI, *Hiroshi*, Chief Secretary, Cabinet, b. Toyama-ken, graduated Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ. in '96, to be appointed Secretary of the Cabinet where he was steadily promoted till he rose to the above post in January '08, which he resigned with the fall of the Seiyukai Cabinet in July '09.

Add. Cabinet, Tokyo.

MINOBE, *Shunkichi*, Pres. Hokkaido Colonization Bank, b. '68 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '93; held posts of private secretary, sectional chief both at the Dep't Agri. and Com. and the Treasury; elected to the present post '03.

Add. Hok. Col. Bk., Sapporo.

MINOBU, *Katsundo*, ex-Vice-President of the House of Representatives, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '54 in Bungo, acts for a long while as manager of the *Hochi*. He began political life under Count Okuma; twice entered that Government service, first as Director of the now abolished Commercial Bureau of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97 and in '98 as Vice-Minister of Communications.

Add. Higashigoken-cho, U., T.

MISHIMA, *Ki*, tutor of Chinese classics to the Crown Prince, b. in Bitchu, '30, and held a post in the Justice Dep't as Public Procurator of the Supreme Court. Was also a Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MISHIMA, *Tsuryo*, M.D., *Igaku-hakushi*, Lecturer in the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Dir. of the Mishima Pediatrics Hospital; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. Med. Col. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '89 and studied in its post-grad. course afterwards; Prof. at the Higher Normal School and Superintendent for School Hygiene '96, honoured with the doctorate in '02.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

MISHIMA, *Yataro*, Viscount, member of the House of Peers and Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, b. '65 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Mishima Tsuyo, founder of the house; studied economics in America, '84-'88; repeated his visit '89-'92.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

MISU, *Sotaro*, Baron (cr. '07) holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour), Vice-Adm., Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, b. at Hikone, '54; Captain at the time of the Japan-China War; Rear-Adm., '01, and Director of the Personnel Bureau; during the late War he was Com. of the 2nd Squad. under Vice-Adm. Kamimura and was slightly wounded in the memorable Battle of the Japan Sea; promoted Vice-Admiral, and Chief Naval Station, Port Arthur, Feb. '06, and finally to the present post, Nov., same year.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

MITA, *Kitsu*, Auditor of the Bank of Japan; was b. '51 in Shizuoka; entered the Naval Academy at Numazu when a boy, but gave it up owing to ill health; proceeded to France in '78 and then to England to prosecute his study; he was made a clerk, attached to the Japanese Legation at London; an official in the Financial Office '81 on his return; has since been connected with the Bank.

Add. Edogawa, Koi., Tokyo.

MITSUHASHI, Nobutaka, Mayor of Yokohama, b. '56; clerk in the Foreign Office, '79; transferred 2 years later to the Kanagawa, and Secretary of the Foreign Office, '96; Minister Resident, 1900, and accredited to The Hague, which he resigned in '06 to accept the present post.

Add. Yokohama City Office.

MITSUMI, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns somewhat after a fashion of constitutional monarchy, the eleven heads of the main stock and scions of the family are proprietors of different concerns the control of which is however left in the hands of "executive officials." The establishments are the Mitui Bank (manager Mr. Senkichiro Haya-kawa), Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (trading dep't) and Mitsui Kozan Kaisha (mining dep't); the second under Mr. Giichi Iida and the third under Mr. Takuma Dan. They are backed with registered nominal capitals of 8½ mil. yen and reserve funds amounting to 17 millions. The head of the main stock, Hachiroemon Mitsui, was created Baron 1900, in consideration of valuable services rendered by the family to cause of public interest from former times.

Add. Imai-cho, Az., Tokyo.

MITSUMUKURI, brothers; family celebrated in the field of science. The late Rinsho Mitsukuri, eldest of the four, was one of the most noted jurists of the time and was made Baron shortly before death. Of the three remaining brothers the eldest is Baron Kikuchi (which see) adopted by a relative of the house; the second is Prof. K. Mitkusuri, of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. who grad. Yale and

Cambridge, biology being his special line, and he is connected with the Univ. since his return '85. The youngest, Prof. G. Mitsukuri, studied history in Germany, and was long a Prof. at the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Tokyo Imp. Univ.

MIURA, Goro, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Visc. (cr. '84), b. '46 in Choshu; fought at the Civil War of '77; promoted Lieut.-General '79; afterward Commander of the Tokyo Army Division, &c., retired from military service '88. It was while he was at Seoul as Japanese Minister '95 that the memorable tragedy of the assassination of the Queen took place; he was arrested on suspicion of implicity, but the suspicion was cleared on examination and soon set free. He is an earnest votarist of the Zen doctrine of Buddhism.

Add. Naka-Tomisaka, Koi., T.

MIURA, Kinnosuke, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, was b. in Tokyo '64; grad. Med. Col. of the Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-'92; was appointed Assis.-Prof. in his mother College on returning home; full Prof. in the same in '95, and was conferred with *Igakuhakushi* a little later.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

MIURA, Moriji, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Fukushima-ken; studied Medicine in the Imp. University of Tokyo and in Germany, first in '82 and next in '02; has charge of the chair of Pathology and Anatomy.

Add. Suehiro-cho, Kanda, T.

MIURA, Taisuke, ex-Pres. of lately nationalized Kobu R'ly, b. in Choshu '56, brother of Vis't Aoki, Privy Councillor; accompanied his brother to Berlin and studied Agri. and wine brewing in Germany,

'74-'79; commenced farming on the field purchased by his brother at Koganehara, Chiba, which however was not a success; was engaged '87-'89 on the reclaimed foreshore at Kojima, Osaka, undertaken by the Fujita family; Pres. Kobu R'ly, '90-06.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

MIURA, Yasushi, member of the House of Peers, born Aug. '28 in Ehime-ken; took some distinguished part at the time of the Restoration; Gov. of Tokyo '93-'94. He is Lord-in-waiting of the Kinkei Hall.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, T.

MIWADA, Masako, was b. '44 at Kyoto, one of the few lady educationalists of great renown. After she was bereft of her husband by death in '78, she took to learning with undivided attention, attaining great eminence in Japanese and Chinese, and enabling her to devote herself to the work of education. By thrift and diligence she amassed enough to build a new school-house and this cherished wish was carried out a few years ago.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MIYABE, Hisashi, Pres. Tokyo Woolen Mill at Oji, b. '44 in Mito; was confined for about five years by his rival faction in the clan, and was released when he was 23. Then after a short career in civil service, he entered business and was connected with the Kawasaki and the Hundredth Banks, and the Tokyo Rice Exchange; finally he started the present Woolen Factory, '87. He was twice confined on ungrounded suspicion of complicity in peculation either by his fellow Directors or by clerks.

Add. Oji Woolen Mill, Tokyo.

MIYABE, Kingo, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Sapporo Agr'ture Col., b. in Tokyo '59; grad. the College

'81, and was soon sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray. Returned home '87 with Dr. Sc. from Harvard; is one of the foremost specialists in Japan in this line.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

MIYAGAWA, Kozan, originator of the *Makuzu* Porcelain Ware and Art. Commissionner to the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Kyoto. 3rd son of the family of master ceramist; removed to Yokohama '70 at the invitation of a purveyor to the Lord of Satsuma who conceived an idea to produce porcelains for export. Kozan's great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting the unglazed biscuit, and his wares have frequently won highest prizes both at domestic and foreign exhibitions; appointed Art Com. to the Imp. Household '96.

Add. Nishi-Ota, Yokohama.

MIYAGAWA, Kyujiro, Vice-Man. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is the 3rd son of Hikogoro Miyagawa, was b. '62. in Tokyo. Early grad. the Higher Commercial School of Tokyo, and subsequently entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, to be gradually promoted to the present post.

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MIYAHARA, Jiro, Baron (cr. '07), *Kogakuhakushi*, Naval Eng.-General (ret.) was b. '58 in Shizuoka-ken; Eng.-Lieut. in '83; filled posts of Inspector of Naval Construction, member of the Board for Naval Construction, etc. Was created peer and granted 3rd Class of Golden Kite in connection with the Russo-Japanese War in '04. The Baron invented Miyahara Boiler.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

MIYAKE, Shu, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, mem. House of Peers, b. '43 at Tokyo; is the Dean of the Col. of Med. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

MIYAKE, Yujiro, *Bungakuhakushi*, author and journalist, b. '60 at Kanazawa, and grad. philosophy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, being a writer of great originality, of powerful style and deep thought, though an awkward stammering speaker; wrote many works chiefly of philosophical and literary interest. He was for long chief editor of the *Nippon*, but quarrelled with its new proprietor, and resigned with the whole staff (except one), in Nov. '06. The fortnightly magazine, *Nippon-jin*, is now the organ of this clique.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Ak., T.

MIYAOKA, Naoki, Rear-Adm., Commander of Chin-hai Bay Fort, Korea, was b. '59 in Kanazawa, Kaga; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '82; has recently been promoted to the present rank after having held posts of Member of the 2nd Section of the Naval Staff Board, Attaché to Japanese Legation in America, Vice-Com. of the *Itsukushima*, Captain of the *Chōkai*, *Tsukuba*, and *Hashidate*, Commander of the Standing Squadron, etc.

Add. Masan, Korea.

MIYAOKA, Tsuncjiro, ex-Councillor of the Japanese Embassy, U.S.A.; b. '97 in Tokyo, a second son of Mr. K. Takenaka, but adopted into the present family; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '87, to be appointed soon after attaché at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. and Coun. of Foreign Office '90; Sec. Japanese Legation, England, '92; transferred to a similar post the following year in Berlin; 1st Sec. '96; Coun. and Sec. at head office '00 to be raised to Minister Resident (unattached) the same year. He was commis-

sioned to represent Japan in the House Tax Arbitration at The Hague. Councillor of Japanese Embassy in U.S.A. '06-'07.

Add. Shinsaka-machi, Akas., T.

MIYAZAKI, Michisaburo, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; was b. '55 in Ise and grad. the Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '80 and subsequently entered service of the Educational Dep't; went over to Germany in '84 for study; Prof. at his alma mater with an additional office of Councillor to the Legislative Bureau on his return home, in '88. Has charge of the chair of History of Legislation.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

MIYOSHI, Gaku, Botanist, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo University, b. '61 in Gifu-ken; grad. the Col. of the Science of the Imperial Tokyo Univ. in '90 and further studied in its post-grad. course and in Germany ('92-'95).

Add. Nishikata-machi, H., T.

MIYOSHI, Shinrokuro, Professor of Shipbuilding at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '57; graduated Mechanics at the Government Engineering College in '79; further studied at Glasgow in '79-'82; started an apprentice mechanic school in '87.

Add. Sakuragi-cho, Ueno, T.

MIYOSHI, Taizo, mem. House of Peers since '98, lawyer, b. '45; entered civil service while young, transferred to the Bench in which he won distinction till he rose to the post of Vice-Minister of Justice, President of the Court of Cassation which resigned in '97.

Add. Sendagaya Onden, Tokyo.

MOBI, Kwai-nan, b. '63 at Nagoya; is renowned for his great erudition in Chinese poetry and is patronized on that account by Prince Ito whose verses are said to receive finishing touch from

his pen; is Lecturer of Chinese Classics at Col. Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

MIZUMACHI, *Kesaroku*, Vice-Min. of Finance unattached and Financial Agent on duty in London, b. '63 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as additional post, but resigned it '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04 with additional post of Temporary Pension Adjustment Affairs Bureau; Vice-Minister in '06; ordered to proceed to Europe and to change post with Mr. Wakatsuki who represented the Treasury as Financial Agent..

Add. c/o Jap. Embassy, London.

MIZUNO, *Rentaro*, Senior Councillor and Per. Secretary, Home Office; b. '68 in Akita; graduated Law, Imp. Univ., '92; official of Dep't of Agr. and Com. '92; removed to Home Office '95 as Councillor and Personal Secretary; sent abroad '96 to investigate copyright affairs and attended as Japanese delegate the World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; returned home '98 and framed the draft of the Copyright Law.

Add. Shirokane, Saru-machi, T.

MOCHIZUKI, *Kotaro*, ex-M.P., Editor and Prop. of an English News-agency and of a Financial and Economic Monthly, was b. in '65; grad. the Keio Gijuku and also Middle Temple, coming home about '98; meanwhile was on the suite of Prince Yamagata when he attended the coronation ceremony of the Czar '96. Has been twice returned to the House where he was a conspicuous figure for his

eloquence.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MOGI, *Sobei* Agent of the Mogi Ginko, was b. '67 in Gumma-ken; adopted in '74 by Yasuhei Mogi, millionaire in Yokohama.

Add. Benten-cho, Yokohama.

MOGI, *Yasuhei*, Agent of the Mogi Ginko. Pres. of the Yokohama 74th Bank; Dir. of the 2nd Bank, and of the Yokohama Savings Bank, Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; b. '72 in Aichi-ken, and adopted by the late Yasuhei Mogi, and succeeded to his estate '94. Is a leading businessman in Yokohama.

Add. Benten-dōri, Yokohama.

MORI, *Ichibei*, Rear-Adm., Commander of Torpedo Corps, Kure; was b. in '58 in Satsuma; midshipman in '81; divisional commander of the cr. *Itsukushima* in the Japan-China War '94-5; was on the committee charged to bring home the cr. *Chitose* from America in '98; Captain in '02; commander of the *Takachiho* '03-4; Rear-Adm. in '08.

Add. Kure Admiralty.

MORI, *Moto-aki*, Prince, one of the great *daimyo* founded by Motonari (1497-1571 A.D.) and enjoying fief of 369,000 *oku* at Choshu to which it was cut down from 1,200,000 *oku* for having sided with the enemy of the Tokugawa in the battle of Sekigahara. The clan, together with the house of Shimazu, was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration forty year ago. The present head was b. in 1865.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MORI, *Rintaro*, Dr. *Igakuhaku-shi*, Surgeon-General and Dir. of Medical Affairs, War Office; b. in Iwami '60; is probably more widely known as literateur, chiefly as translator of many German classics, and writes a highly

finished style. He is equally famous in his official career, having been connected with military surgery since he came back '88 from Germany where he had stayed about four years to complete his medical studies; Surgeon-Gen. of the Tokyo Division '03-'07; promoted to the present office in '08. Was granted 3rd Class Golden Kite and 2nd class Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo.

MORIMOTO, *Shun*, ex-M.P. and a well-known politician identified with the Seiyukai, b. in Tajima '56; once held a clerical post in the Treasury, but soon resigned and entered active politics and also journalism in both of which his knowledge in finance did him a good turn; was appointed Per. Sec. to the Min. of Finance in the Kenseito Coalition Cabinet; undertook a tour of inspection of economic affairs in Europe and America '00-'02. Is one of those who were involved in the Nippon Sugar Refinery Co's bribery case and had to resign M.P.

Add. Shim-machi, Ak., Tokyo.

MORIMURA, *Ichizaemon*, b. Oct. '39 in Tokyo; is engaged in export and import business for two decades and more, maintaining a branch store at New York and other places; runs the Morimura Bank, Cap. ¥500,000, and was a director of the Bank of Japan.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, Tokyo.

MORITA, *Mokichi*, ex-Dir. Com. and Ind. Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. b. '66 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90, and held posts of prefectural offices and also Central Government till appointed Director of Sanitary Bureau '02, to be transferred to the Directorship, Com. and Ind. Bureau the following year. Has travelled through Europe and America twice on official business

and has visited India in '07. Is now Pres. of a spinning Co. in Kyoto.

Add. Kyoto.

MOTODA, *Hajime*, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer, b. '58 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association which was organized in '92 by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa as organ of the clan statesmen; was one of those who rallied round the standard raised by Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in 1900; was Vice-President of the House of Rep. '98-1902.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MOTODA, *Sakunoshin*, Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. Rikkyo Daigaku, a prominent Christian teacher, b. '62, in Kurumê; crossed over to America '86 and remained there till '96, meanwhile studying Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon, Buckslay and Philadelphia, and also attending to religious work. He attended the grand conference of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01 as representative of Japan and last year travelled through India.

Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

MOTORA, *Yujiro*, Prof. of Imp. Uni., Tokyo; b. '58 in Sendai; studied at the Doshisha '75-'84; proceeded to America and studied Philosophy and Mental Science at Boston and John's Hopkin's Universities '84-'88, receiving Ph. D. from the latter. Appointed to the present post on returning home.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

MOTOYAMA, *Hak-un*, sculptor, b. '71 in Kochi, studied the art under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and graduated the Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95 and filled for a short while the chair of assist. teaching having been commissioned taught at some places, Gave up teaching, having been commissioned

by **Baron Iwamura Michitoshi** to cast bronze images of modern notables who took distinguished part in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already produced images of late Count Goto, of Prince Ito and some others.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

MOTONO, Ichiro, Baron (cr. '07), *Hogakuhakushi*, Japanese Ambassador at St. Petersburg, b. '62, in Saga-ken; was translator in the Foreign Office '90, then Councillor '93, and transferred to the Secretaryship of Legation at St. Petersburg '96; appointed Minister Resident at Brussels '98; transferred to be Minister at Paris '01; finally to the present post early '06. He was a junior Delegate of Japan in the Peace Conference held at The Hague '99. Granted 2nd Order Rising Sun.

Add. Japanese Embassy, Russia.

MOTO-ORI, Ho-ei, tutor to the Crown Prince in Japanese classics, b. '34 in Ise, is a grandson of the celebrated Moto-ori who flourished towards the end of the 18th century and was instrumental in reviving national literature and awakening the spirit of loyalty and patriotism to the Imp. Court.

Add. Shin-ogawa-cho, U., T.

MUDAGUCHI, Gengaku, President of the Tokyo Railway Co., b. '47 in Saga; became a civil official of the Department of Education and of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, but resigned when Count Okuma (then Mr.) left the Government in '81. From that time till '93 he was engaged in various undertakings with the Count's backing, but generally ended in failure, but tide of fortune began to set in his favour with his appointment to President of the then Tokyo Horse Tram Co., which soon rose into prosperity under his management. With the conversion of horse trams into electric

trams and the amalgamation of the three Tokyo Street Electric trams, he was appointed President of the new concern in '06.

Add. 5, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

MURAI, Kichibei, Pres. of Murai Bank, b. '64, second son of a merchant of Kaga, and adopted by his sister's husband who was running a small tobacco shop in Kyoto. The decision to manufacture cigarettes which had begun to come in a large quantity from abroad was a turning point in his career. He found some means to go over to America, learned the art of cigarette-making, and his first brand of cigarettes, first in Japan, was put on the market, in '93. Extensively advertised his cigarettes soon spread all over Japan, and by '03, besides stopping the import of foreign cigarettes, his brands and those of his imitators began to go to China and elsewhere in a large quantity. The American Tobacco Co. then offered to form a trust with him and the result was the Murai Brothers & Co. with a capital of ¥12,000,000 of which Murai's assets were valued at ¥5,000,000. This concern was purchased by the Government when it launched tobacco monopoly a year or two after. The Murais then started the Murai Bank, capital ¥1,000,000. They also undertake printing and cotton thread business.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURAKAMI, Kakuichi, Rear-Adm., Sectional Chief of the Naval Education Board; b. '61 in Saga-ken. Early entered the Navy and had long served as Adjutant to the Naval Minister before he was promoted to Rear-Admiral in '08 and transferred to the head office.

Add. Kasumigascki, Koj., T.

MURATA, Jun, Lieut.-Gen., and Chief of the Fortification Dep't, War Office, having been transfer-

red to it in '09 from the duty of attaché to the Residency-General, Seoul, b. '54 in Shizuoka; Captain '86 studied tactics in France and Italy '86-'89; Major '91; Lieutenant-Colonel '95; then Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in St. Petersburg; promoted to Lieut.-General in July '09.

Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tamotsu*, mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Osaka, a son of a retainer of Karatsu fief; was in the early part of this era an official of Justice Dep't, and was dispatched to England '70 to investigate criminal laws, also education, justice, etc.; has been devoting himself to promoting the cause of fishery enterprise since '90 when he left the Gov. service.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

MURATA, *Tanryo*, b. July '72, is noted as a painter of historic subjects.

Add. Nishi-machi, Shitaya, T.

MURATA, *Tsuneyoshi*, Maj.-Gen. (retired), Baron, inventor of the Murata rifle, mem. House of Peers since '90, b. '38 in Satsuma; entered the military service early, and took part in the Civil War of '77, as a Major.

Add. Sambancho, Koj., Tokyo.

MURAYAMA, *Ryuhei*, proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka *Asahi* newspapers, b. at Wakayama '50; is a "Harmsworth" of Japan in a small way, and has by his shrewd business management raised the two *Asahis* to the present stage of prosperity and importance. Once sat in the House for Osaka-fu.

Add. Osaka *Asahi* Office, Osaka.

MUTSU, *Hirokichi*, Count, b. '69, eldest son of the late Count Mutsu (d. '96) whose distinguished service in connection with the revision of treaty and conclusion of Shimonoseki treaty will long remain on the page of Japanese dip. history. The new Count studied

in England for several years beginning '87 and returned home as Barristor; passed exam. of dipl. and cons. service '95; 3rd Sec. of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; 2nd Sec. at Rome '00; transferred to be 1st Secretary of Japanese Embassy at London '04, and then appointed Secretary of Exhibition Office, '09. Add. c/o Jap. Embas. London.

NABESHIMA, *Chokudai*, Marquis (cr. '84, formerly *Daimyo* of Saga, Iizen), b. '49; is one of the few hereditary Peers who take active part in public service; studied in England for several years from '71; represented Japan at Rome '80-'82 and was for a long while the Master of Ceremonies at the Court; is Pres., Italian Association, Tokyo. Marchioness Nabeshima is the President of the Volunteer Nurse Association and is connected with various philanthropic works.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NABESHIMA, *Keijiro*, Chief of Foreign Affairs Section, Residency-General, Seoul, b. '60 in Saga, attaché in '86, attached to Legation, London, in '87. Sec. at head office in '92, was on suite of Prince Arisugawa when His Highness attended the late Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97 and then on the suite of the then Marquis Ito in the same year, 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '99, transferred to Berlin in '00, and to London in '02, Sec. at head office in '03.

Add. Residency-General, Seoul.

NAGAI, *Kuichiro*, Yokohama Agent of N.Y.K.; long held posts in the Dep't of Education which he resigned about ten years ago and entered the N.Y.K. and was appointed its Shanghai Agent at first and then removed to the present post.

Add. Yo'hama Branch, N.Y.K.

NAGAI, *Nagayoshi*, *Rigakuhaku*.

shi and *Yakugakuhakushi*, Prof. Med. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '45 in Tokushima; was ordered to study his speciality in Germany ('70-'83); appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and continues to hold the post. Mrs. Nagai is a German lady.

Add. Minami-cho, Aoyama, T.

NAGAMORI, *Tokichiro*, Managing Dir. of the Oriental Glass Co. (est. on Franco-Japanese capitals) b. in Saga, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; long served as Public Procurator at Tokyo District Court and elsewhere, resigned '00; appointed Chief Councillor of the Treasury '01 but had to resign it owing to the abolition of the post; he attracted wide attention for his reclamation undertaking in Korea in '04.

Add. Shibuya near Tokyo.

NAGANUMA, *Shukei*, metal-carver, gold-medalist (Paris) and Prof., Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '57 at Ichinoseki, studied the art under an Italian master then in the employ of the Government; proceeded to Italy '81 in company of the then Italian Minister and studied the art at Venice, returning home '87; revisited Italy ten years later in charge of the exhibition business of the Japan Fine Art Association.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

NAGAOKA, *Gaishi* holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour), Maj.-Gen., Bureau Chief, War Office, b. '58 in Yamaguchi, 2nd son of S. Hori and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. '79; entered the Mil. Staff Col. '83; rewarded with the 4th Order of Golden Kite in the Japan-China War in which he was on the staff of Gen. Nozu; ordered to proceed to Europe on official tour, '99; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during the late War before he was succeeded by Lieut.-Gen. Fuku-

shima. in Mar., '06; Com. of 1st Brigade and then transferred to present post in '08.

Add. Harajiku, Aoyama, T.

NAGASAKI, *Shogo*, Councillor of the Imperial Court and Dir. Purveyors' Bureau, Personal Secretary to the Minister of Imp. Household, b. Kagoshima '55; studied in America and England; returned home about '80 and has been connected with the Court ever since. Has almost invariably been appointed a member of the Reception Committee whenever a distinguished guest visited Japan, and has frequently been sent abroad on the suite of one Prince or another. Decorated with K.C. M.G. by King Edward on the occasion of the Garter Mission.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAGAYO, *Shokichi*, Baron, Dr. *Igakuhakushi*, and prop. of the Nagayo Stomach and Intestine Disease Hosp., b. '66 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Dr. Sensai Nagayo (1st. Baron), one of the pioneer doctors of western school; studied med. first at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and then at Berlin and founded the present hospital about 10 years ago.

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., T.

NAKABASHI, *Tokugoro*, President of the Osaka Merchant Ship Co., and Ujigawa Electric Co., b. at Kanagawa '60. grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84; was long an official in the Dep't of Com. where he occupied the post of Director of the Accountant Bureau, which resigned about '96 to take charge of the present Co. which he revived to the present state of prosperity.

Add. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NAKADA, *Keigi*, Man. Dir. of the Furukawa Mining Co., was b. '58 in Ishikawa-ken; junior Sec. of the Dep't of Foreign Affairs about '85, Sec. of Japanese Legation at

Peking; Per. Sec. to the Minister of Foreign Affairs: Secretary of German Legation and others; chief of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, '95 which he resigned in '98; nominated member of the House of Peers '00.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAJIMA, Eiji, chief engineer of Tokyo water works since '93; b. in '58 in Sendai; graduated civil engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo, in '83; lecturer at the alma mater for some years; studied sanitary engineering in America and England from '87-'89; was at the Home Office some years afterward.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hong., T.

NAKAHAMA, To-ichiro, Dr., Iga-kuhakushi, b. in Tokyo, '57; is a son of the celebrated fisherman Manjiro who was drifted to America and came back on Perry's ships; is a specialist of internal diseases.

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NAKAKOJI, Ren, Vice-Minister of Communications, b. '66 in Tokushima-ken; studied law at a private school and passed the Judge and Pub. Procurator Examination; sat long on the Bench either as Judge or Public Procurator in Tokyo and elsewhere and won a high reputation by judging the assassination case of Kim Okun and the Tokyo Water-pipe scandal; appointed Chief Councillor for the Dep't of Com. '01; resigned in a year or two in connection with the emolument question of the Bench and then filled the post of Director of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-'04; Dir. of the Police Bureau, Home Office '04-6; to be promoted to the present post on the formation of the Saionji Ministry.

Add. Hikawa, Akasaka, Tokyo.

NAKAMIZO, Tokutaro, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Adm., Mem. of Admirals' Council, and Dir. of

Military Affairs Bureau, Navy; was b. in Saga in '57; midshipman in '78; Captain '97; Chief Staff at Maizuru in '01; Naval attaché to the Legation in London '02-'03, and promoted to be Rear-Adm. in '03; Chief Staff at Kure in '04.

Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, Junzo, President of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School and mechanical engineer; b. in Kumamoto in '56; graduated mechanics at the now defunct Engineering College in '82; studied in England and Germany '95-'97; appointed to the present post in '06.

Add. Kumamoto Higher Tech. S.

NAKAMURA, Kaku, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, b. '54 in Shiga-ken; Sub-Lieut., '75; took part in the Japan-China War as Reg. Commander and was rewarded with 4th Order of Golden Kite; Maj.-Gen., '99; is widely known as commander of the forlorn-hope that attacked positions east of the R'ly pass at Port Arthur on Nov. 26, when he was slightly wounded; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. early '06 and appointed Chief of Staff of the Military Education Board, 15th Division '07, and then transferred to the present post in '08.

Add. Yodobashi, near Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, Kuranosuke, Vice-Admiral (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, b. '31 in Saga; is one of the pioneer naval officers, and did much in laying the foundation of the future fleet of Japan.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, Shingo, lawyer and Prof. at the Waseda Univ., etc., b. '70 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. Law from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in

'94 and continued his study at its University Hall and in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy); one of the "Jingo Professors" in the late war.

Add. Babashita, Ush., Tokyo.

NAKAMURA, *Tatsutaro*, Professor of architecture at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo in '60; graduated from the now defunct Engineering College in '82; was assistant architect in the work of building the Imperial Palace '83-'86, then Professor at the present University, besides holding a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-'93; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

NAKAO, *Yû*, Rear-Adm., Dir. of the Hydrographic Bureau in the Naval Dep't. b. '56 in Hiroshima; appointed midshipman in '78, and promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; at one time served as Adjutant to the Commander of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralty, Instructor at the Naval Academy, Com. and Vice-Com. of several men-of-war, Staff-Officer attached to the Imperial Headquarters and afterward Vice-Com. of the *Idzumi* at the time of the China-Japan War; holds 3rd class of Golden Kite for service in connection with the late war.

Add. Nagasaka-cho, Azabu., T.

NAKAMURA, *Yûjiro*, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Baron. Chief of the Steel Foundry of the Dept. of Ag. and Com. since '06. Mem. of House of Peers, was b. '52 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, to the present high position. Once held the post of Vice-Minister of War, Head of the Board of Military Affairs, and finally the present post since '06.

Add. Steel Fo'dry, Wakamatsu.

NAKAMURA, *Zeko*, President of the South Manchuria R'ly, was b. in '65 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. law at the Imperial Tokyo University '93; appointed an official in the Governor-General's Office, Formosa, where he rose to be Director of the Industrial Bureau; transferred in '06 to be the Dir. of Civil Affairs Bureau, the Governor-General's Office in Kwantung provinces, Manchuria; succeeded Baron Goto as President of the Company in '08.

Add. Dalny, Manchuria.

NAKANO, *Buyei*, M.P., President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, b. '49 at Takamatsu; before '81 was a civil official, but resigning the post he entered business. Was for a long time the Director of the Tokyo Tramway Co. (fore-runner of the present Tokyo Street R'ly Co.), and has been elected Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange several years ago. He sat in the House from '90 to '02 as a Progressive M.P. and again returned from Tokyo at the last general election.

Add. Moto machi, Hongo, T.

NAKANO, *Hatsune*, Prof. of Electrical Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo since '82; L. '59 in Hizen; graduated from the former Engineering College in '81; studied in Europe in '83-'90.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

NAKAYA, *Hirokichi*, Chief of the Electric Bureau, Communications, was b. in Kyoto '71; grad. Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Dep't of Communications; Secretary of the Department; Head of the Postal and Savings Bureau; per. Sec. to the Minister of Com., senior councillor and finally to the present office, newly created Bureau in '09.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

NAKAYAMA, *Hidesaburo*, Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imperial University, Tokyo; b. in '67 in Mikawa; graduated from the University with honour in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; Prof. at the alma mater in '90 and down to the present, railway and hydraulic engineering being his speciality which subject he studied further in Germany and other countries from '96-'98.

Add. Maruyama, Koi., T.

NAKAYAMA, *Takamaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century; b. 1852 and filled till quite recently post of Lord Steward to the Crown Prince; his aunt Yoshiko who died in Oct. '07 had stood in special relation to the Imperial Court.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

NAKAZAWA, *Iwata*, chemist and President of the Kyoto Higher Technical School; b. '58 in Echizen; graduated chemistry at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '79; further studied in Germany '83-'91, to be appointed Professor at the alma mater. He has been connected with the Patent Office and also several manufacturing works.

Add. Kyoto Higher Tech. Sch.

NAKAZAWA, *Kenjiro*, Pres. of the Higher Technical School, Sendai, b. '70 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko; Prof. at the Peer's School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School, etc. with an additional office of Inspector of the Educational Department; was given the chair at the Sendai Technical School when it was opened a few years ago.

Add. Sendai.

NAITO, *Hisashiro*, pioneer of the kerosene industry in Echigo and Pres. of the Nippon Kerosene Co., was b. at Ishiji, Echigo '59, of a wealthy family: took active part

in local politics and returned frequently to the House of Representatives founded the Kerosene Company '88 which has proved an immense success.

NAKASHIMA, *Rikizo*, Professor of Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '92., b. '58 in Tamba; studied in U.S.A., Great Britain and Germany, '77 to '90.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U. Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Heinai*, Maj.-Gen. and Dir., Military Academy., b. '56 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut., '77; Col. 99; Maj.-Gen. shortly before the late war in which as Com. of a Brigade of the 3rd Div. (Nagoya) he won universal renown for having resisted one of the enemy's corps at Likanpao on Mar. 8 in the great battle of Mukden. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and of Rising Sun (war honour).

Add. Mil. Staff Col., Tokyo.

NAMBU, *Kameo*, Baron (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, ex-Pres. of the Supreme Court, b. '45 in Tosa, 2nd son of a retainer of that clan; took some active part in the work of Restoration; was appointed a junior judge, '72 and subsequently rose steadily in the legal service till he occupied post of chief Judge at the Tokyo Appeal Court, '91 and promoted to the supreme post '96.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

NAMBU, *Kyugo*, *Kogakuhakushi*, Dir., Mining Dep't, Mitsubishi, b. '55 in Fukui; studied at the Imp. Univ., '69-'74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study and studied mining in U.S.A. '75-'80, to be engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Has ever since connected with this firm.

Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NAMIKAWA, *Sosuke*, one of the Art Commissioners of the Court.

celebrated cloisonné artist and porcelain painter, b. '47 at Nagoya; has done more than any person in carrying cloisonné work to the present state of perfection.

Add. Benten-cho, Ushigome, T.

NANJO, *Bunyu*, *Bungakuhakushi*, b. '49 in Mino; grad. Oxford Univ. in '84 where he studied Sanskrit under Max Müller; once occupied chair of Sanskrit at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Shimo-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

NARABARA, *Shigeru*, Baron (cr. '96), and mem. of the House of Peers, b. '34 in Satsuma; was on the suite of Prince Shimazu when the Namamugi tragedy took place '62 that led to the bombardment of Kagoshima, by British warships, was once President of the Nippon R'ly Co., and Gov. of Shizuoka-ken '83; occupied the post of the Governorship of Okinawa-ken, '92-'08.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

NABUSE, *Jinzo*, President of the Women's University, b. '60 in Yoshikiki. Yamaguchi-ken; was primary school teacher before he started the Baikwa Girls' School at Osaka '78; started a similar school, Niigata '86-'90 and with its close proceeded to America where he investigated female education, returning home '96. He then actively canvassed among wealthy classes, representing necessity of establishing a higher female institution. The movement bore fruit and the present school was opened in April '01.

Add. Women's Univ., Mejiro, T.

NATSUME, *Kinnosuké*, pen-name *Sosoki*, is a noted author who joined in '07 the staff of the *Tokyo Asahi* by resigning the post of Prof. at the Lit. College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was born '66 at Kikuicho, Ushigome, Tokyo and graduated course of English Literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90.

Teacher of English at Kumamoto Higher School for several years after graduation; was dispatched to England to further prosecute study '98-'01. On returning home he was given chair at his alma mater. Has written "I am a Cat" and other humorous works.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hong., T.

NEDZU, *Hajime*, Major (ret.), Manager of the To-a Dobun Kai (Oriental Identical Script Ass.), 2nd son of Katsuhichi Nedzu, was born '60 in Yamanashi Prefecture; is chiefly known in association with the Chino-Japanese Trade Investigation Society which he established in conjunction with the late Mr. Sei Arao. The To-a Dobun Kai is a school in Shanghai for teaching young Japanese in things Chinese.

Add. Tamachi, Akasaka, T.

NEDZU, *Kaichiro*, M.P., Pres. of the Kabuto Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of the Bō-sō R'ly Co., etc. 2nd son of Toyemon Nedzu, was b. '60 in Yamanashi-ken. Has been returned from his native district in the last two general elections; was one of the business-men who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of Commerce.

Add. Yamamoto-cho, Az., Tokyo.

NEMOTO, *Tadashi*, M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc. Inspector of the Dye-Stuff Manufacturing Co., was b. '51 in Ibaraki-ken; went over to America in '79 for study; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has sat in the House since '02 and took active part in instituting the free primary education system.

Add. Mita Shikoku-cho, Tokyo.

NIJO, *Motohiro*, Prince, one of the five proud *gosseké* (see Ichijo) families formerly and was founded by Yoshizane (1216-1270 A.D.), Prince Minister of the time and

scion of the house of Kujo. The present head b. '59, was 8th son of Prince Kujo and adopted into the family; studied at Cambridge, England, '87-9.

Add. Tsukudo, Ushigome, Tokyo.

NISHI, *Genshiro*, 1st Sec. of Japanese Embassy at Vienna, b. '62 in Yamaguchi-ken, attaché in '93; Sec. of Legation at Berlin in '97, transferred to Holland in March '99, to Vienna in Nov. '90. Edu. Studied in China '83-'85 and in Belgium '85-'93.

NISHI, *Kwanjiro*, General Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and promoted in '07), member of Supreme Military Council, b. '46 in Satsuma; Major-General in '89; commanded a Brigade of the 1st Army Division (Tokyo) during the Japan-China War and fought at Port Arthur, &c. under Marshal Oyama; was decorated with the 3rd Order of Golden Kite. In the late war he commanded the 2nd Army Division (Sendai) and took part in Manchurian campaigns as far as the battle of Shaho; then promoted full General, June, '04 and appointed Commander of the Garrison of Liaotung and removed. May, '05 to the Inspector-Gen. of Education Board; he visited England in '07 as a member of Prince Fushimi's suite, on mission to the Court of St. James. Holds 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia (war honour).

Add. Shimo-Nibancho, Koj., T.

NISHI, *Tokujiro*, Baron, (cr. '96), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma '47; entered diplomatic career early; Minister at St. Petersburg '86-'96; was the Minister of Foreign Affairs Nov. '97 to June '98 (under the Matsukata and Ito Ministries); Japanese Minister at Peking on the occasion of the North-China trouble in '00 and was one of those who sus-

tained the memorable siege.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NISHIJIMA, *Sukeyoshi*, Baron (cr. '07), holder of 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour), Lieut.-Gen. and Com. of the 6th Army Div. (Kumamoto), b. '48 in Yamaguchi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '73; granted 4th Class of Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Maj.-Gen. '98; Com. of a Brigade of a Div. in the late war and was raised to take command of the 2nd Army Div. (Sendai) on the transfer of Gen. Baron Nishi to other post.

Add. Kumamoto.

NISHIMAKI, *Toyosaku*, Department Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank; b. '52 in Echigo; studied at the Pacific Commercial School, U.S.A.; then entered the Bank at the time of its creation in 1880; having been steadily promoted, he held the post of Agent in London '02-'09, when he was transferred to the head office.

Add. 999, Sendagaya, near T.

NISHIMURA, *Seiichi*, Baron, Lieut.-General (Ret.), Director of the Tokyo Military Arsenal since '03; was b. '55 in Yamaguchi-ken; Military Cadet '76, Sub-Lieut. in the following year; Lieut.-General in Sept. '06; all that while, he filled the posts of Lecturer at the Military Cadet's School, Commander of the 1st Battalion of field-art., Commander of the 10th Reg. of held artillery, etc.

Add. Suidobata, Koi., Tokyo.

NITOE, *Inazo*, *Nogakuhakushi* and *Hogakuhakushi*, Dir., First High School and Prof. in the Col. Agr., Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '06; was b. '63 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '81; studied agr'al economy at the John's Hopkin's Univ., Baltimore, U.S.A., and at Bonn; Prof. in the Sapporo Col. for several years after his return;

then official of Formosan Gov. which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. at Kyoto. His little work in English, "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98 has been translated into several languages and is now a classic about Japan and Japanese; also wrote "Nogyo Honron" (New Agriculture) and others. Mrs. Nitobe is an American lady.

Add. 1st High School, Tokyo.

NOGUCHI, Sho-hin, a lady painter, b. '47 at Osaka; is a master of landscape painting. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court.

Add. Uchi-saiwai-cho, Tokyo.

NOGI, Kiten, Count (cr. Baron '95, and promoted '07), General and Mem. Supreme Military Council (app. Dec. '05) Pres. of Nobles' School (Gakushu-in), b. '49 in Choshu; Captain in the Civil War of '77; as Commander of a brigade fought at Kinchow and Port Arthur, in the Japan-China War; on its conclusion was rewarded with Peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite; promoted to Lieut.-Gen. with Command of the 2nd Division (Sendai), '95; for a short while the Governor-Gen. of Formosa '96, but soon returned to his congenial life as Commander of the 11th Division (Marugame); resigned the post about the fall of 1900; appointed, on the outbreak of the late War, Commander of 3rd Army and undertook attack of Port Arthur and turning movement in the battle of Mukden, he having been promoted to full General in June '04. The loss of his two sons, both young officers in a Division composing his Army, won profound sympathy both at home and abroad. Was invested with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia.

Add. Shim-machi, Akasaka, T.

NOMURA, Bunkyo, Japanese

painter, b. '54 in Kyoto and learned painting of the Southern Chinese school; teacher at the Peers' School '89-'96; painted 15 kinds of animals to the order of the Imperial Court '98 and they are now kept at the Imp. Armoury. Is an Art Commissioner to the Court.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., T.

Nossê, Tatsugoro, ex-Consul-Gen. in Canada, b. '56 in Tokyo; was appointed student in the Foreign Office '73; clerk at San Francisco '80-'82, and was then connected for some years with the Kanagawa Kencho, to return once more to the Foreign Office in which he was appointed Consul at Ninsen, Fusan, Chicago and Montreal; Resident at Taifu, Korea. '08.

Add. Taifu, Korea.

NOZAKI, Keizo, Solit.-Gen. of the Supreme Court, b. '52 in Hiroshima; entered the service of Justice Dep't. '75; public Procurator. '82; despatched abroad '89 to investigate judicial system; appointed Chief Public Procurator of Yokohama District Court the following year; subsequently filled a similar post at various District and Appeal Courts till he was appointed to the present post, '98.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

NUMADA, Ichiga, gold-medalist (St. Louis Fair) Lecturer on modelling at the Gov. Art Academy, b. '73 at Osaka, son of a doll-maker; studied wax-modelling under Okazaki Sessei, appointed lecturer at the Academy in '95 and succeeded his master when he resigned in '98, proceeded to France to prosecute study '03-'06 and was admitted to the Royal Porcelain Works at Severne and his Japanese dolls sent to St. Louis World's Fair won a gold medal; was bestowed Officier d'Académie in '08 by French Academy.

Add. Tokyo Art Acad., Uyeno.
OCHI-AI, Kentaro, 1st Sec., Em-

bassy at St. Petersburg since '06, b. '70 in Omi, ~~élève~~ Consul at Seoul in '95; transferred to Hanchow; attaché at St. Petersburg in '97; Sec. at head office in '02; Sec. at Paris in '03; appointed to accompany, on suite of the Peace Delegate in '05; dec. with 5th Class Rising Sun and annuity for his services in the late War and with 3rd Class Rising Sun in '07. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '95.

OCHIAI, *Toyosaburo*, Lieut.-General, Inspector of Engineering Corps, Military Education Board; was b. '61 in Shimane-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Engineer in '80; entered the Military Staff College in '85; Colonel of Engineer in '97, and then Major-General a few years later. Was once Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Berlin, and that in Italy. He was Chief staff officer to General Oku's Army in the late war.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

ODA, *Hajime*, Dir., Agricultural Bureau, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; graduated Law, Tokyo Univ., '89, and after the service for a few years at the Home Office and elsewhere, he was transferred '96 to the present Department as Councillor and has since been connected with it, rising to the present position in '07; Chief Commissioner for the Yukon-Alaska Pacific Exhibition at Seattle in '09.

Add. Fukuyoshi-cho, Akasaka. T.

OGASAWARA, *Naganari*, Viscount, Commander, Staff officer of the Naval Staff Board; is of family which formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; was b. '67 entered the Naval Acad. in '84 to grad. in '88; is noted for his literary ability.

Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

OGATA, *Gekko*, b. '55, is perhaps the most celebrated living painter of the *Ukiyoe* school, which is

chiefly devoted in depicting manners and customs in contrast to other schools whose ambition lies in choosing more "philosophical" subjects.

Add. Tsukiji, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

OGATA, *Masanori*, Dr., *Igaku-hakushi*, b. '53 in Kumamoto-ken; studied medicine in Germany '81-'84; is a follower of the famous pathologist Virchow, and frequent has been the controversy between him and Dr. Kitazato on points of medical theory as was the case between their respective masters in Germany; is Prof. at the Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashikata-machi, Hg., T.

OGAWA, *Mataji*, Gen. (ret.), Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and promoted '07), b. '48 at Kokura; a Major of the Kumamoto garrison when besieged by the rebels in the Civil War '77; chief of staff to the First Army at the time of the Japan-China War under Marshal Yamagata; created a Peer and prom. Lieut.-Gen. for the service rendered during the war, with command of the 4th Division (Osaka), and the grant of 3rd Class Golden Kite. In the late War he led his Division in Gen. Oku's Second Army, till wounded in the Battle of Liaoyang he was sent home; promoted to full Gen. in Jan. '05. Holds 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Minami-cho, U., T.

OGAWA, *Zenkichi*, Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, b. '55 in Hyogo-ken; studied in U.S.A. and on returning home '75 was appointed teacher first at the Gov. Nagoya English School, then at that in Osaka, which latter he resigned about '77 to enter the Mitsubishi Co. On its amalgamation with the Kyodo Unyu to form the present N.Y.K., continued in the service of the new Co. where he holds a post of Director. Is also Pre-

sident of a Sugar Refinery Co. in Formosa.

Add. Goken-cho, U., Tokyo.

OGURA, *Hyoichiro*, Vice-Admiral, was b. '53 in Tokyo; Midshipman '81; Captain in '98; Rear-Adm. in '04; Vice-Adm. '08.

Add. Sangenya, Azabu, Tokyo.

OHASHI, *Shintaro*, Prop. of the *Hakubunkan*, a wellknown publishing house, Vice-Pres., Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, etc.; b. '63, eldest son of the late Sahei Ohashi, founder of the house; studied at the Dōninsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained. In pursuance of his father's will, he founded the Ohashi Library several years ago at a big outlay. Sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo, travelled abroad in '09.

Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

OHASHI, *Suiseki*, Gold-medalist at Paris ('00) and St. Louis ('03), b. '65 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and at first followed the Chinese style of southern school; afterward turned his power to depicting animals, especially tigers for which he has become famous both at home and abroad, his productions having won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions.

Add. Ogaki, Mino.

ŌMIKADO, *Ikumaro*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded in the 12th century. The present head was b. in '75.

Add. Mukōjima, Tokyo.

O-I, *Kikutaro*, Major-General, Sectional Chief of the Military Affairs Administration Bureau, was b. '63; Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Col. in '86; sent abroad to study military science in Germany; was lately made Major-Gen. and was

honoured with 5th Class of Golden Kite at the time of the China-Japan War, and again with 3rd Class of the same in the late war.

Add. Shinjuku, near Tokyo.

O-I, *Saitaro*, Electrical Eng., *Kogakuhakushi*, Engineer of the Dep't of Communications; was b. '56 in Miye-ken; grad. '86 from Imperial Eng. College; was on duty at the Dep'ts of Education and Communications '82-'87; Prof. at the Tokyo Post and Telegraph School since '87, but afterwards transferred to the present office.

Add. Shiba-Park, Shiba, T.

OISHI, *Masami*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, was b. '55 in Tosa, and, like most prominent men born in that province took active part in taking up the cause of democracy. Severed connection with Count Itagaki's Liberal Party '82; arrested '85 with the late Baba who died prematurely in U.S.A. on the suspicions of dynamite affairs, and acquitted after several months' confinement; travelled abroad; appointed by the Ito Ministry Minister Resident to Korea, '92-'93; left the Gov. service and once more resumed his place in the Opposition under the lead of Count Okuma; twice entered the Gov., first as Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives, '96-'97, and next as Minister for the same Dep't. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry. He has sat in the House since '98. Diplomacy is what he considers as his forte.

Add. Minami-temma-cho, Y., T.

OKA, *Genkyo*, Baron (cr. '07), *Igakuhakushi*, chief physician-in-waiting to His Majesty; is one of the pioneer grad. of the Med. Col. of what has subsequently become the Imp. Tokyo Univ. For some years he further pursued the study of his special line in Germany.

Add. Kudan-shita, Koj., Tokyo.

OKABE, *Choshoku*, Viscount (cr. '84), formerly Daimyo, Minister of Justice, mem. House of Peers, b. '54; studied in America and England '75-'83; appointed Councillor of the Japanese Legation in London '86; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs '89-'90; was appointed Minister Plenip. unattached '91; Governor of Tokyo-fu '94-'96; he has leased a wide tract of land in northern Korea, with the object of setting an example to his fellow Peers, to convert it into a model plantation; was allotted the present post by Premier Katsura in '08.

Add. Waseda, Takatadai, Tokyo.

OKADA, *Asataro*, lawyer, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Law School, Peking; was b. '68 in Oga-ki, Mino; grad. law of Imp. Univ., Tokyo in '91, subsequently studied Criminal Law at its Univ. Hall; taught in the Law Col. and some other schools as lecturer, or as Assis.-Prof. '93-'99; was sent to Germany for study '99-'00, Prof. at the University after his return; engaged by the Peking Government in '06.

Add. Peking.

OKADA *Ryohei*, Vice-Minister of Education, b. '64 in Shizuoka-ken; graduated College of Literature, Imp. Tokyo University in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93 when transferred to be Councillor of the Dep't of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education in '01-'03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-'07; President Imp. Kyoto University '07; appointed to the present post '08.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., T.

OKAKURA, *Kakuzo*, art critic and then author, b. '62 in Fukui; grad. Literature, Tokyo Univ. '80, an official of the Dep't of Edu. in

charge of music affairs; abroad on official business, '86-'87 sent to inquire into art affairs; manager of the then established Fine Art Academy, next its Director, but which post he had to resign '98 owing to some collision with the authorities. Started with the late Hashimoto Gaho and several others who resigned at the same time a private institute, which has ceased to exist after a few years; engaged by the Boston Museum in '06 to arrange Japanese art objects in its collection; has written "The Intellectual Awakening of Japan" and "Japanese Tea Ceremonial." "The Ideals of the East," all in the English language.

Add. Itsu-ura, Hitachi.

OKAKURA, *Yoshisuburo*, Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Normal School, and younger brother of the above, b. in '65; grad. Philology, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of Teaching English '82-'04, to resume his duty at the Normal School. Wrote "The Spirit of Japan." etc.

Add. Zoshigaya, Koi., Tokyo.

OKAMURA, *Teruhiko*, *Hogakuhakushi*, lawyer, b. '55 at Osaka; studied law in London '76-'81; afterward became a judge and was appointed President of the Yokohama Local Court, but retired in '91, since then he has been practising law; was dispatched to London in '95 by the Government in connection with the Chishima-Revenna collision case, which was decided by the Privy Council in favour of Japan.

Add. Samban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Kunisuke*, M.P. and Dir. of the Furukawa Min. Co., but is more widely known as politician of acute discernment and fertile resources. He was a confidante of the late Count Mutsu

and was 1st Councillor of the Communications Dep't when the late Hoshi held the portofolio.

Add. Akashi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

OKAZAKI, *Sessei*, veteran metal-caster and modeller, b. at Fushimi near Kyoto and studied the art under his father and others; Prof. at Gov. Fine Art Academy '90; was on Japanese Commission at the time of Chicago World's Fair and finished the casting of Nanko's bronze image which now stands in front of the Imperial Palace, '94; resigned the Professorship '98; travelled through Europe, 1900. Won a Gold Medal at Paris Fair 1900 and Grand Prize at St. Louis.

Add. Yanaka, Ueno, Tokyo.

OKANO, *Keijiro*, ex-Dir., Legislative Bureau and Prof. at Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Tokyo '65; grad. Law in said university '86 and further studied mercantile law in the Univ. Hall, after which he filled chair assist. Prof. at the alma mater. Studied in Germany, '91-'95 and took chair of Mercantile Law on returning home; appointed Councillor of Dep't Agr. and Com. as additional duty '98 and had charge of Mercantile Law in the Code Revision Commission's work. Appointed to the Leg. Bureau by the Saionji Ministry, and resigned in '08. He was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun in '07 for his service in connection with the Imperial Family Affairs Investigation Commission.

Add. Yushima Tenjin-cho, T.

OKINO, *Tadao*, Engineer of the Home Office, b. in '54 in Tajima; studied at the Tokyo Univ., next at the Polytechnique Institute, Paris, from '78-'81; Prof. at Government schools before he got appointment in the Home Office, hydraulic engineering being his speciality.

Add. Public Work Office, Osaka.

OKOCHI, *Shigetoshi*, Baron (cr. 1900), mem. House of Peers and Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall, b. in Tosa '42; was a staunch Imperialist in the troubled time preceding the Restoration; appointed Judge '69; Chief Public Prosecutor and Chief Judge of an Appeal Court '73; transferred to the Court of Cassation and, then to the Senate. He was raised to Peerage in consideration of his service at the time of the Restoration and is one of the leading members of the *Seiyukai*.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

OKONOGI, *Shintokuro*, Director of the Okonogi Ear Hospital, was b. '60 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in the Imperial Univ., but soon discontinued it to go over to Germany for study '89-'94 to establish his own hospital in '96.

Add. Moto-machi, Hongo, T.

OKOSHI, *Seitoku*, ex-Min. Resident to Brazil, b. in Tokyo; first entered the Foreign Office '63; appointed Consul at Lyons, '85-'93; Consul-Gen. at Shanghai, '93-'94; transferred to be Chief of Yokohama Customs '94; Bureau Dir. at the Communications Dep't '98; Min. Resident and Gen.-Gen. at Brazil '99 which he resigned '04 to become a partner of the Anglo-Japanese Syndicate.

Add.

OKU, *Kyoho*, General, Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count in '07), b. '44 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels laid round Kumamoto and thus establishing connection with the reinforcements that were coming to its rescue. Commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Peerage and the 3rd Class

of the Golden Kite. Commander of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Commander of the Eastern Military Districts, and other high posts, meanwhile promoted to full Gen. '08; attended the Durbar at Delhi, led Second Army in the late War and for his distinguished service he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and Paulownia. He was appointed to the present post when the late Vis. Kodama suddenly died in Nov. '06.

Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Shunya*, Baron (cr. '07), General and Commander of the Japanese Garrison in Korea, b. in Shizuoka-ken '46; was sent to France to study military science as early as '07; Maj. '80; Col. '89; Director Toyama Military School '90 and that of the Cadets School '91; chief staff officer to 2nd Army Div. '92; Maj.-Gen. '94; Lieut.-Gen. '00 and chief staff officer of Mil. Education Board; transferred to the command of the 6th Div. (Kumamoto), '92, and fought in Marshal Nozu's Forth Army in the late War, for which he received 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun. Commander of the 3rd Division '06: General in '08 and at same time transferred to the present post.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

OKUBO, *Toshikazu*, Marquis, b. '59, eldest son of Toshimitsu, one of the greatest statesmen who consummated the work of Restoration and who was assassinated in '78; the present head was once a junior secretary of the Treasury.

Add. Nihon-yenoki, Shiba, T.

OKUBO, *Toshitake*, Dir. Commerce Bureau, Dep't Agr. and Com. since '07; b. '95 in Kagoshima; son of the late Toshimichi Okubo, a great statesman of the era; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-

'94; Secretary at Formosan Government-General '95-'96; Dir. of the Prison Affairs Bureau '99; then Governor of Tottori-ken, Oita-ken, Saitama-ken.

Add. Yarai, Ush., Tokyo.

OKUBO, *Yoshito*, Councillor to Court, *Hogakuhakushi*, b. '60 in Tottori-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84, and was at once appointed an official of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. and Director of Patent Bureau '90; transferred to Director of the Official Gazette Bureau; Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives '96; Vice-Minister of Agri. and Com. '98, and that of Edu. '99; Director of the Legislative Bureau '00-'02, and a member of the Imperial Family System Investigation Commission with the late Prince Ito as chief, and on its dissolution '07 he was appointed Commissioner to the Court and also its Councillor; was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service; sat in the House of Repr. '03-'08 for his native city; is a founder of the Hogakuin (private Law Col.); travelled abroad '99.

Add. Nakarokuban-cho, Koji., T.

OKUMA, *Shige-nobu*, Count, (cr. '87), was b. Feb. '38 in Saga, and is one of the foremost living statesmen though fate has denied to the subject of this sketch as it has allowed to the late Prince Ito as better opportunities of directing the affairs of state. For about ten years, i.e., '73-'81 he had charge of the Treasury first as Vice-Minister and then as full Minister, and this post he had to resign and retire from Government service ostensibly because his memorial urging the Government to introduce representative government was rejected by his colleagues, but probably from some deeper cause which history will show. He then formed the *Kaishin-to*, the forerunner of

the present Progressive Party. In '88, the year preceding the promulgation of the Constitution, he filled the chair of the Foreign Office in the Cabinet of his great friend, the late Count Kuroda, and undertook the important task of revising the Treaties concluded with the Powers before the Restoration. The clause in the draft treaty for appointing foreign judges in the Supreme Court, had evoked the discontent of a section of the public, and Kurushima Tsuneki hurled a bomb at his coach. It inflicted a severe injury to his leg which was amputated consequently. When the Progressive joined hands with the 2nd Matsu-kata Ministry '96, the Count re-entered the Cabinet as Foreign Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. This alliance soon broke down as was also the formation in June '98 of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Ministry in which the Count assumed the Premiership with additional duty as Minister of Foreign Affairs. In Feb. '07, he declared his resignation of the leadership of the Party. But he continues to take active interest in politics and other affairs, for he is a many-sided man and can boast success in other spheres, especially in the founding of Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) in '82 and for which he has been installed as Chancellor; while horticulture is his hobby and his collection of tropical plants, chiefly orchids, and other rare plants, is perhaps the best in Japan. Unlike the late Prince Ito and other notables of similar standing the Count has never been abroad, and for his son and heir he adopted second son of Count Matsu-ura, as husband to his daughter.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKUMA, Nobutsune, son and heir

(adopted) of the Count, b. in Tokyo '70, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; graduated the Peers' School in '93 and then Law. Imp. University, Tokyo in '97; was in Hamburg for a few years after as agent of the Mitsui Bussan; studied at Cambridge '05-'07.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

OKURA, Heizo, Baron (cr. '07) Lieut.-Gen., (Cav.), b. '52 in Okayama; second son of I. Ono and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Cav.) '75; Col. '95; Maj.-Gen. '98; to be promoted to the present rank quite recently. He is one of the highest authorities on horse in Japan and has taken charge of the business of raising and improving horses for military service. Holds 3rd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun (war honour); is chief of the House Supply Dept., War Office.

Add. Yaraicho, Ush., Tokyo.

OKURA, Kihachiro, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '37 in Echigo. Removed to Tokyo early in the era and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; opened a branch store in London '74 and ever since he has kept up an export and import business, especially the latter in the shape of machineries, electric plants and such big things. In '99 he founded a private business school to commemorate the 30th anniversary of his business enterprise, by endowing it with the fund of half a million yen. He travelled twice through Europe and America, first in '72 and second in '00 to visit the World's Fair at Paris in company with Mrs. Okura. He holds a court title and wears the 2nd Order of the Rising Sun, and his private collection of art objects is famous.

Add. Aoi-zaka, Akasaka, T.

OMORI, *Fusakichi*, seismologist and Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '68 in Fukui; graduated the Col. of Science of the Univ. '87, first studying physics but subsequently turning to seismology; further prosecuted study in Italy and Germany '94-'97, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater on returning home; attended the Seismological Conference held in Germany, '01 and '03; sent to British-India '04 and to San Francisco '06 to investigate the disastrous earthquakes that visited the two places the respective years, sent also to Italy '09. Has invented various seismological instruments, and has also contributed valuable work to the world's literature of this science.

Add. Suidō-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

OMORI, *Shō-ichi*, Gov. of Kyoto-fu, b. '56 at Fuchu, Shizuoka-ken. He began his career in civil service as a clerk in the Mint '73, to be transferred shortly to the Dep't of Justice, then to the Home Office with which he has since been connected; was Dir., Local Adm. Bureau '94; Gov. of Nagasaki-ken '96; then of Hyogo-ken, and after a short service as Vice-Min. of Home Office he was transferred to the present post in '03.

Add. Kyoto.

ONO, *Kokei*, b. '45 in Shinano; is one of the leading merchants of Yokohama where he has been engaged in silk trade since it was opened to foreign trade. Is a promoter of the Yokohama Specie Bank and is also connected with several important undertakings carried on at the port.

Add.

ONO, *Koran*, b. '13 at Hikone and enjoyed a wide celebrity till a few years ago for his Chinese verse and calligraphy; was granted a court title '00 in consideration of his long service in the cause of

culture and refinement.

Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

O-OKA, *Ikuo*, M.P., a leader of the Seiyukai, b. '56 in Choshu; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics in which he was once a member of the National Unionist Association and now one of the *Seiyukai*. Was the chairman of the City Council, Tokyo, and owns the *Chu-o*.

Add. Yamashiro-cho, Kyob., T.

OSAWA, *Kenji*, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, mem. House of Peers, b. '52 in Mikawa; pursued medical study in Germany '70-'74 and '78-'82; since then Professor at the Medical Faculty of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Add. Higashi-kata-machi, Hg., T.

OSEKO, *Shobin*, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.), and ex-Commander of the 7th (Hokkaido) Army Div., b. in Kagoshima '44; Capt. '72; Major '78; was created Baron with a further reward of 3rd Class Golden Kite for his service in the Japan-China War; Vice-Chief of General Staff Board '98-'00 to be transferred to the above post. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's Army and took part in the arduous operations at Port Arthur and in the memorable turning movement in the battle of Mukden. Promoted full General, May '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

OSEKO, *Shodo*, Lieut.-Gen. Inspector of Field Artillery of the Military Educational Board, younger brother of the above, was b. '54 in Kagoshima; appointed Sub-Lieut. of the Army in '79; Major-General '01, and finally to the present rank '07; was invested with 2nd class of Golden Kite as war honour.

Add. Aoyama-minami-cho, A., T.

OSHIKAMI, *Morizo*, Major-Gen., Chief of the Military Ordinance Dep't, was b. '55 in Gifu-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '79; from which he gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the interval posts of Chief of the Tokyo Military Arsenal, Chief Staff-officer of the 1st Mixed Brigade of the Formosan Garrison, and some others. Was honoured with 4th Class of Golden Kite in the China-Japan War, and again with that of 3rd Class in the case of the late war.

Add. Kobinatadai, Koishig., T.

OSHIKAWA, *Nariyoshi*, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was b. in '58 in Kumamoto; grad. in '80 from the former Komaba Agricultural College (now Col. of Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ.); was for many years agriculturist at the present Department and also Prof. at the alma mater; Governor of Nagano, Iwate, and Kumamoto with a short break; promoted to the present post in '08 soon after the formation of the present Ministry.

Add. Yamamoto-cho, Azabu, T.

OSHIMA, *Hisanao*, Viscount (cr. '07) General, Chief of Military Inspection Board, b. '48, at Akita; Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92. He was at the head of a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Barony and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. Promoted to Lieut.-Gen. '98. His Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the outflanking corps at Mukden. Promoted full General, May, '06, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun; Commander of the Body Guards '07, to be soon transferred to the present

post.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

OSHIMA, *Ken-ichi*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. 58 in Mino; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; ordered to prosecute study in Germany and France '90-'93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite when he attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '06, and also on the suite of Prince Arisugawa in the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria in '00; Lieut.-Col. in '01; Col. in '05; Major-Gen. in '08.

Add. Wakamiya-cho, U., Tokyo.

OSHIMA, *Kumaji*, Director of Civil Administration Bureau of Formosa, Governor General's Office, b. '64 in Aichi-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau and then at the House of Representatives until 1896 when he was transferred to Formosa where he has steadily risen in importance till he was appointed Chief of Police Affairs in '06 and finally to the present office.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

OSHIMA, *Michitaro*, Chief Eng. of the Gov. Steel Works at Wakamatsu, b. '61 at Morioka; entered the then Gov. Univ. '70; proceeded to Germany and graduated Metallurgy at Freiberg '79-'81; appointed Eng. to the Imperial Estate '90; Chief Eng. of the Steel Works since '96.

Add. Wakamatsu.

OSHIMA, *Yoshimasa*, Viscount (cr. '07.), Gen. and Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung District (Liaotung), b. '50 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut. '75; was Com. of the Mixed Brigade that was sent to Korea in '94 on the outbreak of the Tonghak trouble and had the honour of inflicting a first blow on the Chinese troops at Songhwan; undertook frontal attack in the battle of Pingyang, which cost rather heavy

casualties; was rewarded with peerage and 3rd Class of Golden Kite. During the late War he was in Gen. Oku's Army at the head of the 3rd Army Div. and fought as far as the Battle of Mukden in which he was in the Central (Nozu's) Army; then transferred to the present post, and granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Port Arthur.

OTA, *Minesaburo*, Chief Secretary, House of Peers, b. '61 in Fukuoka; finished Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '85.

Add. House of Peers, Tokyo.

OTAGIRI, *Masunosuke*, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank and Chief of its Branch in Shanghai; was b. '65; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese, and subsequently till '06 when he entered the Bank, he was connected almost without interruption with consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consularship at Shanghai.

Add. Specie Bank, Shanghai.

OTAGURO, *Jugoro*, who has charge of the Mitsui Shiba-ura Eng. Works, was b. in Tokyo '67; grad. Higher Com. School '90 to be appointed for a while Man. Osaka Com. Museum; entered the Mitsui's service in '94.

Add. Shiba-ura Eng. Works, T.

OTANI, *Kahei*, b. '44 in Ise; has raised himself to the present influential position from obscurity, having been for long a clerk at a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; set up a tea store on his own account number of years ago and is now the foremost tea exporter; has done much for maintaining the fame of Japanese tea in America in the face of aggressive measures taken by its Ceylon rival. Is the chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and Presi-

dent of the 74th Bank, Yokohama.

Add. Moto-hama-cho, Y'hama.

OTANI, *Kodzui*, Count (suc. '03), b. at Kyoto '76; is the Lord Abbot of the Western Hongwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan. Studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via the Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his programme on learning the death of his father. He married Princess Kadzuko (elder sister of the Crown Princess), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kujo, Jan. '98, and with the Countess visited Saghalien and China on religious mission.

Add. Nishi-Hongwanji, Kyoto.

OTANI, *Kokci*, Count, (cr. '96), b. '51 at Kyoto, Lord Abbot of the greatest Buddhist centre in Japan, the East Hongwan-ji Temple, for many years past a synonym of mismanagement, corruption and internal discord. The threat of bankruptcy was long hanging over the temple like the sword of Damocles, and quite recently even the princely residences and villas of the Lord Abbot were seized by a creditor, while in '09 a large number of heirlooms were put to auction. Fortunately, things seem to have begun to improve.

Add. Kyoto.

OTORI, *Keisuke* Baron (cr. 1900), Privy Councillor, b. '33 in Harima; was one of the ablest generals on the Shogunate side, in the civil War of the Restoration, but had to surrender after he was imprisoned two years. Then appointed an official of the then created Hokkaido Colonization Board; next a Secretary of the Public Works Dept't, now no more; President of the Peers' School, etc. was Minister at Seoul when war broke out between Japan and China; removed to the present post shortly later. Is the President

of the Businessmen's Corporation, Tokyo.

Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

OURA, *Kanctake*, Baron (cr. '07), mem., House of Peers and Minister of Agri. and Commerce, b. in Satsuma, '50; Governor of Shimane-ken, '93, afterward that of Yamaguchi-ken, Kumamoto-ken, Miyagi-ken, &c.; Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police '98-'00 and '01-'03; was given the portfolio of Communications in Sept. 1900, which post resigned in Jan. '06; is one of the ablest lieutenants of Marshal Yamagata, and a leader of the Daido Club. He holds the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Sakurada-cho, Azabu, T.

OYAMA, *Atsushi*, Director of Prison Bureau, Justice Dep't since '07; b. '65 in Nagoya; graduated '09, Law, Imp. University, Tokyo; continued in juridical service either as Judge or Public Prosecutor till '04 when he resigned the post at the Court of Cassation and went abroad for purposes of study, returning home in '06 to be reinstated in the former service and finally transferred to the present post.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Iwao*, Marshal, Prince, (cr. Count '84, gr. Marquis '95 and Prince in '07), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army, an ex-Chief of the General Staff; b. '42 in Satsuma, is a nephew of the Great Saigo, and took some distinguishing part in the work of the Restoration; sent to Europe to study military tactics early in the era, and followed the Franco-Prussian war as attaché of the latter Army; was promoted Lieut.-Gen. '78 and full General '91, meanwhile, surrounded by a staff of brilliant young officers, undertaking a signal service in carrying our Army to the state of

efficiency. On the occasion of the Japan-China War the General was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army which took Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; Marshal '98 and Chief of the General Staff, which he soon resigned to be succeeded by the late Gen. Viscount Kawakami. His premature death and the death of his successor, the late Prince Komatsu, obliged the Marshal to resume the former post. Soon after the out break of the late War he was made the Commander-in-Chief of Manchurian Army with the late Gen. Kodama, and staff of brilliant officers under him. The Prince bears the 2nd Class Golden Kite and the Grand Order ('02) and for service in the late War he was granted 1st Class Golden Kite and Collar of Chrysanthemum. Bestowed Order of Merit by King Edward. Princess Oyama was one of the young ladies who were first despatched by the Government for study to U.S.A. in '71, and is a grad. of Vassar Col.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

OYAMA, *Tsunasuke*, ex-Japanese Minister at Rome, b. '53 Kago-shima; was Legation Chancellor '78-'79 at Rome and Paris; promoted Secretary of the Legation at London, '84; personal secretary to the Foreign Minister, '86; transferred to be Secretary of Legation at Paris '88; appointed Minister at The Hague '92, then at Vienna, and finally at Rome, '99 till '06.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Az., Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Saburo*, Baron (cr. '96), mem., House of Peers since '90, b. '42 in Kyoto-fu; held various posts at the Home Office and Cabinet, the last post he held being that of the Director of Legislative Bureau, '90. Was a promoter of the Seoul-Fusan R'ly. His service rendered in connection with the Restoration was rewarded with

Peerage.

Add. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

OZAKI, *Yuki-o*, M.P., of unbroken record, Mayor of Tokyo, b. '59 in Mie-ken; studied at Keio-gijuku and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Gov., leaving which he soon attracted public notice as one of those prominent politicians who opposed to the clan Gov. and swore to introduce party politics, was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'état in '87, went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet, to sit in ever since. He was Chief Councillor of the Foreign Office, '97, in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; was the Minister of Education in the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98, but had to resign from a trivial cause which, however, led to his severing connection with Count Okuma's party with which he had been identified since its inception. He next joined Prince Ito's new party and was made its leader in the House, but in '03 he resigned the Constitution-ists, and he is now a free lance elected Mayor of Tokyo the same year; in '05 married as second wife Miss Theodore Ozaki, daughter of Baron Ozaki by English lady.

Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

OZAWA, *Kaiyu*, Major-Gen., Departal Chief of the General Staff Board, was b. in '59 in Aichi-ken; Sub-Lieutenant of Commissariat Corps in '81; sent to Germany for study in '93; Major-Gen. in '05.

Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

OZAWA, *Takeo*, Baron (created '87), Lord in Waiting of Kinkei Hall, Mem. of House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Red-Cross Society, etc., was b. '44 in Koku-ura; was long connected with the Army, having retired in '90 with

the rank of Lieut.-General.

Add. Shimo-roku-ban-cho, K., T.

SABURI, *Isshi*, Engineer, *Kogaku-hakushi*, Dir. of the Yokosuka Elec. Co., the Keihin Elec. R'ly Co., and the Kei-han Elec. R'ly Co., was b. in Tokyo. Early entered the Govt. Engineering Col. from which he grad. in '86, was conferred with the doctorate later on.

Add. Minami-machi, Ushig., T.

SAGA, *Kimikatsu*, Marquis, of a former courtier family founded about the 13th century; was b. 1864.

Add. Nicho-machi, Shitaya, T.

SAIGO, *Kichigi*, Surgeon-Maj.-Gen. (ret.) Physician-in-Waiting at the Imp. Household; was b. '55 in Shinano. Early entered the Military Guard Division and Vice-Pres. of the Military Medical College, was promoted to Surgeon-Gen. and then placed on the retired list; subsequently appointed to the present post.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

SAIGO, *Torataro*, Marquis (cr. '03), Major of Infantry, son of the Great Saigo who was one of the most conspicuous figures before and after the Restoration and whose numerous followers raised in his name the banner of rebellion in Satsuma in 1877; the subject of this sketch was created Marquis by way of amnesty; the Marquis was b. in '66.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, T.

SAIGO, *Yorinori*, Marquis, Capt. Infantry, son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902) one of the notables associated with the Restoration; the present head was b. in '78.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

SAIONJI, *Kinmochi*, Marquis, (cr. '84, formerly courtier), ex-Premier and Leader of Seiyu-kai, b. '49 at Kyoto, young brother to Marquis Tokudaiji (Lord Cham-

berlain) and adopted as heir by the present house. Early attracted notice for precocious genius, having taken part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; and was dispatched abroad for study to France '69-'80. Brought home highly democratic notions that startled his seniors, issuing a democratic paper with the late Mr. Nakaye and Mr. Matsuda, (M.P., ex-Min. of Finance) which he had to discontinue in deference to the strong objection of senior Peers of conservative ideas. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria, '85; then moved to a similar post at Berlin. '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres., House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-'96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the late Count Mutsu's illness; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and was nominated President of the Privy Council on the death of Count Kuroda, and as President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister *ad interim* no less than three times during the interval between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another. When the late Prince Ito had to enter the Privy Council, July '03, the subject of the sketch exchanged post with him and became Leader of the *Seiyukai*. On the fall of the Katsura Ministry, the Marquis formed his Cabinet in Jan. '06

lasting till July '08. His younger brother, Mr. Kichizaemon, is the head of great Sumitomo family by whom he was adopted.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Hidesaburo*, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School, was b. '66 in Miyagi-ken; studied first at the Kōbu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; taught English at the Miyagi Middle Sch. '87; lecturer at the 2nd Higher Sch. '88; prof. at the 1st Higher Sch.; on resigning the post he founded the present school in '96. Has written a number of text books on English grammar and other English works.

Add. Gobancho, Koj., Tokyo.

SAITO, *Koji*, Pres. of the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly, Barrister, was b. '56 in Tottori; took active part in the Civil war of '77 as a police sergeant; studied Law and passed the Barrister's examination in '82. Was a trusted follower of the late Mr. Hoshi and is a Liberal Politician of long standing.

Add. Ura-Jimbo-cho, Kanda, T.

SAITO, *Kōshi*, Rear-Admiral and Com. of Reserve Squadron, Kure, was b. '60 in Taira, Iwaki, Midshipman in '83, and promoted in course of years to the present rank in '06, having meanwhile served as Chief Staff-Officer at Saseho, per. Secretary to the Minister of the Navy, Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, Vice-Com. of the *Chin-en* and the *Tokiwa*, Capt. of the *Idzumi*, *Naniwa*, etc. Holds 3rd Class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Kure Admiralty.

SAITO, *Miki*, Consul-General at Honolulu since '98, b. '57 in Nagato; clerk on duty at the head office, Hongkong and Singapore from '86 to '90, Consul at Tacoma

SAITO, *Minoru*, Baron (cr. '07), Vice-Admiral. Minister of the

Navy, b. '58 in Iwate-ken; Sub-Lieut. '82; was Naval attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington '84-'86 to be attached to the Naval Staff Board as Lieutenant; Staff officer of the Standing Squadron '90 to be attached again soon after to the said Board; acting Com. of the *Takao*, '92. At the outbreak of the Japan-China War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; transferred to be Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Izumi* and then to be Chief Staff Officer in charge of the Standing Squadron, and was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite for his service in the War; undertook as second in command the task of bringing home from England the battleship *Fuji* '96; Lieut.-Commander '82, and Captain '98 in command first of the *Akitsushima* on which he cruised to Manila the same year and next of the *Itsukushima*. Appointed the same year Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto; Rear-Adm. 1900; and Vice-Adm. '04; recommended as his successor when the Count left the chair. Granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in connection with the late War.

Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SAITO, Momotaro, Auditor to the Imp. Household Treasury, b. '53 in Tokyo, and early entered the service of the Imperial Court in which he was steadily promoted till he rose to the present post. He frequently travelled abroad on suite of one or another Imperial Prince, the last occasion being the Wedding Ceremony of the Crown Prince of Germany when he was on the suite of T.H. Prince and Princess Arisugawa.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

SAKAINO, Daikichi, Man.-Dir. of the Tokyo Fire, Marine and Trans-

portation Insur. Co., Dir. of the Tokyo Building Co., was b. '63 in Himeji. Was at first an official in the Home Dept. '76, then in the Forestry Bureau of the Dept. of Agr. and Com., resigned that post to enter business.

Add. Tsumagoi, Hongo, Tokyo.

SAKAKI, Junjiro, Dr., *Igakuha-kushi*, and Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases near Shokonsha, Kudan, b. in Tokyo '59, grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin; founded the present hospital which is one of the most flourishing establishments of the kind in the city.

SAKAMOTO, Hajime, Rear-Adm., Chief of Naval Yard. Maidzuru, was b. '59 in Kōchi-ken; Midshipman in '83 and gradually promoted to the present rank, having filled in the meanwhile posts of Vice-Com. of the *Katsuragi*; Navigating-Lieut. of the *Fuji*, Capt. of the *Yashima*, *Chiyoda* and *Toyo-hashi*, Chief of the Hydrographical Bureau, etc. Holds the 4th Class of Golden Kite (War honour).

Add. Maidzuru Admiralty.

SAKAMOTO, Toshiatsu, Baron ('07). Vice-Adm. and Chief of Naval Edu. Was b. '58 in Nagano-ken; Midshipman in '79; Captain in '97; Rear-Adm. in '02; Vice-Adm. in '05; Commanded the *Hiyei* in the Japan-China War; attended the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and the Peace Conference in '99; President of the Naval Staff College '02-'08; attended the International Maritime Conference at London in '08.

Add. Ichigaya, Koga-cho, T.

SAKATA, Jujiro, Consul-General and Sec. of Embassy at London, b. '69 in Izumo, graduated from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94, passed the diplomatic and consular service examination '96, Consul at Fusan the same

year, attaché at Washington '97, élève Consul at Mokpho in '99, transferred to Fusan the same year, Masan in '00, Councillor at head office in '02, appointed to the present post in '06.

SAKATA, *Tei-ichi*, Professor in the Tokyo Higher Technical School since '87, having at one time acted as its Director; b. in '57 in Tokyo and graduated in '80; studied in Germany, England, etc. in '90-'92; attended the Paris World's Fair in 1900 as member on the International Committee of Science; is also a comptroller of the Patent Office.

Add. Naka-cho, U., Tokyo.

SAKATANI, *Horo*, Baron (cr. '07) *Hogakuhakushi*, ex-Minister of Finance, b. '60 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese. Grad. the Gov. Univ., Tokyo and entered the Dep't of Finance, '87, with which he was connected without a break, having been successively Councillor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01; full Minister '06, which he resigned early '08, and then undertook a tour around the world.

Add. Hara-machi, Koi., Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Kozaburo*, Director of the Kissa Emigration Joint-Stock Co., the Toyō Emigration Co., the Shuyei-sha Printing Co., was b. '72 in Tokyo, was adopted as son and heir by the late Teiichi Sakuma and succeeded him in '97.

Add. Nijikki-machi, U., Tokyo.

SAKUMA, *Samata*, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa, General Count, (cr. Visc. '95, Count '07), b. in Choshu, '44; took part in the Civil War of the Restoration; Lieut. '72; Major-Gen. '81; Lieut.-Gen. '86 and Commander of the 2nd Division (Sendai); appointed Military Commander of the Districts of Occupation in the Japan-China War; promoted full General '93 and at present holds the post since

'06.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

SAKUMA, *Seiichi*, Dir. of the International Transportation Co., Iwaki Coal-Mining Co., Tsushō Ginko, Ibaraki Coal-Mining Co., etc.; was b. '54. Once he established a private school to receive Chinese students, but afterward gave it up, and took to business.

Add. Shimo-ni-ban-cho, Koj., T.

SAKURA, *Shozo*, *Kogakuhakushi*, Inspector of Naval Construction (ret.), was b. '54 in Tokyo; sent abroad by the Naval Dep't. '77 and entered its service on turning home '81, sent to England and America to take charge of the crs. *Chiyoda* ('87) and *Chishima* ('92); was sectional Chief of Kure Yard during the China-Japan War; was on commission charged to bring home the *Chitose* and *Kasagi* '99; Prof. at the Naval Staff College afterward and placed on retired list '00; is now connected with the Uraga Dockyard.

Add. Nishi-Katamachi, Hong., T.

SAKURAI, *Tetsutaro*, Dir. of the Bureau for Taxation of the Finance Dept.; was b. '65 in Shizuoka-ken, Grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '89; was given a post in the Dept. of Finance '90; Councillor of Nagano-ken '91; and having filled the posts of Councillor of Ishikawa, Chief-Police of Okayama, Sec. of Ibaraki-ken, Chief of the Kobe Custom-House, etc. He was finally appointed to the present post about '03.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

SANEJIMA, *Kazunori*, Baron (cr. '07) Adm. (ret.), 2nd Order of Golden Kite, b. '44 in Kagoshima, was Sub-Lieut. of the Navy '72 and steadily promoted, he was Vice-Adm. '97 and full Adm. '95, commanded a squadron in the time of the Japan-China War, and filled the post of Commander of Sascho Admiralty before he was placed

on the retired list early 1906.

Add.

SAMEJIMA, Takenosuke, mem., House of Peers and Aud., Bank of Japan, b. '48 in Kagoshima, studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home, was appointed clerk in the Foreign Office about '82, then Per. Sec. to the Minister, next to the late Prince Ito as Premier, and repeatedly held post of Chief Sec. of the Cabinet formed by his chief.

Add. Kogai-cho, Az., Tokyo.

SANEYOSHI, Yasuzumi, Viscount, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, ex-Surgeon-Gen. and Dir. Medical Bureau of the Navy, b. '48 in Kagoshima, entered the Col. Med., Imp. Univ. '69; Lieut.-Surgeon of the Navy '74, studied Med. in England for several years, was steadily promoted after resumption of duty in the Navy till we find him occupying the highest post of Surgeon-Gen. '92, to be appointed Dir. Medical Bureau as additional post, to be placed on retired list in '08. He was created a Peer with the patent of Baron '97, pro. in '07, and was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun.

Add. Torii-zaka, Az., Tokyo.

SANJO, Kimiyoshi, Prince, formerly courtier, and one of the seven Seika (next to Gosekke for which see Ichijo), Houses of Fujiwara; founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.) The present head was b. 1875 and his father Saneyoshi (1837-'91) was one of the most distinguished builders of the grand work of Restoration, for which he was raised to the rank of Prince.

Add. Torii-zaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SASAKI, Chujiro, zoologist and sericultural expert, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp.

Tokyo Univ., was b. '57 in Tokyo: grad. Science Col. of the Univ. '80, to enter official service in the Dept. of Agr. and Com. in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the present Col. '82; Prof. in the 1st High Sch., etc.

Add. Awoyama, Tokyo.

SASAKI, Takayuki, Marquis (cr. '08), Privy Councillor, b. '30 in Tosa, and took an active part in the work of the Restoration. He has, however, consistently kept aloof from active politics since that time, and has been chiefly connected with the Imperial Court and affairs of public education. Has charge of the bringing up of two of the Emperor's daughters, Princesses Tsune and Kane. On their wedding in '08 the Emperor promoted his title.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

SASAKI, Toyô, Dr., one of the highest authorities on internal diseases, b. '39 in Tokyo, and succeeded to the family profession, being one of the pioneer doctors of the Western school. Keeps his own hospital styled *Tô-un-do*.

——— **Masakichi**, Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, eldest son of the above, b. '56, grad. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78, further studied in Germany '79-'83 to be appointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater, was appointed Dean of the Col. of Med., but he soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SASAKI, Yotaro, Manager of the Bureau of Imperial Estates, was b. '50 in Yamaguchi-ken, was first a junior official at the Dept. of Finance, and next transferred to the Imp. Household Dept.

Add. Takehaya-cho, Koi., T.

SASAKI, Yunosuke, Dir. and Gen. Mag. of the 1st Bank, was b. '54 in Tokyo and has been connected with the concern almost from its creation.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hongo, Tokyo.

SATAKE, *Gisei*, Marquis, of a former *daimyo* founded in the 16th century, which had the fief of 200,000 *koku* at Akita. The present head was b. in '67.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATAKE, *Sakutarō*, M.P., Pres. of the 10th Bank, Tokyo Elec. Light Co., etc., was b. '49 in Kofu, took active part in local communal and civic affairs, and had charge of the Agr. and Ind. Bank of the Prefecture. Has been returned twice to the Lower House for his native district.

Add. Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SATO, *Aimaro*, Minister Resident to Holland, b. '57 at Hirosaki; grad. an American univ. '81 and appointed a clerk of the Foreign Office the same year; Legation Sec. unattached, '81 and Chief of the Telegraph Section; Sec. to the Legation at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; recalled home and appointed Chief of Telegraph and Translation Sections, '93; 1st Class Sec. to the Legation at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. Res., '00 accredited to Mexico; recalled home in '02 to be relieved of the post and ordered to attend duty at the Head Office; had charge of the special correspondence business during the late War and was on the suite of the Peace Plenip. at Portsmouth '05.

Add. Jap. Legation, Hague.

SATO, *Sankichi*, M.D., *Igakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87, and Dir. of its Hospital: was b. 57 in Gifu-ken. At first he learned Mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; was sent to Germany for study '83-'87, to be appointed Prof. at his alma mater on his return.

Add. Sarugaku-cho, Kanda, T.

SATO, *Shosuke*, *Nogakuhakushi*,

Ph. D., Act. Pres. of the Northeastern Univ. (Sendai) and Dean of the Col. Agri. (Sapporo) b. '55 in Hanamaki, Iwate-ken; grad. the then existing Foreign Language School '76; grad. the Sapporo Agr. Col. '80; further studied ag'l economy at John's Hopkins' and Germany, '82-'86, and was appointed Professor in the Sapporo Col. on returning home; President, '94.

Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

SATO, *Susumu*, Baron (cr. '07), Dr., *Igakuhakushi*, b. '45; studied medicine in Germany, and was the Presiding Surgeon of the Hiroshima Military Hospital at the time of the Japan-China War and undertook the operation on Li Hung-chang, the late world-famed Chinese statesman, when he was shot by a fanatic while staying at Shimonoseki as Peace Envoy. The Dr. supervised the Hiroshima Mil. Hospital in the late War. He holds 2nd Class Rising Sun.

Add. Ochano-mizu, Hg., Tokyo.

SAWADA, *Shunzo*, Barrister, L.L.D., Dir. of the Oji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in '52 in Saitama-ken; studied foreign language in Tokyo and Yokohama, and also Laws; went over to America and prosecuted study at Yale and Pennsylvania, to return home in '87; Vice-Pres. of Univ. and the Keio Gijuku but afterward resigned the posts to devote himself to his profession.

Add. Hiyoshi-cho, Kyo., Tokyo.

SAWAYANAGI, *Masatarō*, ex-Vice-Minister of Education, b. '66 in Nagano-ken; graduated Col. Lit., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '88; Secretary of the Dep't of Education '90, to combine post of Personal Secretary to the Minister the following year; Dir. of the Hongwan-ji Middle School, '93-'95; next that of Gumma Middle School; promoted to be Dir. of the 2nd (Sendai)

High School, '97, transferred to post of Director of the 1st (Tokyo) High School; then to be Dir. of the Ordinary Education Bureau; attended the World's Oriental Conference held at Berlin, '02. He proceeded to London Apr. '06 to deliver a course of lectures on Japanese education at the London University, but had to return home in hurry before commencing the lectures in order to take up the post of Vice-Minister, resigned it on the fall of the Saionji Cabinet '08.

Add. Omote-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SEINO, *Chotaro*, Director of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. since '08, was b. '69 in Takamatsu, Sanuki; grad. in '95 from Law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., then began his official career in the Home Office and in local offices and as Sec. of the Home Office attended the International Census Conference held in Brussels '03; Governor of Akita-ken '08, and then the present semi-official post.

Add. Dairen, Manchuria.

SENGE, *Takatomi*, Baron, (cr. '84), ex-Min. of Justice, member of the House of Peers, President of the Tokyo Street R'ly Co., b. '45 of an ancient family who hereditarily acted as Grand Custodian to the Great Shrine of Izumo; appointed Director of the Ord. Education Bureau, '92; Gov. of Saitama-ken '94; that of Shizuoka-ken '97; and lastly Gov. of Tokyo-fu, '98-'08; was granted Barony '90 in consideration of the honourable position the family occupied from ancient time, being considered as almost rivalling the Imperial House in respect of hoary antiquity. Appointed to the Ministerial post in Mar. '08, but resigned a few months afterwards, when the Ministry fell appointed to the Presidency in '08.

Add. Mita, Shiba, Tokyo.

SENGOKU, *Mitsugu*, ex-Pres., the nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co., b. in Tajima '57; a pioneer grad. of Engineering '79, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was long connected with the Gov. R'ly as its sectional chief; Pres. of the Kyushu R'ly Co. since '00. Was returned from Kochi in the general election, May '08.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

SETSUDA, *Hikosuke*, Pres. of the Nippon Shosen Kaisha, and of the Antiseptic Timber Co., Auditor of the Rumoe Coal Mining Co., etc. was b. '48 in Tokyo; made much profit by selling spiritous liquors just after return of tranquillity in the earlier part of the era.

Add. Minami-Shimbori, Kyo., T.

SEWAKI, *Toshio*, M.P., Dr., L.R.C.P. and M.R.C.S. St. Thomas Hospital College England; b. '64 in Kagoshima; finished the Medical School at Osaka, '85; further prosecuted studies at St. Thomas Hospital and Brompton, '86-'90, returning home in '90, and was at once attached to the Tokyo Charity Hospital and the following year was made chief doctor of the Tokyo Hospital.

Add. Takanawa, Shiba, T.

SHIBA, *Chuzaburo*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Univ., and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in '82; graduated from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey and Tennant's Works and finally at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, *Tenyō* and *Chiyō*.

Add. Akebono-cho, Komagome, T.

SHIBA, *Goro*, Maj.-Gen. (Art.), Commander of 2nd Brigade of Heavy Artillery, b. '58 in Aizu, 5th son of a retainer of the clan, entered the Mil. Prep. School '73; Cadet School, '77; Sub-Lieut. '79;

was an attaché to the Legation at London, and that at Peking, and took distinguished part as Major (Art.) in the Japan-China War for which he was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite. But it was during the memorable siege of the foreign dip. corps at Peking by the Boxers '00 that his name began to be widely celebrated; appointed attaché as Col. and then Major-Gen. for the second time at London; transferred to the present post in '00.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

SHIBA, *Junrokuro*, Dir. of the Religion Bureau of the Home Dept. since '98, was b. '61 in Kanazawa; grad. Law Col. of Tokyo Univ. '84-7; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '98; appointed Councillor to the Legislation Bureau of the Ind. Office in the following year and then transferred to the present office.

SHIBA, *Shiro*, elder brother of Maj.-Gen. *G. Shiba*, b. at Aizu '52; studied in America, and in '86 was appointed Personal Secretary to the Minister of Agr. and Com. of the time (*V't Tani*) with whom he travelled through Europe and America on official business; resigned office next year with his chief and published a political novel written in highly polished Sinico-Japanese; and which had a wide circulation; arrested on the charge of complicity in the Korean Queen assassination affair in '95, to be acquitted on examination; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet. He has frequently sat in the House as mem. (Prog.) from his native district, and has lately joined the Daido Club.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIBATA, *Kamon*, mem., House of Peers, and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; b. '61 in Yamagata-ken; grad. Law of the Imp. Tokyo

Univ. '85; appointed Councillor, Home Office '86; Secretary of the Cabinet '89; Dir. Local Adm. Bureau, Home Office '95; Chief Sec. of the Cabinet in the Katsura Ministry '01-'05 which he resigned with change of the Cabinet in '05; reappointed to the post in '08.

Add. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Gorosaku*, M.D., Member of the Infectious Diseases Institute and of Medical Inspection Staff, was b. '71 in Tochigi; grad. Med. Col. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '98; was made an assistant at the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory in the same year; quarantine officer '00, and finally to the above post. Was invested with the doctorate by presenting a thesis in '08.

Add. Dai-machi, Akas., Tokyo.

SHIBAYAMA, *Shosai*, master makiyé artist, Grand Prize recipient at Paris and St. Louis, ex-Prof. Fine Art Academy; b. '53 in Tokyo; first studied inlaying but subsequently took to makiyé; was ordered in '87 to make makiyé-frame for mirror in the Empress' chamber; organized the Japan Lacquer Art Society with some others, '90, and was appointed Prof. of the Academy the following year, resigning the post '01. He is specially famous for "level polish makiyé," and has frequently received orders from the Imperial Court.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Itchome, K., T.

SHIBAYAMA, *Yahachi*, Baron (cr. '07), Adm. (ret.), b. '50 in Kagoshima; Sub-Lieut. of the Navy, '74; Rear-Adm. and Com. Saseho Adm. at the time of the Japan-China War and was rewarded for his service with 3rd Class Golden Kite; Vice-Adm., '97 and was Com. of Kure Adm'ty during the late War; transferred to be Com. of Port Arthur, '05; raised to full Adm., '06 and placed on

retired list. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in the late War.

Add. Kami-Rokuban-cho, K., T.

SHIBUSAWA, *Tokuji*, Auditor of the 1st Bank, Pres. of the Chuō Paper Mfg. Co., etc., son and heir of Baron Shibusawa, was b. '72 in Tokyo. First studied at Peer's School, but left it and afterward entered the 5th Higher School at Kumamoto, which he did not finish. Subsequently studied Laws and Economics under his private tutors. Had been once to Europe in company of Dr. Hodzumi, his brother-in-law.

Add. Tsuna-machi, Shiba, Tokyo.

SHIBUSAWA, *Yei-ichi*, Baron, (cr. 1900), b. '40 in Saitama-ken; is a Nestor of our business circles. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe, '67-'68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed a high official in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it '73 with the then Vice-Minister of the Dep't (now Marquis Inouye) in consequence of his opposition to the policy of the Minister. From that time to this day the subject of this sketch consistently kept aloof from Gov. service, though very frequently the chair of Finance has been offered to him. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), pioneer of national banks, in '73; was the chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '05 when he resigned on account of ill-health. Before the outbreak of the War he fell seriously ill and severed his connection with a large number of business establishments; though this connection has been restored by the revived activity of business after the War. He has again resigned most of those

posts lately. Visited U.S.A. at the invitation of its businessmen. His elevation to Peerage was in consideration of immense service he had rendered to the cause of public well-being. Travelled through Europe and America in '02.

Add. Kabuto-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SHIBUYA, *Ariaki*, Lieut.-Gen. Inspector of Commissariat, Military Education Board; was b. '56 in Wakayama; appointed Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Col. in '84; also served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Adjutant to the Inspector of Cavalry and Com. of the 15th Regiment of Cav., etc.; Maj.-Gen. in '00 and then to the present post in '06. Is the holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite (war honour).

Add. Sendagaya Hara-juku, T.

SHIDA, *Kotaro*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and in the law Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., Special Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, was b. '68 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. '94 from Law Col. of Imp. Univ., and further studied in its post-grad. course, being at the same time Professor in the Tokyo Higher Com. S. in '97, sent to Germany '98-'01 to study Com. Law.

Add. Yokoami, Honjo, Tokyo.

SHIGA, *Shigetaka*, ex-M.P., journalist, traveller, author, and Prof., Waseda Univ., b. '63 at Okazaki; grad. Sapporo Agri. Col. '84; was once a school teacher and then visited the South Seas, '86 on board a naval training ship and his "Affairs in the South Seas" acquired a wide reputation for charming style; joined the Progressists '95; appointed Dir. Forestry Bureau, '97; Chief Councillor Foreign Office, '98; left the Progressists '00 and went over to

the *Seiyu-kai*; was one of the few civilians who were allowed to join the Port Arthur investing army in the late War, and was on the Saghalién delimitation commission. Has written a number of works, chiefly geographical.

Add. Reinanzaka, Ak., Tokyo.

SHIGENO, *An-yeki*, *Bungakuhakushi*, mem., House of Peers, b. '27 in Satsuma; held for a long while a chair in the Col. of Lit. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and is one of the veteran scholars in Chinese classics and also a historian. Has attended as Japanese delegate the World's conference of National but afterward he served connection Academies held in Vienna '07.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

SHIJO, *Ryuai*, Marquis, of a former courtier family which descended from Fujiwara Kamatari; the present head was b. '80 and is Lieutenant of Cavalry.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMADA, *Saburo*, M.P. of unbroken record, b. '52 in Tokyo; held a post of Secretary in the Dep't of Edu., which he resigned '81 when Count Okuma left the Government; was long one of the ablest lieutenants of the Count and a prominent member of his party, but afterward he severed connection with it and has ever been in the House of which he was for a while Vice-President. He is one of the most fluent speakers among contemporary publicists. In '09 he sold a daily he run for years to Count Okuma. Wrote several works of historical interest, notably "How Japan was opened to Foreign Intercourse."

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMAJI, *Mokurai*, one of the noted Buddhist priests, b. '37 in Choshu; took active part in the early part of His Majesty's reign in reforming the system of the *Shinshu* sect to which he belongs,

visited Europe in '71 and the following year on his way home the Bud. district of India; recently removed to Iwate as abbot of a temple.

Add. Morioka, Iwate-ken.

SHIMAZU, *Chusai*, Prince, 6th son of Prince Hisamitsu (d. 1887), scion of the house, and in recognition of his distinguished service in consummating the work of Restoration, the title of Prince was conferred on him in 1884. The present head was b. in 1855.

Add. Sannen-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMAZU, *Tadashigé*, Prince, formerly of the great house of Satsuma with a fief of 700,000 *koku*, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHIMODA, *Utako*, Mad., enjoys the reputation of being a Prince Ito in female circles, being one of the foremost blue-stockings and educationalists, appointed a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband, to whom she had been betrothed. Her great ability in composing *uta* poems having drawn the notice of Her Majesty and it was at her suggestion that her original personal name was changed to the present one which means poems. On the founding of the Peeress' School she was appointed an instructor, subsequently combining the executive duty of Lady Steward of the school, resigned in Nov. '07 when the internal system was reorganized, and has devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99. She visited Europe '93-'95 and is perhaps only Japanese lady who was received by the Queen of

England in audience wearing Japanese costume.

Add. Harajuku, Aoyama, Tokyo.

SHIMAMURA, *Hayao*, Rear-Adm., Pres., Naval Staff Col. and chief staff to Adm. Togo during the late War; b. in Kochi-ken '58; Midshipman, '81; sent abroad for study in England and Italy '88-'89, and was staff officer on board the flag-ship *Matsushima* in the Japan-China War when he was slightly wounded in the battle of Yellow Sea; Commander soon after and attached to the Naval Board; Prof. at the Naval Staff Col. '96 and in the same year attached to the Japanese Legation at Rome; attached to the Naval Board on returning home the same year; Capt. '99; was Commander of the *Suma* and Chief Staff of the Standing Squadron in the Boxer Trouble '00; attached to the Naval Board and also Prof. at the Col. on returning home; transferred to the present post '06; was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Double Rays of Rising Sun for his service in the late War. Attended The Hague Peace Conference held '07.

Add. Naval Staff Co., Tokyo.

SHIMOMURA, *Fusajiro*, Dir. of the Kaikoku Life Ins. Co., of the Ojo Coal Mining Co., of the Russo-Japanese Trading Co., etc. was b. '56 in Yokohama. Was once an official in the Communication Dept. and Prof. in the now defunct Post and Teleg. School, but resigned about '71 to devote himself to the work of publishing a magazine and afterwards to bringing Japan and Russia into closer touch commercially and socially, is a great authority on things Russian.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

SHIMOSE, *Masachika*, *Kogaku-hakushi*, inventor of Shimose powder, b. '59 at Hiroshima; grad. the now defunct Im. Col. of En-

gineering, '84; connected with the Printing Bureau '84 to '87; and then transferred to the Naval Arsenal '87 where he supervised till '00 the ammunition dep't. Meanwhile he had completed his prolonged investigations in explosives and his new compound was adopted in June '93 by the Navy which gave it the name of Shimose powder. From '99 to '09 he had charge of the Shimose Powder Factory established at Akabane, resigned the post on account of ill-health.

Add. Hakusan-goten-machi, T.

SHIMOYAMA, *Jun-ichiro*, Doctor of Pharmacy, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '53 in Ikuyama, Owari; grad. in '79 from Pharmaceutical course of the Med. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was appointed Army Pharmacist in '81; Assist.-Prof. in the Med. Col. that year; sent to Germany for study '83-'6; full Prof. in his alma mater, and that in the 1st Higher School; received the doctorate in '99.

Add. Shimo-Negishi, Shitaya, T.

SHIN, *Keita*, Shipbuilder, Dir. and Man. of the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co., was b. '64 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. about '86 and soon entered the said Co.

Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, T.

SHIRAIISHI, *Motojiro*, Dir. and Man. of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Dir. of the Yamato Fire Ins. Co., etc., was b. '67 in Niigata-ken. Early grad. from Law Col. of the Imp Tokyo Univ. and entered the Toyo Kisen Kaisha to be elevated to the present post.

Add. Hiroo, Azabu, Tokyo.

SHIRAIISHI, *Naoharu*, Eng. and Pres. of the Wakamatsu Harbour Works, etc., b. in '57 in Tosa; grad. Civil Eng. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '80; studied in America

and Europe from '83-6, to be appointed Prof. at the alma mater; afterward Pres. of the Kwansai R'ly Co.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

SHIRANI, Takeshi, Chief Dir., Civil Adm'tive Dep't of Gov.-Gen., Kwantung; b. '63 in Fukuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ., '90; appointed at the Home Office in which he held post of Councillor, Section Chief and finally Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02, also serving for some years at the Hokkaido Office, and also at the Edu. Dep't. Transferred to Gov. of Tochigiken, '03; Dir., Ordinary Education Bureau, '06-'08; appointed to the present post in May, '08.

Add. Port Arthur.

SHIRATORI, Kurakichi, Historian, *Bungakuhakushi*, Prof. at the Peer's School and of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., was b. '65 in Chiba; grad. in '90 from Lit. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-'5, and is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects.

Add. Nijikki-machi, Ush., Tokyo.

SHISA, Suguru, Paymaster-General, Chief of Account Section of the Saseho Admiralty; b. '64 in Nagasaki-ken; early entered the Naval service and long held the post of Pres. of the Naval Paymaster School; is the holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite conferred in recognition of his service in the late war.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

SHO, Ten, Marquis, of the "princely house" of Luchu that used to pay regularly tribute to the Court at Kyoto and Shogunate; formally incorporated into dominion of Japan in 1872 and in '72 the archipelago was converted into Okinawa prefecture; b. '64.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SHODA, Heigoro, b. '45 in Oita-

ken; was one of the most trusted confidants of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, Japan's greatest education-
alist, and one of his assist.-teachers in the inception stage of his famous institution, Keiogijuku. Then entered the Mitsubishi firm soon after its inception and has perhaps done more than any other employé in carrying the establishment to the present state of prosperity; has charge of the Nagasaki Dockyard owned by the Mitsubishi firm for long while.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SHODA, Kazuye, Dir. of the Adjustment Bureau, Treasury; was b. '69 in Iyo; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '97; promoted to the present post in '07, after having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs, Secretary at the head office, etc.

Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

SODA, Kinsaku, one of the prominent merchants of Yokohama, b. '50 in Kozuke, laid the basis of his present wealth through transactions in raw silk early in the era; founded his family bank, Soda Bank, in '96 and has rendered valuable services in all matters of public interests in that city.

Add. Soda Bank, Yokohama.

SOGA, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), ex-President of the lately nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and mem., House of Peers since '91. He was b. '43 in Saga-ken; entered early the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of brigade on the occasion of civil War of '77; was subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about

'87; was once chief military tutor and aide-de-camp to the Crown Prince. He is one of the strongest members in the Upper House.

Add. Surugadai, K., Tokyo.

SOMA, *Nagatane*, Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Pres. of the Senshu Univ., Mem. of Yokohama Chamber of Com., was b. '50 in Hikone, Omi; sent to America to study Laws and Economics at Yale Univ. as early as '71; established the Senshu Gakko (now Univ.) in conjunction with Dr. I Tajiri and Mr. Megata in his return home in '79; entered Yokohama Specie Bank, of which he was made Pres. for about ten years. Was granted 3rd Grade of Merit for his service in the late war in '07.

Add. Naka-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

SONE, *Arasuke*, Viscount (cr. Baron '02, Visc. '07), new-Resident-General, Seoul, (app. May '09), b. '49 in Choshu; was despatched to France to study military tactics, '72-'77, but soon left Army and entered the civil service; Councillor of the Legislative Bureau and held other posts, '81-'90; chief secretary of the Lower House, '90, and M.P. for Yamaguchi-ken, '92 when he was elected Vice-President of the House, re-entered the Gov. service and represented Japan at Paris, '93-'97; accepted the portfolio of Justice, '98 in the 3rd Ito Cabinet; Minister of Agr. and Com., '98-'00 in the Yamagata Cabinet. The chairs occupied by him in the last Ministry may be seen from the Ministerial schedule shown elsewhere. His zeal in the question of horse improvement induced him to accept the post of Dir. of the Bureau of Horse Adm. which was created in '06. Was granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun and promoted to Viscounty for his service the late War; Vice-Resident-General

in '07 and appointed as Prince Ito's successor quite recently.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

SONE, *Tatsusuke*, architect, b. in '55 in Karatsu; grad. architecture '80 in the defunct Govt. Engineering Col.; was architect to the Kure Admiralty for some years; architect of the Mitsubishi Firm '90-'07 and undertook building a number of brick houses in the extensive open space which the firm owns near the Imperial Palace, Tokyo; started business on his own account in '07.

Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

SONODA, *Kokichi*, banker, President of *Dai Jugo Ginko* (15th Bank), b. '48 in Satsuma, and adopted into the family; entered the Kaisei Gakko (forerunner of present Imp. Tokyo Univ.) '69 first as student, then appointed Assist.; removed to the Foreign Office as clerk, '71; dispatched to England, '74 as Jap. Exhibition Commissioner and subsequently appointed attaché to the Legation; personal Secretary to the Foreign Minister (then Inouye) '79; Jap. Consul in London, '82-'90 and was allowed to attend the Bank of England as apprentice for about six months, elected President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, '90, then verging toward ruin owing to adverse condition of exchange; dispatched to London to bring home the indemnity from China, '96; transferred to the present post '99.

Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

SONODA, *Yasutake*, Baron, (cr. '97), ex-Governor of Hokkaido, and Councillor of Court, b. '50 in Satsuma. Was long connected with the Police affairs, having held the post of Police-Insp. of Tokyo twice; was relieved of the last post in Dec. '06.

Add. Shin-machi, Akasaka, T.

SOYEDA, *Juichi*, *Hogakuhakushi*,

Pres., Industrial Bank of Japan, b. '63 in Fukuoka-ken; reputed as a prodigy of genius when a child on account of his precocious talent; grad. the course of Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further prosecuted his studies at Cambridge, England and Heidelberg, to be appointed a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87. He was promoted from one higher post to another in the same office till he filled the Vice-Ministership at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98. On the fall of this Cabinet he retired from the Gov. service; appointed President of the Formosan Bank, '99 when that bank was inaugurated; removed to the chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Industrial Bank and appointed its President on its being formally started '02. He took active part in the monetary reform work relating to introduction of foreign capital.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

SUFU, *Kimihira*, Baron (cr. '08), Governor of Kanagawa-ken, mem., House of Peers, b. '48 in Choshu; Secretary of Justice Dep't '76; promoted from one higher post to another till in time he was appointed Chief Secretary of the Cabinet; he was appointed Councillor of the Legation, Italy, '87 and after returning home he was appointed Gov. of Hyogo-ken and in '00 to the present post.

Add. Kanagawa-kencho, Yokohama.

SUGI, *Kyoji*, *Hogakuhakushi*, and mem. of the Imperial Academy b. '28 at Nagasaki, is one of the earliest statisticians of Japan. Left Gov. service, '83 and has since devoted himself to his special study.

Add. Sasuga-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

SUGI, *Magoshichiro*, Viscount, (cr. '87), Privy Councillor, b. '35

in Choshu; took active part in the work of the Restoration, but has subsequently pursued a quieter career generally connected with the Imperial Court; Lord Steward to the late Empress Dowager's Household; then the Treasurer of the Imp. Household; appointed Privy Councillor, '97.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

SUGIMURA, *Toraichi*, Minister Plen. to Sweden, b. '57 at Kanazawa; took service at Justice Dep't '75; removed to the Foreign Office '85; Secretary of the Legation at Rome, '87; removed to Paris, '91; to St. Petersburg, '92; to Vienna, '94-'99; again to St. Petersburg '98-'02 to Mexico, '02-'06; finally promoted to the present post.

Add. Jap. Legation Sweden.

SUGITA, *Tei-ichi*, M.P. of unbroken record, leader of *Seiyukai*, b. '51 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling class of old Liberals who struggled for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; appointed Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; elected Vice-President, House of Representatives, '06-'08.

Add. Hommura-cho, Azabu, T.

SUMITOMO, *Kichizaemon*, b. '64 at Kyoto, represents one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan; is a younger brother of Marquises Tokudaiji and Saionji, and adopted by the family; once sat in the House of Peers as representative for the highest tax payers of Osaka. The family runs the Sumitomo Bank (Cap. ¥1,000,000 and Res. ¥2,500,000), copper mining and smelting, and also colliery.

Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

SUYENOBU, *Dosei*, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins. Co., Man. Meiji Fire Ins. Co. and of several other important concerns, b. '55 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. (now

Tokyo Univ., and has ever since devoted himself to business.

Add. Toriizaka, Azabu, Tokyo.

SUYEMATSU, *Kencho*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95 and Visc. '07), *Bungaku-hakushi*, Privy Councillor, b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; began public career as writer on the staff of the *Nichi Nichi*; appointed Chancellor of the Legation at London, where he turned his leisure fully to advantage by attending lectures; returned M.P. from his district, '90-'95; Director of the Legislative Bureau, '92-'96. During the Japan-China War he was sent to Seoul on some important diplomatic mission which procured for him the portfolio of Communications in the Ito Cabinet, '98; Minister for the Interior, '00-'01 in the Seiyukai Ministry; non-official agent in England during the War; appointed Privy Councillor, '06. Is a son-in-law of the late Prince Ito whose eldest daughter is Viscountess Suyematsu; had for a time charge of the education of the Crown Prince of Korea who arrived in Tokyo in '07. Wrote "Risen Sun Empire," "Japanese Fantasies," etc.

Add. Nishinokubo, Shiba, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Chokichi*, Art. Commissioner to the Imperial Household and a master metal-caster, b. '48 in Saitama-ken, nephew of a celebrated caster in the early days of this era and under whom he learned the art; got high class prizes at all the foreign and domestic exhibitions for 30 years. The big incense burner with peacocks for which he won gold-medal at Paris Fair in '78 is now kept at the British museum.

Add. Akasi-cho, Ky., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Jyubi*, Barrister, b. in Kambe, Ise, '54; first studied at Keiogijuku and next at the Imp. Univ., grad. '81 Law in the latter; connected with the Peer's School

till '85; transferred to the Foreign Office and was Consul in Korea and Hongkong. Resigned in '89 and opened law office in Tokyo, also connected with business. Joined the Liberals, was returned from his native place in the 7th and 8th general elections, and held post of Vice-Min. of Home Office at the time of the Okuma-Itagaki Coalition Cabinet in '98.

Add. Kaga-cho, Kyobashi, T.

SUZUKI, *Kisaburo*, Judge, Sectional Chief of the Tokyo Appeal Court; was b. in Kanagawa-ken '67; grad. Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91, and has sat on the bench since '95; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection. Also holds a chair in Waseda University, teaching Civil Law.

Add. Wakamatsu-cho, Ush., T.

SUZUKI, *Konosuke*, Surgeon-General of the Navy (ret.), Dir. of the Suzuki Hospital was b. '54 in the clan of Tahara; began his career in the Navy first in '83 in which he was steadily promoted, and placed on retired list in '06.

Add. Iigura, Kata-machi, T.

SUZUKI, *Saburotsuke*, Dir. of the Japan Chemical Industry Co., and Proprietor of Suzuki firm, manufacturer and exporter of Iodine, etc., was b. in Kanagawa-ken '86. He established the former Co. in '06 and was Man.-Dir. till May '09 when he resigned at his own convenience and became a Director.

Add. Minami-Temma-cho, Ky., T.

SUZUKI, *Masaya*, Gen. Man. of the Sumitomo family, Osaka, b. in Kanazawa '62; gra. Law., Imp. Tokyo University, '87; was a Councillor of the Dep't. of Agri. and Com. on graduation; then removed to a post of secretary in several local offices, lastly at Osaka, to resign the post and to enter the present service about

16 years ago.

Add. Sumitomo, Osaka.

SUZUKI, *Shigemichi*, Naval Surgeon-Gen., Pres. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital, was b. '57 in Tokyo; Surgeon-Lieut. '97; was once Chief of Medical Dep't. of Maidzuru Admiralty; promoted to the present rank of Surgeon-Gen. some time ago.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Tomoh*, Dir. of Cash Bureau, the Nippon Ginko; was b. '54 in Miyagi-ken; was long engaged in educational work before he entered the bank about '96.

Add. Awaji-cho, Kanda, Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Tozaburo*, M.P., business man b. '55 in Shizuoka-ken; has attained the present position from obscurity through sheer diligence and perseverance; made himself famous of late for his inventive ingenuities, having invented a candy manufacturing machine, lemonade manufacturing process, sugar refining machine, etc. Started a sugar refinery in '95 which is now one of the best paying concerns in Tokyo; heads the list of inventors of Japan as to number of patents, of which he holds about forty. Was returned from Shizuoka-ken to the House of Commons in '03.

Add. Hama-cho, Nih., Tokyo.

SUZUKI, *Umeshiro*, Man.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Mag. Co., Dir. of the Japan Colonization Co., etc., was b. '62 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Keio Gijuku '85 and often having been connected with the *Jiji*, turned to business. Is also connected with the Kyodo Fire and Marine Ins. Co. beside the above mentioned.

Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

TAJIRI, *Inajiro*, Viscount (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07) *Hogakuhakushi*, Chief of the Board of Audit, member of the House of Peers, b. at Kyoto '50; grad. Yale

Univ., U.S.A. in '79; Councillor of the Finance Dep't '81; afterward Dir. of Loan and other Bureau; twice Vice-Minister of Finance, '92-'97 and '98-1901 and then transferred to the present post. He is teaching political economy at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and other institutions, and enjoys as great a reputation as a scientist as he does as an executive officer; has written several works on political economy.

Add. Kanetomi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

TAKAGI, *Kenkwan*, Baron, (cr. '05), *Igakuhakushi*, D.S. hon. (Columbia and Penna.), L.L.D. (Durham, Eng.), mem., House of Peers since '92, b. in Satsuma, '49; studied medicine in England, and was connected with the Naval Surgery from which he retired '92 after having held the post of Surgeon-General. It was during his tenure of office that he adopted barley-rice-mixed ration in place of rice alone for fleet as a preventive against the leg dropsy, which had prevailed extensively among men and officers of the fleet, and succeeded in putting a stop to this annoying disease. On retiring from the service he, with the help of persons charitably disposed, organized the Tokyo Charity Hospital, one of the most perfectly arranged medical institutions in Japan; opened several years ago the Tokyo Hospital as his own private enterprise. Visited England and U.S.A. '05-'06.

Add. Nishikonya-cho, Ky., T.

TAKAHASHI, *Kazutomo*, Editor of the *Japan Times* (Tokyo), Prof. Keiogijuku Univ., was b. '62 in Kawagoye; attended the Prep. School of the Imp Univ., Tokyo and entered Col. of Law, but left in '86 and proceeded to U.S.A. where he graduated Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before

he returned home '97 and joined the staff of the *Japan Times*.

TAKAHASHI, Korekiyo, Baron (cr. '07). Pres., Yokohama Specie Bank and Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan. b. '54 in Tokyo, sent to America for study, '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; appointed an official of the Dep't Agr. and Com., '81; ultimately rising to be Dir., Patent Bureau, but this post he had to abandon owing to the notorious fraud of a "gold mine" in Peru, he and his friends who formed a company to exploit, having been victimized by a German swindler. Soon he found a post in the Bank of Japan; promoted a Director having charge of the western section of Japan; removed to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '95 to be elected Vice-Pres., '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, to return, as President, once more to the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. He was financial Agent for raising foreign loans in England and America, and was dispatched abroad twice on the important mission '04-'06.

Add. Omote-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, Sakuye, *Hogaku-hakushi*, b. '65 in Nagano-ken; grad. Politics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; legal adviser to Adm. Ito, Commander of the Combined Squadron, in the Japan-China War; proceeded to England and France to study International Law. '97-'01; Prof. at his alma mater since his return home; wrote several works bearing on international law.

Add. The Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

TAKAHASHI, Shinkichi, President of the Japan Hypothec Bank since '99, and Mem. of House of Peers; was b. '43 in Satsuma; studied

Western learning in Nagasaki when quite young and compiled early in the era an Anglo-Japanese dictionary which brought him a little fund enough to study in America for some years; returning home, appointed an official of the Taxation Bureau in the Finance Office in '75; Head of the Nagasaki, Osaka and Kobe Customs; Consul in New York; Secretary of the Finance Office, and finally Dir. of Commercial Affairs Bureau; resigned in '87, and Dir. of the now nationalized Kyushu R'ly Co.; to be made Pres. of the Japan Hypothec Bank.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TAKAHIRA, Kogoro, Baron (cr. '07), Ambassador to Washington, b. '54 in Iwate-ken; began his career as official of the former Public Works Dep't. to be transferred to Foreign Office as translator, '76; Legation Secretary at Washington, '81; removed to Seoul, '84; Consul to Shanghai, '87; Secretary at the Head Office '90; Consul-Gen. at New York, '91; Minister Resident at The Hague, '92; Envoy Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the court of Rome, '94, to be transferred to Vienna shortly after; appointed Vice-Minister under Viscount Aoki, '99; and the following year appointed Envoy Extr. and Min. Plen. at Washington where he was Peace Plenipotentiary; relieved of the post in '05, and was then nominated mem. of the House of Peers, which he resigned on being appointed Ambassador to Rome '07; removed to Washington in '08.

Add. Jap. Embassy, U.S.A.

TAKAKUSU, Junjiro, M.A. (Oxf.) Prof. in Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. in Bingo '65; was connected with Buddhism while young; entered Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit, further studying in Germa-

ny, to return home '97 and appointed Prof. at the Tokyo Univ.; Per. Secretary to Min. of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu) and transferred to the present post. Has translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Stayed in London under the Viscount during the late War, and resigned the Presidency of Foreign Language School in '08.

Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

TAKAMATSU, *Toyokichi*, Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ., Tokyo, Managing Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Works; b. in Tokyo in '52; graduated course of Chemistry at the Imp. Univ. in '78; further studied at Owen's College, Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; held chair of applied chemistry at his alma mater and other institutions before he was elected to the present post in '05.

Add. Tokyo Gas Works.

TAKAMINE, *Jokichi*, Dr., inventor of "Taka Diastase." "Adore-nalin" and other patented medicine, was b. in '53 in Kaga; completed Applied Chemistry at the former Engineering Col., to be sent to England to prosecute further studies, returning home '81 to be appointed chemist to Dep't of Agr. and Com. where he did much to improve saké brewing and indigo making. Attended the World's Fair at New Orleans in '84 as Japanese Commissioner, and since then he has settled in U.S.A. where he married a daughter of a well-known druggist in Chicago and a relative of Henry George. He invented a powerful alcoholic ferment; established the Takamine Ferment Co., in Chicago.

Add. c/o Japan Club, New York.

TAKAMURA, *Ko-un*, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy, b. '52 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist

image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood-model for the bronze images of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the elder Saigo at Uyeno Park. Won Gold medal at the Paris Fair 1900 and has frequently been honoured to carve in presence of Their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Add. Sendagi, Hongo, Tokyo. the Imp. Household.

TAKASAKI, *Chika-aki*, Gov. of Osaka-fu, b. '53 in Kagoshima and was one of those who were roughly treated as spies by the Kagoshima rebels in '77 and narrowly escaped death. Subsequently served as Chief Police Inspector at various districts, then Provincial Governor at Ibaraki, Nagano, Okayama, etc.; also Bureau Director at the Home Office. Granted the Grand Cordon of Rising Sun in recognition of his service in the late War.

Add. Osaka-fucho, Osaka.

TAKASAKI, *Masaka-e*, Baron, Privy Councillor, b. '36 in Satsuma; took some active part in the work of the Restoration, and was dispatched early in the era to Europe to investigate some state affairs; subsequently connected with the Imperial Household chiefly on account of his eminence in Japanese poetry, he occupying the post of chief of the Poetry Section in the Court in addition to that of a Privy Councillor; lost son and heir, Lieut'nt of the Navy, at Port Arthur.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TAKASAKI, *Yasuhiko*, Baron, Mem. of House of Peers since '97, is eldest son of the late Baron Goroku Takasaki, who rendered some distinguished service to the cause of the Restoration and to the Imp. Gov't. The present Baron was b. '60 in Kagoshima, long studied in Amerhest College, U.S.A., returning home in '00 and

was appointed member of the Board of Ceremonies.

TAKASHIMA, Kayemon, one of the new-made millionaires, b. '32 at Tokyo; and carried out import business early in the era and had the misfortune of being thrown into prison on the charge of having transacted with foreigners without permission; studied the Japanese art of divination; resumed business on being released; reclaimed several hundreds of acres of land between Yokohama and Kanagawa, that part of land sea-ward from the Gov. R'ly line and bearing the name "Takashima Street" and which reclaimed land he presented to the Gov.; one of the founders of the Yokohama Gas Works, and once held the chair of President of the Hokkaido Tanko R'ly and other business concerns.

Add. Aoki-cho, Yokohama.

TAKASHIMA, Kokinji, Vice-Pres. of the Okura firm, Dir. of the Nippon Shoe-making Co., was b. '81 in Tokyo; studied at the Keiogijuku and for years on the staff of the *Jiji*; then entered the firms, having married a daughter of its proprietor.

Add. Nagata-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKASHIMA, Tomonosuke, Viscount, (cr. '84), Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Privy Councillor, b. in Satsuma, '44; Colonel in '74; Major-Gen. in '77, as Brigade Commander took active part in the Civil War of that year; Commander of Kumamoto Army Division, '83 and then at Osaka; twice entered Cabinet as Minister of the short-lived Colonial Dep't that was created soon after the Japan-China War and abolished about a year or two later.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKATA, Koan, Doctor, Proprietor of Takata Hospital and Nanko-in Hospital, was b. '61 in Kyoto;

grad. Med. Col. of the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '99 and subsequently commenced practice.

Add. Surugadai, Kanda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, Kojiro, Pres. of the Hundredth Bank, Dir. of the Tokyo Chozo Ginko, etc. was b. '47 in Tottori.

Add. Matsumoto-cho, Shiba, T.

TAKATA, Sanac, Hogakuhakushi, President of Waseda Univ., b. '60 at Tokyo; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82, and has ever since been connected with the Waseda Univ. which was started the same year by Count Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Prog. but has for years past kept aloof from active politics devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-'97 and Senior Councillor of Education, '98. He has repeatedly been returned to the House from Saitama-ken.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAKATA, Shinzo, prop. of well-known Takata Shokai. exp. and imp. firm, b. in Sado '55; student-interpreter at Ebisu Custom House '69; reached Tokyo in '70 to seek fortune; entered the Allen's Firm, Yokohama, the following year, started business on his own account, '82 which, by his untiring perseverance and extreme prudence, has been carried to present state of prosperity.

Add. Yushima, Hongo, Tokyo.

TAKATSUKASA, Hiromichi, Prince, formerly one of the five proud houses of Fujiwara extraction and Gosseke (see Ichijo); founded by Kanehira (1228-'94 A.D.), scion of the Princely House of Konoye. The present head was b. in '55 and is a colonel (inf.) and aide de-Camp to His Majesty.

TAKAYAMA, Jintaro, Chief of Industrial Laboratory, Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; b. '53

in Daishoji, Kaga; grad. Applied Chemistry at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '78; chemist at the Home Office and Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce from '79 to '89; dispatched to Germany where he remained three years, attending Govt. Central Laboratory in Berlin and other institutes; is connected with the Higher Polytechnic School since '89 as additional post.

Add. Nando-cho, Ush., Tokyo.

TAKEKOSHI, *Yosaburo*, M.P., author and journalist, b. in Honjo, Tokyo, '65, and adopted into the present family, studied at the Donin-sha and Keiogijuku, and also under missionaries. Began his journalistic career about '88 as writer on the staff of the *Osaka Koron* and *Kokumin*, then that of the *Jiji* '95, started his own paper in Tokyo, the *Sekai-no-Nippon* '96 which, however, had to be abandoned after a few years' existence. Won confidence of Marquis Saionji and was appointed his Per. Sec. when he held the chair of Education '98, next entered the *Niroku*, and was returned from Niigata-ken in '02. Has written "History 2500 years of Japan" and other works. He travelled abroad in '06.

Add. Higashi Okubo, near T.

TAKEMURA, *Yoshisada*, M.P., Proprietor of the Teikoku News Agency; was b. '61 in Niigata-ken; started the news agency in '96; sat for years in the Tokyo Municipal Council, returned from his native district in '08.

Add. Fujimi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TAKENOUCHI, *Kyu-ichi*, master sculptor, Art Commissioner to the Court and Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad. since '88; was born '51 in Tokyo; learned carving under Ryusen Horiuchi, and appointed professor when the Acad. established.

Add. Nagasumi-cho, Asak., T.

TAKENOUCHI, *Heitaro*, Rear-Adm., Chief Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., b. '69 in Shimane-ken; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Captain, in '01; Rear-Adm., in '07; had once served as Vice-Com. of the *Akashi* and *Yashima*, Com. of *Atago* and a sectional member of the Naval Dept.: honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late war, in which he was Commander of the *Nisshin*.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., T.

TAKETOMI, *Kunisuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Bureau for Naval Affairs, was b. '52 in Saga-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '79; Capt. in '98, meanwhile Com. of the *Akagi*; Aide-de-Camp to H.H. the Crown Prince; Com. of the *Iwate* and some others.

Add. Awoyama, Akasaka, T.

TAKETOMI, *Tokitoshi*, M.P., leader of the Progressive Party, b. '55 in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the House where he has been returned almost without a break from the first session, '90; Dir. of the Com. and Ind'al Bureau, Dept of Agr. and Com. in the Matsukata-Okuma Ministry, '96-'97; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; is a man of acute insight and great power of decision, and is moreover reputed as being the best financial talent among the Progressive members.

Add. Waseda, Tokyo.

TAMARI, *Chikakata*, Vice-Adm., Com. of the South China Squadron, Holder of 4th Class of Golden Kite; was b. '53 in Kagoshima; appointed naval ensign in '80; Capt. in '99 and finally to the present rank after the Russo-Japanese War. All that while he had filled the office of Vice-Com. of the *Tsukushi*, Com. of the *Akagi* and of the *Akitsushima*; Naval Attaché

in London ('01); Chief Staff Officer of Port Arthur.

Add. Awoyama, Akasaka, T.

TAMURA, Rishichi, Pres., Tokyo Cotton Mill, b. '48 in Tokyo; long connected with the Mitsui, and was Yokohama agent for the Mitsui Bank till '95; memorialized the Gov. to encourage spinning business, the enormous import of yarn having continued to upset for several years the balance of trade; resigned the Mitsui '85, and started with others the present Tokyo Cotton Mill, '86, the only factory in Tokyo at that time.

Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

TANABE, Sakuro, Kogakuhakushi, b. '62 at Tokyo; grad. '84 the Gov. Engineering Col.; undertook the work of connecting lake Biwa with the river Kamo by canal which was successfully carried out '90; Prof. in the Eng. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., then an Engineer to the Hokkaido Government; a Prof. in Engineering at the Imp. Kyoto Univ. from '00.

Add. Imp. Univ., Kyoto.

TANABE, Teikichi, adviser of the millionaire house of Sumitomo, Osaka, and Pres., Kyodo Fire Insurance Co., b. '46 at Numazu; first learned navigation; appointed secretary of the mediatised local office of Numazu soon after the Restoration; entered Tokyo Local Office in which he held post of Chief School Insp. and Pres., Tokyo Normal School; entered the Sumitomo house '79 and till his resignation '94 he had rendered distinguished service in pushing the work of the house to the present greatness.

Add. Osaka.

TANAHASHI, Aya, b. '39 at Osaka; is one of the most noted lady educationalists; besides teaching at the Gov. Higher Girls' Normal School and other places she keeps her own private girls' school.

Her son, Mr. Ichiro Tanahashi, ex-M.P., maintains the tradition of the family keeping a flourishing private boys' school of secondary education.

Add. Maruyama-shinmachi, Hg.

TANAKA, Gentaro, b. '53 in Kyoto-fu; is a prominent citizen of Kyoto which he frequently represented in the House of Commons, and has been a mem. of the House of Peers as representative of the highest tax-payers of the prefecture. He is connected with most leading business establishments.

Add. Kyoto.

TANAKA, Ginnosuke, Auditor of the Teikoku Savings Bank, was b. '73 in Tokyo; is the grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "raw-silk-king" of his time; studied in England, and is a well-known figure in social circles.

Add. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

TANAKA, Ichibei, b. '38 at Osaka; is connected with several leading business concerns in Osaka and vicinities.

Add. Osaka.

TANAKA, Inagi, Chief Librarian of the Gov., b. '56 in Suwa; grad. '81 course of Japanese and Chinese Literatures, Imp. Univ.; was subsequently appointed assist.-Prof. at the Univ., combining other duties at the Edu. Dep't; visited Europe and America, '88-'90 to study affairs relating to libraries, and was appointed in '93 to the present post.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TANAKA, Mitsu-aki, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '07) ex-Minister of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Tosa; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he held the rank of Quarter-master Gen. and retired from active service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan

Police, '89-'91; transferred the following year to the post of President of the Peers' School, to be shortly after transferred to the office of Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, where succeeded Count Hijikata in the Ministry '98. His wife, Viscountess Tanaka, who was a leading figure in the ladies' society of Tokyo, was carried away by disease, '05. He was sent to Korea early '07 to carry congratulatory message from His Majesty concerning the wedding of the Korean Crown Prince (now Emperor), resigned the Ministry in '09.

Add. Mejiro near Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Shohei*, *Rigakuhakushi*, b. in Awaji, '62; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-'98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of a wind instrument while studying at Berlin; is an officer of the Imp. railways and is doing researches on Western and Japanese musics to improve the latter.

Add. Tsukijima, Ky., Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Son*, Man. Dir. of the Oriental Compressor Co., adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imp. Household; was b. '64 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-'00; lecturer at the Peers' School '01; was returned to the house from Kochi in '02.

Add. Motozono-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TANAKA, *Tsunenori*, Chief of Bureau of Supplies in the Bank of Japan, was b. '60 in Tokyo. Early entered the Bank of Japan to rise to be the chief of the Bureau of Supplies at present.

Add. Naka-Roku-bancho, K., T.

TANAKA, *Yoshio*, mem. House of Peers, Lord-in-Waiting, and one of the foremost botanists of the old school, b. '38 in Iida, Shinano, '81; Sen. Secretary of Agr. and Com., Senator '93; mem. of the Japan Academy (cor. British Ro-

yal Society). He is not only a botanist but is a great authority on agriculture, fishery and forestry, and has always been connected with the Domestic Exhibitions.

Add. Kinsuke-cho, Hongo, T.

TANAKADATE, *Aikitsu*, *Rigakuhakushi*, b. in Iwate-ken, '56; after grad. the Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., he proceeded to England and Germany to complete his studies in physics in its bearing to seismology which he has charge of in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloon during the late War.

Add. Yayoi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TANI, *Kunihiro*, Auditor of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mfg. Co., was b. in Oita-ken in '49; was once Per. Sec. to the Minister of Finance and hold some other posts; was made Vice-Pres. of the Hypothec Bank on its organization, which he left '01 to enter other business concerns.

Add. Yarai-cho, Ushigome, T.

TANI, *Tateki*, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount, (cr. '84), mem. House of Peers, b. '37 in Tosa, and took active part in the Civil War of the Restoration. In the civil trouble of '77, owing to his stubborn defense of the Castle of Kumamoto where he, then Maj.-Gen., was Commander of the Garrison, that the situation was saved and the rebels' plan was frustrated. He left the active service not long afterward; subsequently took to politics and rose to the Ministerial position, having assumed the portfolio of Agr. and Com., '85-'87. He is a power in the House where he has been elected without break by fellow Peers of his own rank since the opening of the Diet. Is a man of intense sincerity though somewhat

lacking breadth.

Add. Ichigaya, U., Tokyo.

TASHIRO, *Yoshinori*, M.D., Prof. in Med. Col. of Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '06; grad. the Med. Col. in '89; was given a chair at his mother college '92; he established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was entrusted with the duties of the president of the Mitsui Charity Hospital open in '08.

Add. Neribeicho, Shitaya, T.

TATSUNO, *Kingo*, *Kogakuhakushi*, b. '56 at Karatsu; is a pioneer architect who has gone through a regular collegiate education, having grad. Architecture at the now defunct College of Engineering. He studied in England '80-'83, and had charge of the building of the Bank of Japan, Parliament and other large edifices. At present he practises his profession, and is a consulting architect to many important offices.

Add. Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

TERADA, *Yukichi*, Principal of the Seika School and the Nihombashi Girls' Sch., Manager of the Japan Athletic Association; was b. '53 in Tokyo; studied German and Mining in Kaisei Gakko as early as '70; sent to Europe and America in '89, and when returned, was appointed Councillor to the Edu. Dept.; Secretary, and then School Inspector of that Dept.; Pres. of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '02, but resigned the post in '04.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., T.

TERAGAKI, *Izo*, Rear-Adm., Commander of the 3rd Squadron, b. '57 in Kanazawa; Sub-Lieut. in '82; Captain in '99; and Rear-Adm. in '07; also served as Adjutant of the Yokosuka Adm., Com. of the *Yoshino*, *Matsushima*, and *Amagi*, Chief Staff of the said Adm.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

TERAJIMA, *Seiichiro*, Count, b.

'70 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; first studied at Harvard and next at Paris, returning home in '04 to be appointed to the present post, was Per. Secretary to Count Hayashi as Foreign Minister.

Add. Shirokane, Shiba, Tokyo.

TERAO, *Hisashi*, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '55 at Fukuoka; studied mathematics and astronomy in France, '70-'78; Dir. of the Gov. Observatory at Tokyo.

Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

TERANO, *Seiichi*, Prof. of Shipbuilding at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '92, having graduated from it in '90, and further studying in England '94-'97. He was b. in '67 in Nagoya.

Add. Hisakata-machi, Koi., T.

TERAO, *Toru*, *Hogakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '58 at Fukuoka; connected with the Bench for some years after grad. the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; transferred to the Col. of Law of his alma mater, '91; studied at Brussels, '92-'95 to finish his study of international law, his special line; resigned his additional post as Councillor of the Foreign Office, June '05, on account of his being one of the pronounced "Seven Univ. Jingoos."

Add. Kikui-cho, U., Tokyo.

TERASAKI, *Kogyo*, b. '66; one of the most prominent young artists of Japanese painting.

Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

TERA-UCHI, *Seiki*, Viscount (cr. '07), General, Minister of War, b. '52 in Choshu; Sub-Lieut., '71; was wounded in the right arm in the civil war of '78 and its free use was permanently lost: Maj., '79; ordered to study in France, '82, and on his return was given

post at the Mil. Cad. School; Per. Sec. to the War Min.; Vice-Dir. Toyama Mil. School, Dir., Cav. School, Chief Staff Officer to the 1st Army Div. Sectional Chief at the General Staff Board, etc. He as Maj.-Gen. supervised transport affairs in the Japan-China War and rewarded with 3rd Class Golden Kite. Raised to Lieut.-Gen., '97 and appointed Inspector General of Military Education, transferred to be Vice-Chief of the General Staff; appointed War Min. '02 in the Katsura Cabinet. He was granted G.C.V.O. by King Edward.

Add. War Office, Tokyo.

TESHIMA, *Sciichi*, Pres., Higher Polytechnic School, Tokyo, b. '57 in Kazusa; studied in America, '70-'74; held various posts as Dir. Bureau of Dep't of Edu.; Chief Commissioner of Japan at the Chicago and St. Louis World's Fairs.

Add. Komagome, Hongo, Tokyo.

TODA, *Ujitomo*, Count, (cr. '84, formerly Daimyo of O-gaki); Grand Master of Ceremonies; studied in America, '71-'76; Legation Councillor, '86; Env. Extr. and Min. Plenip. accredited to the Court of Vienna; removed to the Imp. Household Dep't as Vice-Chief of the Board of Ceremonies.

Add. Suruga-dai, Tokyo.

TODZUKA, *Kankai*, Surgeon-Gen. (ret.) of the Navy, Director of the Todzuka Surgeon Hospital; was b. '54 in Ehime-ken; appointed Normal 2nd Assist.-Surgeon '81, and was finally promoted to the high rank in service, after having filled the posts of Head of the Naval Medical College, Chief Surgeon of the Yokosuka and Kure Adm., Instructor in the Naval Staff Col., etc.

Add. Minami-Shinagawa, nr. T.

TOGO, *Heihachiro*, Count (cr. '07), Admiral, Chief of the Naval

Staff, the hero of the memorable battle of the Japan Sea, b. in '47, a son of a petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire with the rebel chief, late Enomoto's *Kicaiten*. In '71 he with 13 young officers were sent to England for study, of whom he is the only survivor, prosecuting studies till '78, when he returned home, on board the *Hiyei* just completed at an English yard. At the very threshold of the Japan-China War, he the Captain of the cruiser *Naniwa*, sank the Chinese transport *Kowshing*, a British steamer flying the British flag. On the return of peace Togo was promoted Rear-Adm. with the 4th Order of Golden Kite, and was attached to one Admiralty after another, till in 1900 he became Vice-Admiral with the command of Mairuru Admiralty. That post he had to exchange with Vice-Adm. Hidaka, then Commander of the Combined Fleet, when the outbreak of hostilities with Russia was imminent. His actions during the war belong to the domain of history and may properly be omitted here. When the surviving enemy's warships at Port Arthur had all be accounted for by the gun-fire from the memorable 203-metre height, Togo, with his Admirals and Captains, returned to Tokyo at the express desire of His Majesty, arriving in Tokyo on Dec. 30th '04. Again on Feb. 6th '05, the anniversary of his first departure against Port Arthur, he left Tokyo on board the flagship *Mikasa*, and with his fleet calmly waited at Chinhaï Bay, Korea, the arrival of the Baltic fleet which he practically annihilated in the historic Battle of Japan Sea fought on 25th May, '05. Togo was promoted full Admiral, June

'04, and transferred to the present supreme post, Dec. '05. His farewell letter to officers and men supplied a theme for patriotic utterances in Europe and America. Was made mem. of the Order of Merit by King Edward while his service in the late War was rewarded with 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum, besides patent of Peerage. The Adm.'s wife is a daughter of the late Vis. Kaeda, Privy Councillor. two sons and a daughter being born of their wedlock.

Add. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

TOKONAMI, *Takejiro*, Dir. Local Administration Bureau, Home Office, since '03, b. in Kagoshima '63, graduated politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90, to enter civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01 to be soon transferred to the present post.

Add. Ichigaya Yakuoji, Tokyo.

TOKUDAIJI, *Sanenori*, Marquis, (cr. '84; formerly courtier), Grand Chamberlain and Keeper of the Privy Seal, b. '39 at Kyoto. Has had an unvaried career, he being connected with the Imperial Household from the inauguration of the Imp. Gov., at one time as Min. of the Household, but principally as the Grand Chamberlain which post he occupies for some decades. His devoted faithfulness is duly appreciated by His Imp. Master who places in him, it is said, implicit confidence. Was granted Grand Order and Grand Cordon of Crysanthemum for his service during the late war. The Marquis is an elder brother to Marquis Saionji and Mr. Sumitomo, millionaire of Osaka.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Iyesato*, Prince, (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers, b. '63 at Tokyo, is a third son of Yoriyoshi Tokugawa, the

Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa, and was adopted as heir in '68 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, himself an adopted heir, on the very next year of the surrender of Regency to the Imp. Court. Studied in England, '73-'77; has been appointed President of the House of Peers '03 where he had begun to sit by right of birth soon after he reached majority. The Princess is a sister of the late Prince Konoye.

Add. Senda-gaya, near Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Keiki*, last of the Shoguns, b. '37, seventh son of the the Prince of Mito, one of the three main scions of the great house of Tokugawa; installed '66 as the 15th and last of the illustrious line founded by Iyeyasu and of the occupants of the Military Regency started by Yoritomo, 1186. He was confronted soon after his succession to the exalted ancestral seat with the national convulsion that had been originated several years before and that was aimed at pulling down the Regency and reinstating the Imp. House to its rightful sovereign seat. But for his enlightened conviction that the time had come to put an end to the anomalous dual system of the trusted authority, the work of Restoration could not have been so readily accomplished at such minimum of bloodshed which was caused by the band of misguided followers of the Tokugawa. After Restoration he has altogether kept aloof from active politics and spent his time in shooting and other manly sports. In '02 he, who had resigned the title of Prince to his adopted son, was granted independently the same title and in future, therefore, the great house of Tokugawa will embrace two princes.

Add. Kobinata, Koi., Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Kuninori*, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito with the fief of 350,000 *koku* which was one

of the three Houses of Tokugawa and founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. '86.

Add. Komme, Honjo, Tokyo.

TOKUGAWA, *Rairin*, Marquis, formerly one of the three great houses of Tokugawa enjoying at Kishu the fief of 555,000 *koku*; founded by Yorinobu, 10th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis is a brother of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato and 5th son of Tayasu branch of Tokugawa, was b. '72 and studied for several years in England.

Add. Iigura, Azabu, Tokyo.

TOKUNO, *Michimasa*, member of the House of Peers, ex-Dir. Gov. Printing Works, b. at Kagoshima '52, eldest son of the late Dir. of the same works; was at first destined for the Navy; followed the Imperial troops sent against Hakodate; joined the late Marquis Saigo's (his sister's husband) expedition to Formosa, '75; subsequently connected mostly with the Printing Bureau becoming its Director in '88, to resign the post '07.

Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

TOKUTOMI, brothers. *Ichiro*, journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the *Kokumin Shimbu*, b. '63 at Kumamoto, of the family of a Chinese scholar; received education at the Doshisha, Kyoto; sprang into fame by the publication about '86 of "The Future Japan," which is a lucid exposition of democratic ideas; issued '87 a monthly magazine entitled "The Friend of the Nation," subsequently discontinued, and in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper. An English monthly "Far East" was run for some years. His paper as the Gov. organ of the Katsura Ministry, and for its defence of the Peace Treaty was at that time made target of fierce denunciation and even assaulted

by the public. Occupied a high post in the House Office at the time of the Matsukata-Okuma Cabinet '97, and wrote many books, among which the "Life of Yoshida Shoin" may be mentioned. He with Mr. E. Fukai visited Europe and America in the year 1896.

Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kenjiro, (Pen-name "Rokwa"), younger of the two brothers, long on the staff of the *Kokumin*. Wrote '99 "Namiko," a novel intended to depict collisions between old and modern ideas of Japan, and it has enjoyed an immense popularity, having gone through more than '64 editions and even translated and published in America by a Japanese a couple of years ago. Next followed "Omoideno-ki," somewhat autobiographical, and "Kuroshiwo" (Black Current), incomplete and of socialistic tendency. He undertook pilgrimage to Jerusalem and to Tolstoy in '06, and then issued a 4-page fortnightly as his organ.

Add. Kasuya, near Tokyo.

TOMATSU, *Magotaro*, Baron (cr. '07), ex-Paymaster-Gen., Army, b. '47 in Wakayama, of a family named Obori and adopted by the present family when eight years old; followed the contingent of his lord in the expedition of Choshu by the Tokugawa and had had bitter experience owing to the defeat of the expedition; studied for a short while at Kobe and Tokyo, but soon returned home and took to farming; a local school inspector '75, then an official of industrial section of Wakayama Kencho; clerk of Mil. Store Headquarters at Kobe in the Civil War '77, and has since been connected with the supply branch of the Army, ultimately rising to the top of the service. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite (war honour). Placed on retired list in July '09.

Add. Aoyama Harajiku, Tokyo.
TOMI-I, Masa-akira, Hogakuhakushi, mem. House of Peers, b. '58 at Kyoto; grad. Lyon Univ. in France '83; Prof. of the College of Law of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85-'03.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

TOMITA, Tetsunosuke, mem. House of Peers, b. '35 at Sendai; studied at a school in New Brunswick before the Restoration; was appointed Vice-Consul at New York in '73; afterwards Secretary to the Legation at London; Secretary of the Finance Dep't '81; Vice-Gov. of the Bank of Japan '83, and promoted its Gov. '87 which post he resigned in '89; Governor of Tokyo Prefecture '91-'93. Is now connected with several business establishments.

Add. Daimon-cho, Koi., T.

TOMIZU, Hiroto, Hogakuhakushi, b. '61 at Kanazawa; studied law in England and Germany '89-'94; was one of the most pronounced of the "Seven University Jingoos," and surprised the public by his daring expositions of the situation and his compulsory resignation occasioned the resignation of President Yamakawa, then the famous strike of the Faculty, finally resignation of the Min. of Education. The agitation was finally settled by the reinstatement of the Prof. to his former seat. Was returned from Kanazawa as M.P. May '08.

Add. Iida-machi, Koj., Tokyo.

TOSHIMA, Yozo, Lieut.-Gen., Inspector of Heavy artillery, Military Education Board; was b. '52 in Hiroshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. of Art. in '79; further studied at the Artillery and Engineering School, Com. of the Tokyo Bay Forts in '02 and in the attack of Port Arthur he had charge of siege batteries as Maj.-Gen.; Lieut.-Gen. in '08.

Add. Rokken-cho, Aoyama, T.

TOYAMA, Mitsuru, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Genyō-sha (a political club), was b. '55 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the civil war of '77. On his release he played active part in democratic movement as wire-puller, but has lately stood aloof from politics.

Add. Reinanzaka, Akas., Tokyo.

TOYOKAWA, Ryohei, b. '52 in Tosa, and since his grad. from the Keiogijuku, has been connected with the Mitsubishi with whom he is related by blood. Has charge of the Mitsubishi Banking Dep't, and is a prominent figure in business circle of Tokyo.

Add. Suido-cho, U., Tokyo.

TSUBOI, Shogoro, Rigakuhakushi, Prof. of Col. of Science of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. '63 at Tokyo; is the highest authority on anthropology in Japan, and his researches into the delics of Ainu and Kuro-poguru races have awakened a wide interest among scientific circles of the world.

Add. Nishikata-machi, Hg., T.

TSUBOUCHI, Yuzo, Bungakuhakushi, author and edu'ist, b. '59 in Aichi-ken; is connected with the Waseda Univ. from its inception, '82, he having grad. that year Co. Lit. of the now Imp. Tokyo Uni.; is more widely known in public as the first contemporary novelist of regular univ. education, and his first writing. "Student's Life," pub. soon after his graduation, though a poor stuff as seen to-day, had an immense vogue on account of its unconventional treatment. Has since pub. several dramas; also works on ethics, and has been devoting his spare hours to the work of reforming Japanese dramas. He is one of the master men of letters.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

TSUCHIKO, Kinshiro, Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Fire and Transport Insurance Co., b. '63 at Mino, grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85; studied for several years in America and England, and went through practical side of banking business as an extra-employé of a certain bank in America; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank about '90 and held post of junior agent at its London Branch; entered the present Co., '96.

Add. Yumi-cho, Hg., Tokyo.

TSUCHIYA, Tamotsu, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Personnel Bureau, was b. in Tokyo-fu, '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '85; Mem. of the 1st Section of the Naval Staff Board and the Bureau for Naval Affairs; in the Japan-China War was on board the *Matsushima*, and also took active part in the late war for which he was honoured with 4th class of Golden Kite; promoted to Rear-Adm. '07.

Add. Dote-San-bancho, Koj., T.

TSUDA, Umeko, daughter of Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist, b. '65 at Tokyo; was among the first batch of girls sent '71 to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Gov., stayed there till '82, and on returning home was appointed teacher in the Peerage Girls' School combining post of Interpreter to Her Majesty; is now the founder and proprietor of a Girls' English School in Kojimachi, Tokyo, which was started about '01, enjoys a great popularity; started about the same time an English student magazine in conjunction with others, but lately discontinued. Has frequently visited America.

Add. Goban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TSUJIMURA, Kitsuzo, Paymaster and Director of the Account & Supply Bureau of the Army; b. in '65 in Kochi; graduated with honour from the Military Paymasters' School in '93; was Pay-

master to the Guards' Division and instructor of the Paymaster School before he was transferred to the Central Office in '02; subsequently appointed Pres. of the Paymasters' Sch., Chief Paymaster to the 10th Army Division, Garrison of Liaotung, Guards' Division, etc.; promoted to the present office in Aug. '09.

Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, U., T.

TSUKADA, Ichiyo, Vice-Pres. of the Japan Industrial Bank, b. '64 in Ehime-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88, and subsequently entered the Finance Dept. in which he served as Secretary, Chief of Customs House, etc., but resigned to enter the above bank when it was organized.

Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, T.

TSURUDA, Shikakichi, Surgeon-General of the Fleets and Hospitals, Dir. of the Kure Naval Hospital, b. '57 in Yanagawa, Kyushu; appointed 2nd Assist.-Surgeon of the Navy '81; Surgeon-in-Chief of the Naval Academy, and of Yokosuka and Kure Admiralties; Dir. of the Yokosuka Naval Hospital; Chief of the Medical Dept. of the said two Admiralties; Pres. of the Naval Medical College; Sectional Chief of the Naval Med. Dept.; promoted to the present rank in '07.

Add. Mita-Koyama-cho, Sh., T.

TSUKADA, Tatsujiro, Dir. of the National Debt Bureau, Treasury, was b. '67 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '95, to be made clerk in the Treasury; Chief Taxation Commissioner in Shimane-ken the following year; Secretary of the Treasury in '99; was placed at the head of the present Bureau which was created in '06.

Add. Minami-cho, Awoyama, T.

TSUKAHARA, Osamu, journalist and novelist, b. '48 at Tokyo; was connected with the *Nichi Nichi*

from '78, but lately joined the *Mainichi Dempo*. He is reputed as one of the foremost writers of romance.

Add. Kioi-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

TSUKAMOTO, *Yasushi*, Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. '69 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from the University of which he was appointed lecturer; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-'02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return.

Add. Hisakata-cho, Koi., T.

TSUMAGI, *Kai-o*, Dr. Eng., Dir. Gen. Construction Bureau, Finance Dep't, Vice-President of Japan Architecture Society, b. in Tokyo, eldest son of a bannerman of Tokugawa who was magistrate of Nagasaki; studied architecture '78-'82 at the Engineering Col., Tokyo, then at Cornell Uni., U.S.A. class '84; appointed architect to the Tokyo Local Office; to the Home Office '86; sent to Germany to study and investigate his speciality '86-'89, to resume duty at the Home Office on returning home; transferred to the Treasury '96 to take charge of construction affairs; dispatched to Europe and America in '01. He built the Yokohama Specie Bank (plan of which won gold medal at the Brussels World's Fair), Tokyo City Office, Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and many others.

Add. Dai-machi, Ak., Tokyo.

TSURUHARA, *Sadakichi*, ex-Dir. Gen. of Res.-Gen. Korea, b. '55, grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83, and entered the Foreign Office where he was rapidly promoted and was appointed Consul at Shanghai and also at London; entered the Bank of Japan where he filled the post of Dir. Banking Bureau; resigned the post '98 and was nominated Mayor of Osaka '02, resigning it in June '05; appointed to the post above

mentioned Dec. '05 to resign it in '08.

Add. Naka-roku-bancho, K., T.

TSUZUKI, *Keiroku*, Baron (cr. '08), Privy Councillor, b. '62 at Tokyo; studied in Germany '82-'85, after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; appointed Secre. Legation and Per. Secre. to the Foreign Min., '86; travelled abroad '89 on the suite of Prince Yamagata, then in the Home Office in which he was subsequently appointed Dir. of Public Works Bureau, '94; again travelled with Prince Yamagata when the latter was dispatched to Moscow to attend the Tsar Nicholas' coronation ceremony; Vice-Min. of Edu, '97; Env. Extr. Mini. Plen. unattached, '98; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '99 under Vis. Aoki and left office owing to some disagreement of views with his chief. Was on the suite of the late Prince Ito when he visited Europe, '01-'02, is a son-in-law of Marquis Inouye; appointed as Special Amb. to attend The Hague Peace Conference of '07; was created Baron for the service.

Add. Mamiana, Azabu, Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Kakichi*, Dir. Marine Bureau, Communications Dep't, b. '66 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91, after which he entered the Department in which he ultimately rose to the present position, '03.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

UCHIDA, *Sadachi*, Minister and Consul General in Brasil since '07, b. '65 at Kokura, appointed attaché in '89, élève Consul at Shanghai in '90, transferred to Seoul in '03, Consul General in '02, decorated with 3rd Class Rising Sun with grant of money in '06 for his service during the War. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. (Law) in '89.

Add. Jap. Legation, Brazil.

UCHIDA, Yasuya, Baron (cr. '07), Amb. to Vienna, b. '65 in Kumamoto-ken, appointed attaché of the Legation at Washington '87, Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. Com. (C't Mutsu), '90; held a similar post at the Foreign Office when his chief was transferred to it; Secr. of Legation at London '93; transferred to a similar post at Peking '95-'97; Dir. of Political Bureau, to be promoted Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00, removed to the Legation at Peking, '01-'06; nominated to the present elevated post Feb. '07. Mrs. Uchida is a daughter of Mr. Dogura, a millionaire of Yamato, and was educated at Yassar Col., U.S.A.

Add. Jap. Embassy Vienna.

UCHIMURA, Tatsujiro, Mech. E., Mem., A.S.R.E., Leading Patent Solicitor; was b. '67 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Technical School in '90, and was examiner of the Gov't. Patent Bureau till '06, when he resigned to become chief expert of the Imp. Refrigerating Co., travelled through Europe and America to inspect cold storage business in '07; is the first introducer and erector of cold storage and refrigerating plant in Japan, and has also done much for Japanese fishery by applying Western mode and systems. He is Advisory Engineer to Korean and Saghalien Governments, Director of the Japan Society of Inventions.

Add. Yariya-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

UCHIYAMA, Kojiro, Lieut.-Gen. and Commander of the 15th Army Division (at Toyohashi), b. '59 in Tottori; Sub-Lieut. (Art.), '70; was attached to the Legations in Russia and France; was rewarded with 4th Class Golden Kite in the Japan-China War, and was Com. Art. Corps attached to the 2nd Army during the late War; after

return of peace he was appointed attaché to Japanese Legation at St. Petersburg till '07 when he was promoted Lieut.-Gen. and appointed Commander of Yura Fort; removed to the present post in '08.

Add. Toyohashi, Mikawa.

UKITA, Kazutami, historian and educationalist, Prof. Waseda Univ., b. '54 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A. engaged by the Lord of the fief and was converted into a Christian; entered the Doshisha '76 and grad. '79 and was for some while engaged in religious work; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied theology and politics; was again Prof. at the Doshisha and next at present institution '96.

Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

UME, Kenjiro, Hogakuhakushi, Prof. of Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., and legal Adviser to the Korean Government, b. '60 in Shimane-ken; studied law in France and Germany '86-'89 after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ., at which he has been teaching civil and com. laws since '90; once filled the post of Dir. of Legis. Bureau '97 and Vice-Min. of Edu. '98.

Add. Hayashi-cho, Koi., Tokyo.

UMEZAWA, Michiharu, Major-General, Commander of the 2nd Brigade of the Imperial Guard; was b. '53 in Miyagi-ken; Sub-Lieut. '72; Colonel in '99 and finally to the present rank of Maj.-Gen. in '05; took part both in the China-Japan War and the later war in which his gallant feat at Penchihu, in the battle of Mukden was highly reputed. Attached Jamestown Exhibition, U.S.A. in '08.

Add. Ichigaya, Ush., Tokyo.

UNO, Hogara, Doctor and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for

skin diseases; was b. in Shidzuoka in '50; grad. Medicine at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Col. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of the Col. Hospital; was sent to Germany in '89 for study. Resigned the chair in '91 to establish the hospital.

Add. Kojima-cho, Asakusa, T.

URYU, *Shin*, Dir. of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., Auditor of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., etc.; was b. '53 in Fukui-ken; first studied English at Nagasaki and then at Tokyo in '67; was on suite of Ambassador, late Prince Iwakura, ordered to stay in Europe '72-'75 to be made an official of the Railway Bureau on returning home; resigned it in '77, got into the service of the Mitsubishi firm.

Add. Kami-roku-bancho, K., T.

URYU, *Sotokichi*, Vice-Admiral, ex-Com. of the Saseho Admiralty, Baron (cr. '07), b. '54 at Kanazawa; entered the Navy early and was dispatched to Annapolis to complete study; Capt., '91; naval attaché at the French Legation till '96; appointed Commander of the *Akitsushima*, *Fuso*, *Yashima* and others; Rear-Adm. '00 with a post at the Naval Staff Board; ordered to take the command of a detachment under Adm. Togo on the outbreak of the late war, the sinking of the *Varyag* and *Koreetz* at Ninsen on Feb. 9th by this detachment being well known. He took part in the battle of Aug. 14th (off Shantung) and in that of the Japan Sea, meanwhile promoted Vice-Adm. and appointed Commander of Takeshiki and next Saseho, of which he was relieved in '09, and made member of the Admirals' Council. The Admiral holds 2nd Class Golden Kite. He and his wife, who was educated in America, attended the

Annapolis anniversary function in '09.

Add. Nippori, Kanasugi, Tokyo.

USAGAWA, *Kazumasa*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., President of Oriental Development Co., Seoul, b. '49 in Yamaguchi, 4th son of T. Fujimura and adopted by K. Usagawa of the same clan; Lieut. '89, staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him the 4th Class Golden Kite; Major-Gen. '01 and promoted '06. He was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite as war honour and accepted the new duty early in '09.

Add. Seoul, Korea.

UTSUNOMIYA, *Taro*, Major-Gen., Dep'tal Chief of the General Staff Board; was b. in Saga '61; Sub-Lieut. of Infantry in '85; Col. '05 and Major-Gen. in '08. Was once attached to the Japanese Legation in London.

Add. Sendagaya, Harajuku, T.

UYEDA, *Bin*, Man of letters and Prof. in the Lit. Col., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; was b. '74 in Shizuoka; grad. the English Lit. Course in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; Prof. in the Tokyo Higher Normal School in '99, to be transferred to the present post in '09; is an authority on English Literature. Undertook a tour through Europe in '08-'09.

Add. Imperial Univ., Kyoto.

UYEDA, *Mannen*, litterateur, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '67 in Aichi-ken, grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '88, and subsequently sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; was once appointed acting-Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language School; Councillor and Bureau Chief of the Educational Dep't.

Add. Muko-Yanagiwara, As., T.

UYEHARA, *Yusaku*, Baron (cr. '07), Lieut.-Gen., b. '56 in Hyuga

and adopted into the present family; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79, was ordered to study in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Japan-China War which gained him 4th Class Golden Kite; attended the coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also The Hague Peace Conference; during the late War was chief staff officer to Marshal Nozu to whom he is son-in-law. Appointed Com. of 7th Division (Asahigawa), '08. Was granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and Rising Sun as war honour.

Add. Asahigawa, Hokkaido.

UYEDA, *Masahisa*, Prof. in the Meiji Gakuin, and pastor; was b. '57 in Tokyo; is one of the few surviving faithful followers of the late Dr. Niihama, founder of the Doshisha and father of Japanese Christianity.

Add. Naka-rokuban-cho. K., T.

UYEDA, *Kisaburo*, Consul-General at Sydney since Sept. '07, b. '64 in Akita-ken, clerk at San Francisco and Berlin in '92-'95, Consul at Hongkong in '97, transferred to San Francisco in '06. Edu. Grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School in '90.

Add. Jap. Consulate, Sydney.

WADA, *Eisaku*, Painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad., was b. '74 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and after having served as Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years he was sent to France where he studied under Colin.

Add. Kasumi-cho, Azabu, T.

WADA, *Hikojiro*, Chief Commissioner of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in 1912, ex-M.P., b. '59 in Hiroshima-ken; took active part in the democratic movement under Count Itagaki about 1880; visited Europe and America, '89-'90; was identified for several years with the former Nationalist Associa-

tion; appointed Dir. of the Agri. Bureau, Agr. and Com. Dep't, '97-'03; transferred to the Com. and Ind. Bureau, and then raised to be Vice-Minister. He has sat in the House without break '92-'08.

Add. Kobiki-cho, Tokyo.

WADA, *Kensuke*, Rear-Adm., Chief of the Naval Yard, Yokosuka; was b. in '61 in Kagoshima; Midshipman in '81; Captain in '02; Commander of the cr. *Naniwa* in the late war; Rear-Adm. in '08.

Add. Yokosuka Admiralty.

WADA, *Toyaji*, Man. Dir. of the Fuji Spinning Co., eldest son of Kunroku Wada, was b. '61 in Oita-ken; went over to America as Agent of the Kai Shoten about '90 and returned home about four years later; entered the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; transferred to the Fuji Spinning Co. when it was started in '96.

Add. Mukojima, Honjo, Tokyo.

WADAGAKI, *Kenzo*, economist, Prof. in the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Principal of Japan Girls' Commercial School, etc., was b. '60 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Lit. Col. of the Univ. in '80; further studied Political Economy at Cambridge, England, in '81; and afterward in Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on returning home and then transferred to the present college. He is widely known rather by his profound knowledge of English language and literature and reputed to be one of the few eminent English scholars; he rendered into fine English many fragments of Japanese and Chinese classics.

Add. Kobinata Dai-machi, K., T.

WAKATSUKI, *Reiji*, Vice-Minister of Finance, b. '66 in Shimane, grad. Law of the Imp Univ., '92; was appointed Councillor of the Treasury soon after graduation. where he rapidly rose to be made

a Bureau Dir. '03, and then to be the Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for the second time to the present post in '08.

Add. Yurai, U., Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Chiaki*, Baron, (cr. 1900), Treasury and Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household, b. '43 in Nagano-ken; took some active part in the work of Restoration and held the post of Sec. at Kagoshima at the time of the outbreak of that disastrous civil war; subsequently appointed Gov. of one prefecture or another, till appointed Vice-Min. of Home Office, '92, then transferred to the Imperial Household.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kaichi*, Pres. of the Osaka-Kyoto Electric R'ly, beside being connected with some other similar undertakings; b. in Shinano in '58; grad. civil engineering with honour in '83 at the former Gov't Engineering College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ. which he finished in '86, after which he studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ing Society, London, has been connected with several railways since his return in '88.

Add. Shin-machi, Ak., Tokyo.

WATANABE, *Kunitake*, Viscount (cr. '95), ex-Minister of Finance, b. '46 in Nagano-ken; was long connected with the Treasury till he rose to be the Vice-Min. '89-'92 and next to the principal post '92-'94. In consideration of his service during the Japan-China War he was created Viscount; was temporarily transferred to the chair of Communications, but soon restored to the original chair of Finance which he left '95. When the late Prince Ito formed a Ministry along party

line in '00 he was given the chair of Finance. The Ministerial rupture over the question of financial adjustment and the retrenchment insisted upon by the Viscount culminated in the miserable collapse of the Cabinet. The adoption by the succeeding Finance Minister of a retrenchment measure similar to that proposed by the subject of this sketch seems to indicate that he was in the right in that notorious Ministerial dissension. The Viscount is a great votarist of the Buddhist doctrine of asceticism, and wrote a little work on Indian philosophy.

Add. Azabu Hemmura-cho, T.

WATANABE, *Senjiro*, Man.-Dir., Mitsui Bussan, b. '58 in Tokyo, a son of a doctor; studied commerce at Mr. Yano's Commercial School (forerunner of present Higher Com. School) and the now defunct Mitsubishi Com. School; entered the Mitsui Bussan '79, to be sent soon afterward to its London Branch, of which he had charge for over 20 years till his return home '02, to take post at the head office. Again London Agent in '07. Mrs. Watanabe is an English lady.

Add. Mitsui Bussan, London

WATANABE, *Wataru*, Dean of Eng. Col., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; b. '57 in Nagasaki; studied metallurgy in the Univ. (class '79), further studied at Freiburg, returning home in '85; had charge of Sado gold mine when it belonged to the Court, and then back to the alma mater.

Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., T.

WATASE, *Shozaburo*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., b. at Numazu in '63; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84, and after studying for a little while his special subject of zoology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was dispatched to John's Hopkin's Univ. by the Gov.; appointed Lec-

turer by the Chicago Univ. where he remained till 1900, when he returned home, was soon after given the present chair at the Univ.

Add. Doshin-machi, Koi., T.

WATASE, *Torajiro*, elder brother of the above, b. at Numazu '60; grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '08. Was connected with educational work at Tokyo and in the provinces; then started business as seed-grower and importer and exporter of agricultural instruments and requisites. Sits in the Municipal Council, in which he has charge of the Grand Exhibition Section.

Add. Tame-ike, Ak., Tokyo.

YABUKI, *Hideichi*, Baron, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.), was b. '49 in Tokyo; Sub-Lieut. in '71; was sent to Europe in '84 on suite of the then Minister of War; fought at the front as Chief of Engineer's section of the 1st Army in the Chino-Japanese War, and was rewarded with 3rd Class of Golden Kite; promoted Maj.-Gen. during the campaign; Inspector of Engineering Corps, Military Education Board; Lieut.-Gen. in '00 and created a Baron in '07.

Add. Okubo, near Tokyo.

YAMADA, *Hikohachi*, Vice-Admiral, Commander of the 1st Squadron, was b. in Kagoshima '55; began his career in the Navy when young, and was promoted to the present high rank in '08. Was honoured with 3rd Class of Golden Kite.

Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, U., T.

YAMADA, *Sanryo*, *Hogakuhaku-shi*, Prof. in the Law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was born '70 in Nara-ken; first studied at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and after grad. from it entered the special course and next the main course of the law Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '96. Further studied

International Private Law at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc., '97-'01, to be appointed Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is also Prof. in the Waseda Univ. and is editor of law magazines.

Add. Benten-cho, U., Tokyo.

YAMADA, *Shin-ichiro*, Departmental Chief of the Formosan Gov't, was b. '64 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered the Dep't of Home Affairs; Governor of Tottori '03-'07; appointed to the present post in '08.

Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

YAMAGATA, *Aritomo*, Marshal, Prince (Count '84, Marquis '95, Prince '07), Pres. of Privy Council, holder of Grand Cordon, one of the elder statesmen, was b. '33 in Choshu, and took a distinguished part in the civil strife attending the Restoration; appointed Major-Gen. and a junior Vice-Minister of War by the Imp. Government; Lieut.-Gen. '72 and the Minister of War, '73; was chief of Staff of the Army of Subjugation commanded by the late H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa in the civil war '77. After having sat frequently in the chair of the Chief of the General Staff and of War, circumstances obliged him to undertake various civil posts, chiefly connected with Home Affairs and Justice Department. Visited Europe and America, '88-'89 to study the local self-government system and the constitution of civil corporations. Was sent to the front as commander of the 1st Army, in the Japan-China War, but soon compelled by ill-health to return home. Attended the coronation ceremony of Tsar Nicholas. '96, and brought home the Yamagata-Lobanow Convention in regard to Korea. Formed a Ministry, '89-'91, and had had rather stormy time with the free-

dom-loving people's representatives, also and in his second Ministry '98-'00. The Marshal's political career outwardly ended with the second Premiership, but he still continues to wield potential power in active politics, for Marquis Katsura is believed to be the Prince's successor in politics. The Prince is commonly regarded as principal representative of military absolutism and conservative ideas as opposed to the liberal and democratic principle held by the late Prince Ito, and the recent ministerial changes may therefore be said to be an outcome of rivalry between the two statesmen and their coteries. On the outbreak of the late War the Marshal succeeded Marshal Oyama as Chief of the General Staff, to be transferred to the Presidency of Privy Council on Prince Ito's departure for Korea as Resident-Gen. The latter's return from Korea has been followed by a change in their relative position in home politics. He was made member of the Order of Merit by King Edward.

Add. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

YAMAGATA, Isaburo, ex-Minister of Com., b. '57 in Choshu; held various subordinate posts in the Central Government and served as Gov. in several provinces; appointed the Com's Minister soon after the formation of the Saionji, Ministry, in deference, it is said, to his powerful uncle and father-in-law, he being an adopted son and heir of Marshal Prince Yamagata, and son of his sister; resigned the chair early '08.

Add. Fujimi-cho Koj., Tokyo.

YAMAGAWA, Yuki, Director and General Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank. b. '75 in Ishikawa-ken; and official of the Treasury '74-'78; entered the Specie Bank in '79 and has continued in its service, having had charge of the Kobe

Branch and of London Branch (at the time of Russo-Japanese War).

Add. Yoko'ma Specie Bk., Yo'ma.

YAMAGUCHI, Einosuke, *Rigaku-hakushi*. Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausoleum; was b. '63 in Shimane-ken; grad. Mathematics at the Science Col. of the Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in the First Higher Sch., Tokyo Tech. Sch. and then in the Imp. Kyoto Univ. '99; President of the Peers' Sch. in '05; transferred to the present post in '07.

Add. Ichigaya, Ushigome, T.

YAMAGUCHI, Sogi, Dir. of the Revenue Bureau, Bank of Japan; is eldest son of G. Yamaguchi and was b. '51 in Shimane-ken. Had long served in the Financial Dep't as Bureau Dir., and entered the Nippon Ginko about twelve years ago. He is eldest brother of Mr. Einosuke Yamaguchi.

Add. Haraikata-machi, Ush., T.

YAMAKAWA, Gitaro, Prof. of Electric Engineering at the Imp. Univ., Tokyo, since '87; b. at Kawagoe in '60; graduated electricity from the Gov. Engineering Col. in '82; visited Europe for study '96-'99; has written several works on his speciality.

Add. Sendagi-Hayashi-cho, H., T.

YAMAKAWA, Kenjiro, *Rigaku-hakushi*, mem., House of Peers, b. '54 at Aizu; studied physics in Europe and America, was connected with the Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '72; resigned '05 President of Imp. Tokyo Univ. dissatisfied with interference of executive authorities (v. "Tomizu"). Since '06 he has had charge of the Tech. Col. founded; near Wakamatsu, by Mr. Yasukawa, millionaire coal-miner.

Add. Hatsune-cho, Koi., T.

YAMAMOTO, Gombei, mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Admiral, Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07),

YAMAMOTO.

b. '52 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America and then made a voyage round the world on board a German warship; promoted Lieut., '80, and appointed Vice-Commander of the cruiser *Asama*; was one of the commissioners sent to England, '85 to bring home the cruiser *Naniwa* built there; Commander of the g.b. *Amagi*, '86; was dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90 and Commander of the *Takao* and next that of the *Takachiho*. He was soon transferred to the Naval Office first as Personal Secretary of the Minister; promoted Director of a Bureau and was gazetted Rear-Admiral, '95; Vice-Minister '96 when he was promoted Vice-Adm. and Minister from '98 to Jan. '06, having been appointed full Admiral, '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07 and was decorated G.C.M.G. by King Edward.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YAMAMOTO, *Tatsuo*, mem., House of Peers, ex-Gov. of the Bank of Japan, b. '56 in Oita-ken; connected with educational work from '80 to '82 when he entered the Mitsubishi Firm and was appointed a Director of the Yusen Kaisha which was created on the amalgamation of the Mitsubishi with the rival company; entered in '90 the Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau, to be nominated Governor, '98; relieved of the post, '03 when the term expired; nominated mem., Upper House, in Nov. of the same year.

Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Koj., T.

YAMAWAKI.

YAMANOUCHI, *Masuji*, Baron ('07), Com.-in-Chief, Kure Admiralty, and adviser of the Japan Steel Works, Hokkaido; b. '69 in Musashi; entered the Naval Academy in '73; Midshipman in '79; Sub-Lieut. '84; dispatched to France and Germany '84 to study naval arsenal affairs; on commission to bring home the *Matsushima* built in France '90; rewarded in '92 for his invention of safety device of gun and gun-frame; proceeded to England '93-'94 and again to England in Oct. of the latter year, returning home in July '95; Naval Constructor-Commander '97, and Captain '98; Rear-Adm. '02; his labour in steel foundry affair and making of plug of kure type was officially appreciated in '03; chief of Construction Section, Kure '03; Vice-Adm. '03; Commander of Kure Ad'ty '06; granted 2nd Class Golden Kite and patent of Barony in consideration of his service in the late war.

Add. Kure.

YAMAWAKI, *Gen*, mem., House of Peers and President of Adm. Litigation Court, b. in Fukui '49 and was sent to Germany '70 and studied law at Berlin, returning '72. He afterward filled various high civil posts and was appointed to the present post in Jan. '06. Mr. Haruki Yamawaki, Commissioner of the Japan Grand Exhibition is his adopted son and heir.

Add. Hinoki-cho, Ak., Tokyo.

———, *Haruki*, chief of Exhibition Affairs Section, Dep't of Agr. and Com.; was b. '71 in Kyoto adopted as son and heir by the above named; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '99 and passed the higher civil service examination the same year; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. first as Per. Sec. to the Minister, then as

Secretary and Sectional Chief; is Commissioner of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and of the Grand Exh. of Japan to be held in '17.

Add. Hirakawa-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

YAMAZA, Enjiro, ex-Dir. Pol'ial Bureau, Foreign Office; b. '66 in Fukuoka, grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '92, entered the Foreign Office soon after and served abroad for a number of years, at the Legations and Consulates in London, Seoul etc.; was appointed London, Seoul, etc.; was appointed to the present post '01. Was '06. Councillor of the Embassy in London '08.

Add.

YANAGISAWA, Hokei, Count, member of House of Peers, statist and Director of several business concerns, b. '70 in Nara-ken, son of Viscount Yanagisawa, scion of the house by which he was adopted, graduated in '04 with honour from the collegiate course, subsequently abolished, of the Peers' School; was dispatched by the Court to Germany for study and from '96 to '00 he studied statistics, sociology, etc. at Berlin, Strassburg, Vienna, etc.; visited Europe in '07 to investigate statistical affairs at the request of the Municipal Office of Tokyo statistics of which he has charge of.

Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

YANO, Tsuneta, Man. Dir. of the 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co., was b. '65 in Okayama; grad. the Third Higher School in Kyoto in '89; entered the Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; went over to Belgium to attend the International Life Insur. Conference held in May, '95; and afterward entered the German Life Insur. Co. to receive its business training; was appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com., but

soon resigned to start the present Co.

Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

YASHIRO, Rokuro, Rear-Admiral, Commander of Reserve Squadron, Yokosuka. Holder of 3rd Class of Golden Kite, was born '60 in Aichi-ken, Naval Ensign in '85, and through rapid promotion was elevated to Captain in '01 and finally to the present rank; had long served as Staff-Officer of the Standing Squadron, Attaché to the Legation at St. Petersburg, and Vice-Com. of the *Yashima*, commanding the *Asama* in the late war.

Add. Yokosuka.

YASOSHIMA, Chikanori, Manager of the Shibusawa Family, Dir. of the Shinagawa White Brick Co., etc., was b. '73 in Uwajima, Iyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '94; appointed Per. Sec. to Baron Shibusawa. Had been once to Europe with the Baron.

Add. Mita-Koun-cho, Shiba, T.

YASUDA, Zenjiro, a millionaire who spang from obscurity to the present affluence, greatest perhaps next to the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi; b. '38 in Toyama-ken, and was an apprentice at a shop in Tokyo and finally opened an exchange shop on his own account. This was enlarged in scope and developed into a bank. He has founded several other banks and has moreover lent his powerful backing in the starting of the Tokyo Fire Insurance Co., the Imp. Marine Insurance Co. and Kyosai Life Insurance Co. Being a public-spirited man he does not spare to furnish fund to any useful undertaking. The fund required in the Osaka Harbour Works was almost wholly supplied by him. He is a business man of extraordinary integrity and diligence.

Add. Yokoami-cho, Honjo, Tokyo.

YASUHIRO, Ban-ichiro, Dir. of Legislative Bureau, Mem. of House

of Peers, was b. '59 in Fukuoka-ken. Grad. the Keio-Gijuku, the Chuō Shoin at Hongkong, and finally from Cambridge Univ. in England; Prof. in the 3rd Higher Sch. in '89; Secretary to the Cabinet; Councillor to the Legislation Bureau; President of the Bureau for Common Schools in '97; Chief Secretary to the Cabinet '98; nominated Mem. of House of Peers in '00; Vice-Min. of the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '01.

Add. Nishi-Kata-machi, Hong., T.

YOKOI, *Toki-o*, ex-M.P., b. '57 in Kumamoto, eldest son of the celebrated Heishiro Yokoi who was assassinated early this era; studied English at Kumamoto and was one of the first graduates of the late Nijima's Doshisha of which he was made Pres., '97, but left in '99 owing to the dispute with the foreign mission board; he turned to politics, identified with the Seiyukai, and shortly held a post of Councillor in the Communications Dep't. Was connected with the *Nichi Nichi* '04-'06 and visited India, '03. Was involved in the notorious Nippon Sugar Refinery Co.'s bribery case and had to resign the seat in May '09.

Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

YOKOTA, *Kuniomi*, President of the Supreme Court, b. '50 in Oita-ken; entered the judicial service '76, Public Procurator '80, then acting, Dir. Criminal Bureau and Sec. of the Dep't which post he resigned to study law in Europe '86-'91 to be appointed on return Pub. Pro. of the Tokyo Appeal Court, Councillor, then Vice-Min. of Justice '96, Soli.-Gen. '98, Chief Pub. '99, Soli.-Gen. '04, and has been appointed to the present post June '06.

Add. Kagurazaka, U., Tokyo.

YOKOYAMA, *Matajiro*, Geologist, *Rigakuhakushi*, Prof. in the Imp. Tokyo Univ., was b. '60 in Naga-

saki; grad. Geology in the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and was subsequently appointed an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home; received his doctorate in '96.

Add. Higashi-Goken-cho, U., T.

YOKURA, *Toryu*, veterinarian, principal and proprietor of the Azabu Veterinary School, was b. '61 in Kagoshima; studied veterinary science at the Agr. Col., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further in America; appointed Prof. in the Agr. Col. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87, which he resigned some years ago to start his own veterinary school.

Add. Sanko-cho, Shirokane, T.

YONEI, *Genjiro*, Prop. in the Yonei firm, Dir. of the Meiji Guma Co., the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., etc., was b. '61 in Okayama-ken; grad. the Keio-Gijuku; then entered the business circle and established an import business at Ginza, the "Yonei Shoten."

Add. Uchisaiwai-cho. Koj., T.

YOSHIDA, *Sakuya*, Minister to Siam since June '08, b. '59 in Higo, attaché in '86, appointed to The Hague in '88, Per. Secretary to Minister of Education in '93 and then Prof. in Third High School, 2nd Legation Sec. at Vienna in '98, removed to The Hague in '00, and transferred to Vienna in '01, of which post he was relieved in '04.

YOSHIDA, *Yosaku*, Per. Secretary to Foreign Minister since '96 and attaché of the Board of Ceremonies, Court, b. '50, clerk at Foreign Office in '77-'86, attaché in '87 élève Consul at Manila in '92 and then attaché in Berlin.

Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

YOSHIHARA, *Saburo*, ex-Vice-Min. of Home Affairs, b. '54 in Chiba-ken; appointed a Secretary of the House of Representatives,

'90; then Secretary in prefectural Government of Saitama, Osaka and Aichi, to be promoted to be the Governor of Kagawa-ken and next of Okayama-ken, till he was transferred to the Home Office as Director of Local Administration Bureau, '03 and to be the Vice-Minister in Jan. '06, then to be Vice-Pres., Oriental Development Co., Seoul.

Add. Ichiban-cho, Koj., Tokyo.

YOSHII, Yukei, Dir. of the Bank of Japan, was b. '63 in Kagoshima. Early entered the Bank of Japan in which he has gradually distinguished himself to be given an important position of its Director.

Add. Kita-Iga-cho, Y., Tokyo.

YOSHIKAWA, Akimasa, Count, (cr. Vis. '96 and Count '07), Member of House of Peers, b. '41 at Tokushima; entered the civil service early in the reign, and after having held various posts in the Treasury, Home Office and others, was appointed the Gov. of Tokyo-fu and then Vice-Min. of Home Affairs. Then began his ministerial career, first as Minister of Edu. '90; Justice, '93-'96; Home Office, '91-'96; Communications twice '98-'00 and '01-'03; Home Office, '04, which last he had to resign in connection with the Sept. 5th anti-Peace Agitation in Tokyo.

Add. Miyamura-cho, Azabu, T.

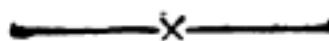
YOSHIMATSU, Shigetaro, Rear-

Adm., was born in Kochi-ken '59; appointed Sub-Lieut. in '83; was at one time Staff-Officer of the Kure Adm., Chief of the First Bureau, Chief Staff-Officer of Sasebo Adm., Com. of the Naniwa and Takasago, and some others, promoted Rear-Adm. in '07; holds 3rd Class of Golden Kite for his service in the late War.

Add. Kogai-cho, Azabu, T.

ZUMOTO, Motosada, Dir. and Pres. of Oriental Information Bureau lately established in New York, b. 62 in Hoki Province, and grad. Sapporo Agr. Col. '84; was long on the staff of the *Japan Mail*; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; started '97 the *Japan Times*, an only English paper controlled and edited by Japanese. He has frequently travelled through Europe and America and is a special correspondent of the *London Standard*. Accompanied the late Prince Ito to Seoul as non-official mem. of the Residency-Gen., and in January 1906 he took over the *Seoul Press* formerly owned by some foreigners. Severed connection with it in '09, to start the present business.

Add. Oriental Information Bureau, New York.



CHAPTER VI.

ARTS AND CRAFTS OF MODERN JAPAN.

(Names of the artists mentioned in this chapter are art-names by which they are more generally known than by real names: when fully written the first is a family name).

I. RESUME OF HISTORY OF ARTS AND CRAFTS IN JAPAN.

I. *The Pre-Nara Period.*

The introduction of Buddhism and its wide diffusion marked the real dawn of arts and crafts in Japan. They were essentially exotic, and were in the keeping of Korean and Chinese Buddhist missionaries or immigrants. The prevailing style of Buddhist images and pictures introduced about this period is nearly identical with that of Gandhara of India, and the wall pictures preserved at Kondo, Horiuji temple, bear close resemblance to the pictures on the frescoes of Ajunta caves. Relics of metal-work, lacquer-work, ceramic, and textile fabrics indicate that Japan made astonishing progress in these crafts in the seventh century. Even the art of glass-making appears to have been known.

Master artists and craftsmen whose names have been preserved:—

DONCHO (priest), Korean who came about 610 A.D.; KANASHI MARAKO, about 645-54, who produced with others the famous wooden images of "Four Heavenly Kings" preserved at the Horiuji Temple; KIMARA, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings"; KUDARANO-MITA, about 552-571, Korean wood-carver; TASUNA, about 586, son of SHIRATATTO, Chinese wood-carver who came to Japan in 522, TORI, son of

Tasuna, about 593-628; YAKUSHI TOKUHO, sculptor who produced the "Four Heavenly Kings".

II. *The Nara-Period.*

(708 A.D.-794)

Wood-carving, chiefly for carving Buddhist images, attained a high level of perfection, though painting still remained comparatively backward. Metal-casting also made remarkable progress, as attested by the production of the grand Buddhist image (53½ ft. high) at Todai-ji temple, Nara, which was completed in 760 A. D. Colored clay and "*dry lacquer*" work made their appearance while metal-carving and lacquer-work also made marked progress. On the whole the influence of Chinese arts, of the Tung dynasty, was conspicuous. Artists and craftsmen of the period:—

GYOKI, priest, wood-carver; Brothers KEI BUNKAI and KEI BUNKUN, wood-carvers; KUNI-NO-NAKAMURAJI KIMIMARO, master-caster; (dates unknown for all above).

III. *The Hei-an Period.*

1st Half (794-907)

Painting first began to develop more or less originality. There were mainly two styles, one an imitation

of Chinese painting and the other a native style. The former is represented by the Kōsō and Takuma schools and the latter by the Tosa, Kasuga and allied schools.

Wood-carving inspired by Buddhist teachings, attained the state of perfection that was really marvellous. Lacquer-work also made a great progress; colored clay and "dry lacquer" work, on the contrary, appear to have disappeared about this period.

Noted names in painting:—

KANAOKA (385-895), religious pictures; founder of the school.

KAWANARI (d. 853), Religious pictures.

KUKAI, priest (d. 835) invented KANA, Do.

SAICHO, priest (d. 822), Do.

2nd Half (902-1183)

Painting. The art made a further progress towards originality and was brought more in harmony with the chaste elegance of natural environment of the country. Noted names are:—

KASUGA MOTOMITSU, first studied Kōsō s. but afterwards originated his own style.

KASUGA TAKAYOSHI, son of above, about 1075.

Kōsō HIROTAKE, Kōsō s., beginning of the 11th century.

Priest ESHIN, d. 1017, religious pictures.

Priest YUKAKU, popular name Toba Sōjō, d. 1140, highly realistic and humorous.

TAKUMA TAMENARI, Succeeded Hirotake as chief painter to the Court.

Tosa TSUNETAKA, who first assumed the family name of Tosa.

Carving. At first the art was almost exclusively in the keeping of priests, but with the dedication of Hōjōji temple (1022) by Prime Minister Michinaga, quite a number of lay carvers made their appearance of whom JOCHO was most distinguished. His mantle was received by KAKUSUKU, son, and CHOSEI pupil.

Metal-work attained a great excellence due to demand of armors and accessories by warrior classes; *lacquer-work* and textile fabrics also reached a high standard.

IV. The Kamakura Period.

(1183-1332)

Painting. It was characterized by a greater tendency of drawing from life and, more minute technique, affected by the style of Southern Sung School of China, by a Painting on rolled canvass (*E-maki mono*) was quite popular.

Carving, in contrast to the mellow style of the preceding period, the prevailing tone was one of robustness and grandeur.

Metal-work. It is in this field that this period is specially noted. Towards the close of the preceding period the master craftsman of armor, MASUDA IZUMONOKAMI, was ordered, by the Emperor, Konoye (1155-1155) by virtue of his pre-eminence in this particular applied art, to assume the name of MYOCHIN, and thus founded the illustrious family of armor-makers.

Lacquer-work is chiefly noted for the production of Negoro and Kamakura style of lacquering.

Ceramics is chiefly known in connection with the founding of a kiln in Seto, Owari, by KATO SHIROZAKEMON. He went to China in 1223 and studied the art there for five years. His wares are highly valued by connoisseur as old Seto.

Noted names in painting classified into five schools are:—

1. Kōsō school:—KOREHISA (about 1321).

2. TAKUMA school:—SHOGA (about 1204), famous for religious pictures. Eiga (about 1312), resuscitated Chinese painting.

3. TOSA school:—NOBUZANE (date unknown) and KEI-NIN (founder of Sumiyoshi style, about 1201).

4. KASUGA school (approaching to Tosa):—NAGATSUNE (about 1280) who tried to compound Kasuga and Tosa schools; TAKASHINA TAKA-

KANE (about 1308) who endeavored to draw from life.

5. Chinese school in black and white: chiefly represented by priests of the Zen sect who studied Buddhist tenets in China and of these KA-O (d. 2345) and MOK-AN (about 1345) are noteworthy.

Noted names in carving:—UNKEI, son of KOKEI; KWAIKEI, pupil of UNKEI; JOKAKU, brother of UNKEI; TANKEI, son of JOKAKU.

7. *The Ashikaga (or Higashiyama) Period (1333-1574)*

Painting. It may be broadly divided into two schools, one of native origin, as Tosa and Kasuga, and the other the Chinese school of Sung and Ming dynasties. The severe black and white style of the latter was specially acceptable to the upper classes which were wearied and pained by the horrors of the civil war that raged for over half a century had began to lean towards the ascetic tenets of the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Noted names of native styles:—

AWADA-GUCHI TAKAMITSU (or Ryuko), about 1394-1427, of Kose school.

CHO DENSU, otherwise MEI-CHO, d. 1438, first studied Takuma style, then Li Lungmien of Sung style, finally creating a style of his own.

JAKSAI, d. 1424, Tosa school and painter to Rokkaku temple, Kyoto.

TOSA masters, of the school who flourished during this period were:—

YUKI-HIRO, his son YUKI-MITSU, about 1429-1440, and MITSUNOBU, d. 1525, one of the three masters of the school.

Names noted in the black and white styles are:—

JOSETSU, about 1400, noted for having introduced the black and white styles of China.

KANO, masters of this school identified with this period are:—MASANOBU, 1453-1490, founder of the school, studied under Josetsu and Shubun; MOTONOBU, 1476-1559, also called Ko Hogan, son of above and

the greatest of the school, having originated a new style in which the native canons of Tosa and Chinese styles were happily blended; his wife CHIYO, daughter of Tosa Mitsunobu, ranks high as lady painter of Japan; MUNENOBU, d. 1562, also called Yuse-tsu, son of Motonobu; NAONOBU, d. 1512, also called Shoei, son of Motonobu; SHUSHUN, also called EITOKU, son of Naonobu, 1543-1590; YUKINOBU, d. 1575, brother of Motonobu.

OGURI SOTAN, studied under Josetsu.

SESSHU, priest, d. 1506, one of the greatest landscapists, studied in China.

SESSON, priest and regarded as Sesshu's greatest pupil, about 1570.

SHIN-GEI, about 1406, also called Gei-ami, and a painter, son of SHIN-NO also called No-ami, about 1450, who studied under Shubun and was connoisseur in swords.

SHIN-SO, also called So-ami, son of Shin-gei (Shin-gei, Shin-no and Shin-so are called "three Ami" and are regarded to have first founded canons of art criticism in Japan).

SHOKKI, also called Kei Shoki, d. 1345, priest.

SHUBUN, about 1400, studied under Josetsu whom he even surpassed.

SHUGETSU, pupil of Sesshu with whom he studied in China about 1504-1520.

SOGA DASOKU, d. 1483, studied under Shubun but was of bolder style.

Carving. Making of masks used by "No" dancers, favorite pastime of aristocrats then as now, was the prominent feature.

Metal-work. Chiselling, casting and hammering work advanced in the direction of greater elaboration and finer technique. GOTO YUJO, d. 1512, founded the Goto family, famous in glyptic art, as the Kano family is in painting. In the Myochin family MUNEYASU appeared as tenth in the line and effected renaissance in the art. "Tsuba" work also attained a high excellence and was set apart as a special branch of metal-work towards the close of 14th century. UMEFADA SHIGEYOSHI, NAKAI MITSU-ISUNE, the KANEIYE family, MYOCHIN NOBU-IVY

may be mentioned as master *tsuba* artisans.

Lacquer-work. "Nashiji", *feather-gained* style, was carried to a state of perfection, while in carved lacquer work Japanese craftsmen began to surpass Chinese fellow artisans, from whom the art was originally learned. HIDE-JI, TAI-AMI, SEI-AMI, HANEDA GORO, KO-AMI MICHIOYOSHI, his son MICHIKIYO, and IGARASHI SHINSAI are noted "makiye" master artisans of this period.

Ceramics. The development was specially marked. Especially was the attention of ceramists turned towards producing vessels used for the tea-ceremony which was highly in vogue in higher circles. GOROTAYU SHONZU, native of Ise, crossed over to China and returned home in 1513 after having learned the art of porcelain-making. He opened a kiln at Imari. The kilns that produced decorative wares during this period were:—

a. BIZEN kiln attained a great excellence at the end of 14th and beginning of 15th centuries.

b. KARATSU kiln produced between 1334-1486 what collectors now prize as old Karatsu and imitation Korai (Korean) vessels between 1469-1591.

c. MINO kiln was opened at the close of 16th century by KATO KAGENOBU, ceramist of Seto.

d. RAKU kiln was hand-made earthenwares produced at the beginning of 16th century by Ameya, a naturalized Korean.

e. SHIGARAKI kiln produced a kind of sand vessels very similar to wares of Korea, Annam and India.

f. SHINO kiln was in Owari and produced a kind of sand vessels cherished by votaries of tea-ceremony cult.

VI. *The Toyotomi (or Momoyama) Period. (1574-1603)*

The grandeur and glory of 30 year's ascendancy of Toyotomi (Taiko) Hideyoshi was naturally reflected upon the arts of this period. The

erection of palaces and castles at Osaka, Juraku and Momoyama furnished ample opportunity for the artists and master craftsmen to display their genius and talent to the best advantage.

Painting. Broadly classified there were four schools.

a. HASEGAWA school. TOHAKU, d. 1610, studied under Kano Sho-ei but afterward leaned towards Sesshu.

b. KANO school. EITOKU (see above period), his two sons MITSUNOBU and TAKANOBU, adopted son SANRAKU (d. 1634) and KAIHOKU YUSHO (d. 1615), pupil, were prominent figures of this school.

c. SOGA school. CHOK-AN, 5th descendant of Soga Dasoku, founder of the school.

d. UNKOKU school. TOGAN, studied under Kano Sho-ei, but afterward approached Sesshin; TOYEKI was his son.

There were also the Tosa school represented by MITSUNORI and HON-AMI KŌ-ETSU who studied under YUSHO but also took after the Tosa school; Korin owed him much.

Carving. This in general rather fell backward, though in the new style of carving as applied to temple decoration the period could boast Hidari Jingoro. Mask-makers were also on the whole inferior to those of the preceding period.

Metal-work. In this field a greater activity was shown. For sword-decorators there were KOJO, GENJO, TOKUJO and EIJO, of the Goto school; in *tsuba* there were UMETADA SHIGEOYOSHI, continuing from the preceding period, OKAMOTO TOMOHARU, ODAWORA MASATSUGU; in armor-work there were MYOCHIN MUNE-IYE and MYOCHIN MUNENOBU; in casting there were NAGOSHI, YAHICHIRO (d. 1593), NAGOSHI SANSHO (d. 1638) who cast the monster bronze bell at Hokoji; TSUJI YOJIRO, NISHIMURA DO-RI, etc.

Lacquer-work. The style was somewhat slovenly, though greater originality was shown in designs of *makiye*, especially by HON-AMI KŌ-ETSU.

Ceramics. With the coming over of a number of Korean ceramists in the train of the generals who returned from the Korean expedition, a new life was infused into our ceramic art. Kilns were set up by those Koreans in Satsuma, Hizen, Iiigo, Iiagi, Bizen etc. The great popularity of tea-ceremony in higher classes imparted a strong stimulus to the production of chaste wares.

VII. The Tokugawa (or Yedo) Period.
(1603-1868)

Fostered in a congenial atmosphere of peace and prosperity, arts and crafts burst in full bloom during this period. Especially was the effect of national expansion seen during the short regime of Hideyoshi now began to bear fruits. It was from the end of 17th to the beginning of 18th centuries, period extending about half a century, that culture and refinement, supplemented by the exotic aid supplied by Chinese exiles, reached high-water mark of excellence.

Painting. The influence of the Chinese exiles of the overthrown dynasty of Ming was especially conspicuous in painting. The arrival of Ching Nangbing, 1731, of realistic style marked an epoch in the history of Japanese painting. Broadly speaking about ten native schools with three or four Chinese schools flourished during this period, as follows:—Native schools; HANABUSA, KANO, KISHI, KORIN, MARUYAMA, SESHU, SHIJO, SUMIYOSHI, TOSA, UKIYO-YE; Chinese schools, (TANI, REALISTIC, SOUTHERN.)

Names noted in those schools are alphabetically arranged below:—

ANDO HIROSHIGE: Ukiyoke, d. 1858

GAN KU: Studied Chinese Realistic schools and originated his own style called Kishi school, d. 1838

GION NANKAI: Southern school, d. 1751

HANABUSA ITCHO: Originated Hanabusa school, d. 1709

HARA ZAICHU: tried to bring Ming and native styles into harmony, d. 1837

HASEGAWA SETTAN: Sesshu school, d. 1843

HISHIKAWA MORINOBU: master of Ukiyoe, d. about 1714

IGARASHI SHUMMEI: Sung and Ming styles, d. 1781

IKENO TAIGA: studied Tosa and Chinese styles and developed his originality, d. 1776

ISHIDA YUTEI: Pupil of Kano Tangei, d. 1786

ITAYA HIROMASA: Sumiyoshi school, d. 1797

ITO JAKCHU: Grafted Korin's style upon Chinese stock of Ming and Chinese schools, d. 1800

IWASA MATABEI: Ukiyoe master, d. 1650

KAIHOKU YUSHO: studied under Kano Eitoku, and originated his own style.

KANO EINO: son of Sansetsu, d. 1697

KANO MASUNOBU (DOUN): founder of Surugadai branch (Yedo), d. 1694

KANO MORINOBU (TANYU): founded Kajibashi branch (Yedo), d. 1674

KANO NAONOBU: founded Kobiki-cho branch (Yedo), d. 1650

KANO SANSETSU: originated Kano style of Kyoto, d. 1651

KANO TSUNENOBU: son of Naonobu, d. 1713

KANO YASUNOBU: founded Nakabashi branch (Yedo), d. 1685

KATSUKAWA SHUNSHO: Ukiyoe, pupil of Shunsui and one of Hokusai's teachers, d. 1792

KATSUSHIKA HOKUSAI: pupil of Shunsho, caricaturist, d. 1849

KAWAMURA BUMPO: pupil of Ganku, d. about 1840

KITAGAWA UTAMARO: Ukiyoe master, d. 1805

KOMAI GENKI: pupil of Okyo, d. 1797

KO SUKOKU: Pupil of Sushi, d. 1805

KUMASHIRO YUHI: pupil of Ching Nangbing, d. 1772

KUSUMI MOREKAGE: Kano, d. about 1695

KUWAGATA KEISAI: pupil of Kittaō Shigemasa, Caricaturist, d. 1824

MARUYAMA OKYO: founded Maruyama school, d. 1795

MATSUMURA GEKKEI (GOSHUN): studied Buson and Okyo and founded Shijō school, d. 1811

MATSUMURA KEIBUN: brother of Goshun, d. 1843

MINAGAWA KIEN: Chinese scholar and studied under Okyo, d. 1807

MIYAGAWA CHOSHUN: founder of Miyagawa school, d. 1752; his son Katsukawa Shunsui was also famous.

MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN: studied Tosa and Chinese, d. 1708

MORI SOSEN: master painter of monkeys, d. 1821

NAGASAWA ROSETSU: pupil of Okyo, d. 1799

NAKABAYASHI CHIKDO: studied Yuan and Ming style, d. 1851

NISHIKAWA SUKENOBU: Ukiyoye, first studied under Kano Eino, d. 1751

ODA KAISEN: pupil of Goshun, d. 1862

OGATA KENZAN: brother of Korin, d. 1743

OGATA KORIN: founded Korin school, d. 1716

OKADA IKYO: Tosa s., d. 1845

OKAMOTO TOYOHICO: pupil of Goshun, d. 1845

OKUMURA MASANOBU: Ukiyoye s. and invented *beni* prints.

ONISHI CHINNEN: studied Nanga-ku and Buncho, d. 1851

SAKAI HOITSU: Korin s., d. 1827

SAKUMA DOGAN: Kano s., d. 1736

SAWAKI SUSHI: pupil of Itcho, d. 1772

SHIBA KOKWAN: studied Western painting, d. 1818

SHOJO (PRIEST): pupil of Sanraku, d. 1627

SOGA SHOHAKU: Sesshu s., d. 1781

SO S ISEKI: pupil of Sung Tzuyen, Chinese, d. 1774

SUDZUKI HARUNOBU: Ukiyoye, first produced multi-colored and relief prints.

SUDZUKI KIICHI: Korin s., pupil of Hoitsu, d. 1858

SUMIYOSHI HIROMICHI: originated Sumiyoshi s., d. 1670

SUMIYOSHI HIROZUMI: son of above, d. 1705

TAKAKI AIGAI: studied under Buncho and Taiga, d. 1833

TANAKA TOTSUGEN: revived old Yamatoye style, d. 1823

TANI BUNCHO: studied Southern and Northern Chinese s., and finally originated his own style, d. 1842

TANOMURA CHIKDEN: pupil of Buncho, d. 1835

TORII KIYONORU: originated Torii s. of Ukiyoye, d. 1729

TOSA MITSUOKI: master Tosa painter, d. 1691

TSUBAKI CHINZAN: studied Kwa-zan and Southern s., d. 1854

TSURUZAWA TANZAN: pupil of Kano Tanyu, d. about 1710

UTAGAWA TOYOKUNI (ITCHOSAI): Ukiyoye s. d. 1828

WATANABE EIWAZAN: studied under Buncho, d. 1841

YAMAGUCHI SOJUN: pupil of Okyo, d. 1755

YANAGISAWA KEIEN (RYURIKYO): daimyo of Yamato, studied Yuan and Ming styles and originated his own style; great colorist.

YOSHIA BUSON: studied Yuan and Ming styles and developed his own style, d. 1783

Carving. Patronage extended to Buddhist temples in contrast to persecution of the Toyotomi and Oda régime, revived the art of carving Buddhist images and decorative carving of temples. The rise of *netsuke* carving at the beginning of the 17th century was a notable feature, though it was about the middle of the following century that *netsuke*-carvers formed a class by themselves. Equally noteworthy was the carving of human images which first appeared in Nara and Kyoto. The art of mask-carving was also well maintained.

HIIGUCHI SHUGETSU, painting and *netsuke*, about 174-1771.

IZUMIYA TOMOTADA, *netsuke*, at the beginning of 19th century.

KAWACHI DAIJO IYESHIGE, mask-carver, d. 1645.

KODAMA OHMI, mask-carver, d. 1704.

MATSUDA SUKENAGA, originated "one-stroke" carving of Hida style, beginning of 19th century.

MATSUMOTO KISABURO, carver of human images, middle 19th century.

NAGAI RANTEI, *netsuke*, carved one thousand monkeys on a walnut, middle of 19th century.

NONOGUCHI RYUHO, d. 1669, *netsuke* and human figures.

OGASAWARA ISSAI, close of 18th century, worked on ivory and whale-bone.

OKANO HŌHAKU, about 1789-1803, specialist of *netsuke* of human images. His son **HOKYU** succeeded his art.

RYUKEI, *netsuke* originated stained ivory carving, beginning of 19th century.

TAMETAKA, master of relief carving of *netsuke*, close of 18th century.

TANKAI, priest, Buddhist images, d. 1690; his pupil **SHIMIZU RYUKEI** was also famous.

Metal work. Among glyptic carvers of Goto school Yokoyama Somin was famous as originator of elaborate "picture" style which was called the "citizens" metal-carving in contrast to sword-making and accessory arts. Armor-making declined from lack of patronage, but in conformity with luxurious custom of the age elaborate *tsuba* was in great demand and at the same time casting to supply vessels for tea cult was also active.

In chiselling there were:—

GOTO KENJO, 7th of the line, d. 1663.

GOTO SOKUJO, 8th of the line, one of the three Goto Masters, d. 1668.

GOTO TSUJO, 11th of the line who introduced "picture" method to the traditional style, d. 1721.

NARA TOSHITERU, originator of Nara "picture" style characterized by broad chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. early 18th century.

NARA TOSHIHISA, made a new departure in the family style, and foremost of the three Nara masters, d. 1736.

NOMURA MASATOKI, elegant style, pupil of Goto Tokujo, d. 1679.

TSUCHIYA YASUCHIKA, one of the three Nara masters, d. 1744; his son assumed same name and was quite as good as his father.

TSUNO JIMPO, Goto style, d. 1762.

YANAGAWA MASATSUGU, founder of Yanagawa family; studied under Yokoya Sōyo, d. 1721.

YANAGAWA NAOMASA, son of above and rivalled Sōmin in excellence, d. 1757.

YOKOYA SŌYO, studied Goto style and afterward originated the "picture" or realistic chiselling; on service to the Shogun, d. 1687.

YOKOYA SOMIN, originated the "citizens" style, and perfected the "picture" chiselling, d. 1733.

In *sword-decoration* and *inlaying* there were:—

GOTO ICHIJŌ, worked on designs drawn by Kikuchi Yosai, d. 1876.

HOSONO MASAMORI, originated the *kebori* (hair-chiselled inlaying).

ICHINOMIYA NAGATSUNE, contemporary of Okyo and regarded as great in his line as the other in painting; often worked on models furnished by Okyo; d. 1786.

IKEDA OKITAKA, pupil of Otsuki Mitsuoki and teacher of late Kano Natsuo, greatest glyptist of later 19th century.

MURAKAMI JOCHIKU, master of inlaying, latter part of 18th century; his two daughters **JOSETSU** and **JOSUI** were also famous as inlayers.

OKAMOTO NAOSHIGE, master worker in iron, popularly known as Tetsugendo, d. 1780.

OTSUKI MITSUOKI, who displayed great originality.

TSUJI MITSUAKI, studied the "citizen" and Nara styles, and finally originated his own, d. 1776.

UMETADA SHUJU, d. 1755.

YATABE MICHIHISA, master of Mito school of metal-carving, d. 1768.

In *tsuba* (sword-guard) decorators we have:—

ITO MASATSUNE, on service to the Shogun; master of perforation art, d. 1724.

KITAGAWA HIDENORI, founder of Hikone chiselling.

NAKAGAWA TOMOTSUNE, chiselled and inlaid landscapes and human figures; early 18th century.

NISHIKAWA TADAMASA, perforation chiselling of iron *tsuba*, d. 1657.

UMETADA SHIGEYOSHI, 26th of the line, middle of 17th century.

WAKASHIBA, 1st Wakashiba applied Dutch style of carving to *tsuba* and his son 2nd Wakashiba worked on designs representing Chinese landscapes and also bamboo; they both lived in Nagasaki.

In casting:—

KANAYA GOROSABURO, founder of the Kanaya family of metal-casters, bearing the same name, made bronze ware and devised original style of coloring, beginning of 18th century.

MIYAZAKI KANCHI, caster to the Lord of KAGA, d. 1712.

MURATA SEIMIN, realistic style and famous for tortoises and for wax-modelling, beginning of 19th century.

MURATA TEIJO, pupil of above whom he even surpassed; cast with his master 500 Rakan images at Kenchoji, Kamakura.

NAGOSE KASHO, caster to the Shogun and originated Yedo style, beginning of 18th century.

YOMO YASUHEI, popularly called Ryubundo, which was adopted as family art name, master of copper and bronze work, d. 1841.

Lacquer-work. The art attained the highest level of excellence during this period. At first robust style prevailed, followed by elaborate and delicate technique, but soon from about the beginning of the 17th century the art began to degenerate at the two centres of Yedo and Kyoto. On the other hand the art retained on the whole far more healthy growth in the country, especially in Kaga, Nagoya and other places.

HARA YOYUSAI, worked on models drawn by Hoitsu and others and was a master craftsman in Yedo at the beginning of the 19th century.

IGARASHI DŌHO, on duty to the Lord of Kaga, 1st quarter 17th century.

IIZUKA TŌYO, on duty to the Lord of Awa, middle of 18th century.

KAJIKAWA KYUJIRO, on duty to the Shogun and master of *inro*, close of 17th century.

KŌ-AMI NAGASHIGE 10th of the line which extended 19 generations, d. 1651.

KOMAN KYUI, founder of the Koman family of makiye hereditarily on duty to the Shogun for 11 generations; beginning of the 17th century.

KOMAN KANSAI, pupil of the 5th descendant of the house, and master of Shibata **Zeshin**, master makiye artist at close of 19th century.

OGATA KORIN, famous for pearl-inlaying (see painting).

SHIOMI SEISEI, master of "polished" *makiye*, beginning of the 18th century.

TAZUKI CHŌBEI, master *makiye* artist of Kyoto, close of 17th century.

YAMAMOTO SEIREI, master artist of Kyoto who was invited to Nagoya by the Lord of Owari about the close of the 18th century.

YAMAMOTO SHUNSEI, founder of the family of master artists extending ten generations, d. 1682.

Pottery. The arrival of Korean ceramists in Japan with the return of the Korean expedition began to bear mature fruits after the advent of this régime. Broadly first speaking, at the attention of artists and artizans was chiefly directed toward producing objects used in tea cult which was highly popular, but from the latter part of the 18th century the introduction of Ming and later styles was followed by a considerable modification in the existing tones.

1. **ARITA.** The kiln was opened by a Korean potter. About 1646 Higashijima Tokuemmon, Gosu Gombei and Sakaida Kakiemon introduced gold and silver painting wares which went very much to China. Tsuji Kiemmon, father and son of same name, enjoyed a high reputation.

2. **BANKO.** Was opened by Numanami Gozaemon, wealthy merchant of Kuwana, about the middle of 15th century. He was summoned to Yedo

by the Shogunate and the wares he produced in Yedo are highly valued by connoisseurs as old Banko.

3. **BIZEN.** Chiefly produced domestic utensils as in the preceding period, but soon the art degenerated.

4. **IZUMO.** There are two kinds, one called Yoneyama wares first produced at Rakzan in Matsuye at the beginning of the 17th century, the other called Fushina wares were originated in the village of the same name in 1764.

5. **KUTANI.** Was founded at the middle of the 17th century by Goto Saijiro, retainer of the Lord of Kaga, he having proceeded to Arita to learn the secret of the art; wares of subdued red design were at first produced, now valued as old Kutani.

6. **KYO (Kyoto).** The fame of this kiln dates from Nonomura Seisuke, popularly known as Ninsei, who opened kilns at Awada and Kiyomizu about the middle of the 17th century.

a. **AWADA.** Originated about 1655 by Ninsei who learned golden designed wares from a potter of Arita; the tradition was kept up by Kinkozan Sobei, Tanzan Seikai, Hozan Bunzo and others. Toward the latter part of the 18th century Okuda Eisen tried dyed Cochín-China style; his famous pupils were Mokbei, Dōhachi and Kamesuke.

b. **EIRAKU.** Was originated by Zengoro Hozen, 11th of the line, at the beginning of the 19th century, the title derived from the Chinese porcelain of Eiraku era, of the Ming dynasty.

c. **KENZAN.** Named from Ogata Kenzan, brother of Korin; Kenzan afterward removed to Yedo.

d. **KIYOMIZU.** Was founded by some of the pupils of Ninsei at Kiyomizu; began to produce *celadon* porcelain at the beginning of the 19th century when such masters as Dōhachi, Kitei and Yohei introduced Arita style.

Master ceramists of Kyoto kiln were:—

AOKI MOKBEI. Native of Nagoya, invited to Kaga by the lord of

the province and opened Kasugayama kiln; showed a strong originality, d. 1833.

KINKOZAN. MOBEI. 3rd of the line and founded a kiln at Awada about the middle of the 17th century.

MASHIMIZU ZOROKU. Learned the art from his uncle Kitei and was an artist of a great originality.

NONOMURA SEISUKE (Ninsei). First studied the art under a naturalized Korean, about 1st quarter of the 16th century.

OKUDA EISEN. Opened a kiln at Awada and was fond to produce wares resembling old Chinese and Cochín-China wares; Mokbei, Kamesuke and Kasuke were his pupils, d. 1811.

SEIFU YOHEI. Studied under Takahashi Dōhachi and opened a kiln at Gojozaka, Kyoto, where he first produced imitation of old Japan and China wares but afterward confined himself to producing *celadon* and gold brocade style wares, d. 1861.

SHIMIZU KOKBEI. Learned the art from Ninsei and opened a kiln at Gojozaka where he produced tea vessels very original in style, d. 1799.

TAKAHASHI DŌHACHI. Also called Takahashi Nin-ami, removed to Gojozaka from Awada in 1811, and afterward retired to Momoyama where he opened a new kiln; was patronized by the Lord Kii and Satsuma, d. 1855.

7. **MINO.** Resembles Seto, and originated in 1804 by a merchant of Csaka who produced at Tajimi. Imitation of Arita and Karatsu wares.

8. **SATSUMA.** Originated by Hochu and Bokhei, Korean potters who produced faience of chaste quality of highly decorative style.

9. **SETO.** At the beginning of the 18th century Kato Tamikichi learned the secret of porcelain making at Arita and Seto kilns which previously produced only earthenwares began to produce *celadon* porcelains.

Other kilns of fame during this period were Awaji wares of Awaji, Hagi wares of Nagato, Imado wares of Yedo, Kii wares of Kii, Mita wares of Settsu, Soma wares of Soma, Shigaraki wares of Omi, Takatori wares of Chikzen, etc.

Painters who have died since the present era of Meiji began.

(1868)

ASAI CHU (d. '07), painter of oil painting of note.

FUKUSHIMA RYUHO (d. '89), Chinese Southern school.

HASHIMOTO GAHO (d. '08), master painter of Kano school.

HIRANO GOGAKU (d. '93), celebrated Chinese "Southern school.

KAWASAKI CHITORA (d. '93), Tosa School and high authority in antiquities.

KANO HOGAI (d. '83) of the Kano school and one of the master painters of this era.

KANO YEICHOKU (d. '91), of the Kano school and Art Com. to Court.

KAWABE MITATE (d. '05), Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.

KAWAKAMI TOGAI (d. '81), pioneer painter of Western style.

KAWAMURA OSHIN (UKOKU) (d. '06), ex-Judge and a master of Chinese Southern school.

KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. '89), master painter who originated a new style of the Popular school.

KIKUCHI YOSAI (d. '78) originated the Yosai style chiefly depicting warriors and war scenes.

KISHI CHIKDO (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KOBAYASHI YEITAKU (d. '90), noted artist of the "Popular" school.

KONO BAIREI (d. '95), Kyoto painter who was Art Com. to the Court.

KUBOTA BEISEN (d. '05), one of the most versatile painters of the period; pupil of Suzuki Shonen.

KUNISAWA SHINKURO (d. '77), a pioneer painter of Western school who returned home in '74 after studying in England.

MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), one of the recent masters of Okyo's school; Art Commissioner to the Court.

MORIDZUMI KWANGYO (d. '92), Art Commissioner to the Court and master of Sumiyoshi school.

MORIKAWA SOBUN (d. '02), Kyoto painter of Shijo school.

NAKAJIMA RAISHO (d. '71), Okyo's school, and master of Kawabata Gyoksho.

NAKANISHI KOSEKI (d. '83), studied under Keibun and was Prof. in Kyoto Painters school.

NOGUCHI YUKOKU (d. '98), Southern Chinese school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

OCHIAI YOSHI-IKU (d. '04), *Nishikiyô* painter and improved style of newspaper illustrations.

OK-HARA SEIKO (d. '03), lady painter of Southern Chinese school of somewhat Impressionist style; her daughter Seisui is a rising lady painter of the day.

SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. '61), Art Commissioner to the Court who originated a new style, famous also for *Makiyô* design and as originator of "lacquer painting."

SHIWOKAWA BUNRIN (d. '77), landscapist of Shijo school.

SUDZUKI IYAK-NEN (d. '91) master of Okyo's style and father of contemporary painter Suzuki Shonen.

SUGITANI SESSHÔ (d. '95), Sesshu's style, and a painter of Kumamoto.

TAGUCHI BEISAKU (d. '04), cartoonist, pupil of Kobayashi Kiyochika.

TAKAHASHI YUICHI (d. '94), a pioneer of Western painting.

TAKI KWATEI (d. '01), Chinese Southern school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

TANIGUCHI AIZAN (d. '99), master of Buncho's style.

TANOMURA CHOK-NYU (d. '06), Southern Chinese style who was in his day a veteran painter of the school.

TAZAKI SO-UN (d. '98), Art Commissioner to the Court and master painter of Buncho's school.

TOMIOKA YEISEN (d. '05), Popular school.

TSUKIOKA YOSHITOSHI (d. '92), master painter of the "Popular" school.

WATANABE SHOKWA (d. '87), son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.

YAMANA KWANGI (d. '02), developed new feature in Sumiyoshi school and Art Commissioner to the Court.

YASUDA ROZAN (d. '82), Southern Chinese school.

RECENT HISTORY.

Like other institutions of native origin, during the period of more than a decade dating from the Restoration, the pictorial art of Japan was submerged under the huge tide of social convulsion which followed that mighty political change. People were then subject to the fatal delusion of blindly worshipping every thing of Western origin and therefore were not in the mood to take notice of productions even by master painters living among them, any interest which the Government took was in favor of Western arts at the expense of the native. These artists thus found themselves suddenly thrown adrift on the rough waves of the struggle for existence, and had to make shift as best they could. It was at that time that **KANO HOGAI** (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at the monthly allowance of 20 *yen*. One of the pioneers of oil painting is **KAWAKAMI TOGAI** (d. 1881) who opened an atelier where studied a number of young men among whom **TAKAHASHI YUICHI** and **KOYAMA SHOTARO** have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under **CHARLES WIRGMAN** (d. 1981), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. The Government established in 1876 the art department at the Gov. Engineering Col., engaging three Italian artists, **ANTONIO FONTANESE** for painting, **RAGUSA** for carving and **CAPPELETTI** for mechanical and decorative drawing.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese pictures enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from the pernicious delusion. The Fine Art Department, for all the care bestowed upon it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to invite the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent ~~plea~~ ^{cause} made by Mr. E. F. Fenollosa and Dr. Wagner in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities, and the latter now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out a thorough change in the policy of art education. The Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting, and this show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a Fine Art School on the purely native line was established in 1890. Then as if to make tardy atonement for the long neglect a number of master painters were honored with appointment as Art Commissioners to the Imperial Household. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, so to say, upon the benighted field of Japanese painting.

Art shows now came to be regularly held at Tokyo and Kyoto, while general exhibitions opened at home and abroad equally supplied occasions to display choice work from the brush of our master painters. On the occasion of the Chicago World's Fair the display perhaps reached its zenith, for then the great painters of this era were still alive and sent their productions for display.

Judged from the tendency of that time, signs were noticeable towards the close of the preceding era of the Classic and Popular schools drawing

nearer to each other instead of being kept rigidly apart as before. This movement was retarded by the national upheavals incident to the Restoration, but was ultimately carried to maturity by such masters as SHIBATA ZESHIN (d. 1891) and KAWANABE GYOSAI (d. 1889). Both originated intermediate styles, but with some difference, Zeshin's style being classic on Popular substratum while Gyosai's being Popular with classic grace. TSUKI-OKA YOSHITOSHI (d. 1892) also originated a Popular-classic style of his own.

INFLUENCE OF WESTERN PAINTING.

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment accorded them by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the canon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great OKYO (d. 1795) himself is supposed to have been indebted to Western painting in creating the style of his own. He and his contemporary GOSHUN are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. The pupils of OKYO and GOSHUN were indebted to those exotic pictures. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The masters themselves set example in essaying experiments in the new direction. HOGAI's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy, left incomplete, was memorable in this connection, while his equally great contemporary and fel-

low-pupil of the Kano School, HASHIMOTO GAHO, then the veteran Nestor of the Japanese painting, carried this experiment a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that have shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The question will naturally arise, how far has the aim of this movement been attained. Perhaps it is premature to give any definite reply to it; at any rate the result so far has been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to affect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with the Occidental, this has been a failure. In view of the absence of common ground as to technique, treatment and so forth, this failure may have been a foregone conclusion. At any rate Japanese painters of native school who advanced along the path of Occidental art, and their colleagues who started in the opposite direction have equally failed to discover a common ground where the two might meet and form a neutral colony. If they continued to advance they invariably found themselves losing their individuality, and they were brought face to face with the alternative of either becoming art renegades or to beat a retreat to the original camp. They could find no half-way resting place. Since this embarrassing discovery was made, the movement has lost much of its original ardor and is now in the state of abeyance. In one respect the Westernizing attempt may be said to have achieved success, for the decorative arts as they now exist are distinctly hybrid in character and possess merit which the pure Japanese style lacked.

CONTEMPORARY PAINTERS.

A.—The Classic School.

KAWABATA GYOKSHO (b. '42)—With **GAHO** dead early in 1905 the honored position of veteran of contemporary master painters of Japanese style has naturally devolved on GYOKSHO, who even while the other was alive was regarded as the best living representative of Maruyama Okyo's school. He travelled extensively while young to study nature from life. In 1873 he was commissioned by the Court to draw pictures; was appointed in '96 as its Art Commissioner, and has held a chair at the Art Academy since '90.

IMAO KEINEN & SUZUKI SHONEN.—Both are painters of Kyoto, the former the foremost pupil and the latter a son of the celebrated painter Suzuki **HYAK-NEN** (d. '91), who in his day was reputed as one of the best artists of Okyo's school. Hyak-nen's style was, however, somewhat different, especially in vigor, and his two successors, especially SHONEN, are maintaining the tradition of their common master. Shonen's style is full of spirit and though now and then he is bizarre, he is undoubtedly one of the best artists in the present Japan. KEINEN is milder of the two and is famous for fowls and pheasants. SHONEN is professor in the Art Academy, Kyoto. Kubota **BEISAI** and **KINSEN**, sons of the noted **BEISEN**, may be mentioned here. BEISEN as fellow pupil of Keinen and Shonen under Hyak-nen even surpassed the two in versatility and vigor, but just as his genius began to show signs of maturity he has lost eye-sight from disease and he died in '05.

KUMAGAYE NAOHIKO (b. '28)—He is one of the foremost contemporary representatives of the Shijo school, and having been a son of a retainer of Hiroshima clan, long held a post of clerk in that prefectural office. NAOHIKO learned under **OKAMOTO TOYOHICO**, a famous landscapist who was a pupil of **GOSHUN**, (also known as **Gekkei**) contemporary of Okyo and founder of the Shijo school. NAOHIKO

is of retired disposition and chary of exhibiting his work.

NOMURA BUNKYO.—As a pupil of **SHIOKAWA BUNRIN**, a pupil of **TOYOHICO**, mentioned above, BUNKYO of Kyoto is a first-rate artist in the same school, being especially noted for elegant and quiet landscapes.

SEIHO, HOBUN, KOKIO.—These young Kyoto artists of the same school, who learned under **BAIREI**, also pupils of **BUNRIN**, may be noted here. SEIHO, Prof. in the Art Academy, Kyoto, for many years past, is perhaps the most plastic of the three. He is so versatile that he has often produced work that strikes one as hybrid between Japanese and Western schools. As to subjects, he is equally ready with human figures as with flowers or birds. HOBUN's strength lies in flowers and birds and within this narrow field his work seldom fails to appeal to general estimation. KOKIO's style is very delicate and therefore most fitted for depicting historical subjects. The famous lady painter of Kyoto, **KAMIMURA SHO-EN**, also learned under **BAIREI**. Her beautiful women have frequently won high-class medals at domestic exhibitions.

The **Tosa** school, even more than the **Kano**, is now in decadence. The latest master was **KAWABE MITATE**, painter and patriot, who died in '05. **KAWASAKI CHITORA** (died '93), fellow pupil of **MITATE**, is a leading authority in antiquities, but he very seldom draws pictures. **MURATA TANRYO** and **KOBORI TOMONE** are two of the best young painters of this school, the former excelling in drawing warriors of ancient time and the latter manners and customs of the Fujiwara ascendancy. **TANRYO** was **Mitate's** pupil and **TOMONE** that of **CHITORA**.

GANKU's school had a master in **KISHI CHIKDO** who died in '97. It was through his design that the art of embroidery in Japan has been carried to the present marvelous development. His son **BEISAN** promises to maintain the credit of the

family. **CHIKDO's** fellow pupil o. **RENZAN**, husband of **GANKU's** daughter, is Prof. **KOSE SHOSEKI**, of the Fine Art Academy, Kyoto. He claims descentance from the great **Kose KANAOKA**, considered by some as almost founder of the native school of painting in contrast to the school imported from China and Korea. He tries to make good this claim by writing Buddhist pictures after the style of **KANAOKA**.

OHASHI SUISEKI.—As a follower of **GANKU's** school, **SUISEKI** of Gifu occupies a unique position, that of being the master painter of tigers. In this respect his fame is world-wide, having won gold medals at the world's fairs both at Paris and St. Louis.

MOCHIZUKI GIKSEN's style is represented by **GIKSEN** (written in different characters), great grandchild of the founder. **MOCHIZUKI KIMPO**, though of orthodox style of **GIKSEN**, is one of the contemporary masters in animals. **ATOMI GYOK-SHI**, sister of **KAKEI**, is a well-known lady painter of this school.

YOSAI's style, having been the latest development in Tokyo, continues to be popular here, and also the style of **TANI BUNCHO**. **FUKO**, **SHOTEI**, and **KWASON** should be named as the best living followers of **Yosai**. **FUKO** (b. '43) is rather weak, but faithful to the great master's style. **SHOTEI** is more versatile and his work even resembles water color pictures. He has done much in improving, in conjunction with **NAMIKAWA SOSUKE**, the designs of enamel ware. **KWASON**, Prof. in the Technical School, Kaga, is an artist much younger than the other two. That perhaps accounts for his ambitious attempt, that of bringing the style more in harmony with realistic school. He is excellent in designing for porcelains and *uakié*.

B.—Chinese School.

BUNCHO's living representatives are fewer, in fact may be counted on

the fingers of one hand, as **MURASE GYOKDEN**, perhaps the leader of this coterie, and the two **SATAKES**, **EIKO** and **EISEN**.

Next to be mentioned is the southern Chinese school of which about 12 styles have once flourished. Of the principal painters of this school the first claim naturally were to **TANOMURA CHOK-NYU** (d. '07) who both on account of age, over 90, and his high-toned landscapes which enjoyed immense popularity at one time, was justly regarded as patriarch of this school. Next there was ex-judge **KAWAMURA UKOKU**. (Osaka), who died in '06. Then there are two lady painters, **NOGUCHI SHOHIN** and **ATOMI GYOK-SHI**, the latter of whom is an educationalist as well and keeps a girls' school of her own. The former is regarded now that **UKOKU** is dead as being the foremost artist of this particular school. She is especially strong in landscapes.

ARAKI KWAMPO.—Perhaps **KWAMPO** should be mentioned here, for though at present he cannot be said to belong to any particular school, it was in the Chinese school that he was first initiated. Afterward he studied Western painting which however he left some years later. With such diversified training his work is of hybrid style. He is chiefly noted for flowers and birds, though his human figures are by no means inferior. In '98 he was appointed Prof. in the Art Academy Tokyo, but he soon resigned the post. He is an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court from 1900.

C.—Popular School.

Relieved from the unfair discrimination and humiliating position subjected to in former days, the Popular school has been inspired with new life during the last few decades, the recent activity of printing business and journalism exerting a powerful incentive to the development of this particular style. So great have lately been demands for *Ukiyôé* painters

that even the once proud classic painters are now offering their service to supply this demand. The distinction between the two styles is therefore gradually narrowing down, and the two different painters are drifting towards the common ground. Subject matters for *Ukiyō* painting are also different from those they were before. Portraits of actors on the stage are no longer so popular as they were before, and the *ezashi* or *nishikie* sheets (wall-pictures) are now objects of attraction generally for children only. If *Ukiyō* painters write now and then the sheets, these treat in most cases manners and customs of the time. On the other hand for supplying illustration both for books and journals and newspapers the service of *Ukiyō* painters or their substitutes is in constant demand. Thus pictures by KOGYO and HANKO, to give only a few notable instances, always figure in the pages of newspapers and magazines, and it is hardly possible in many cases to draw distinction as to style between their works and those by TOSHIKATA and GEKKO, undoubtedly two living masters of the *Ukiyō* school. The reason of this semblance is not far to seek, for GEKKO learned under YOSAI and TOSHIKATA took some lessons under WATANABE SHOTEI and hence the style of the two can not be bracketed in any orthodox *Ukiyō* school. It is interesting to note that the two themselves are quite apart in their style. TOSHIKATA's brush displays great strength and his women, a favourite topic, are invariably women indicative of great force of character; on the other hand the brush of GEKKO is characterized by light touch, elegance and ease. Manners and customs supply him inexhaustible subjects of treatment. A level below the two stand MIGITA TOSHIHIDE, TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, HASHIMOTO CHIKANOBU, ARAI YOSHIMUNE, and some others. Most of them studied under YOSHITOSHI, a master of the Utagawa school who flourished till about two decades ago.

Rising Painters.

Besides those mentioned we have quite a large number of noted young painters of classic school but whose style, being mixed, cannot admit of being bracketed in any particular one. This remark applies to several of the junior painters given before, though their names have been enumerated there for convenience of genealogical relation. Rising painters of no particular school are Profs. SHIMOMURA KWANZAN and TERASAKI KOGYO (both of the Fine Art Acad., Tokyo); KAWAI GOKDO, KAJITA HANKO, ARAKI JIPPO, OKADA SHUREI, SAIGO KOGETSU, YAMADA KEICHI, YAMAMOTO SHUNKIO, and others. KWANZAN is fond of depicting Buddhist pictures and his style being somewhat heavy is best suited for treating solemn subjects. He was lately in England where he was studying Western painting. KWANZAN studied both under HOGAI and GAHO, but he apparently treads in the path of the former. KOGYO wields a lighter brush and though he is a young man who was born in '66 he is reputed as a master in treating subjects of manners and customs. He possesses a fertile brain and his work is rich in variety, and is believed to be at his best in delineating beautiful women of China. GOKDO, on the other hand, is a landscapist, and of a style somewhat more solemn than GAHO under whom he studied hard. He is regarded as successor, in art, of GAHO just as KWANZAN is supposed to be that of HOGAI. HANKO is at his best in treating subjects of modern life, and is fond of depicting girl students. In the light play of brush and also in designing talent he occupies a very high place among painters of the rising school. KEICHI draws elegant pictures, and is fond of trying his hand in drawing Buddhist female deities. SHUNKIO, of Kyoto, learned under MORI KWANSAI (d. '94), Art Commissioner to the Court and, one of the masters, in his day, of

Okyo's school. SHUNKO's pictures display greater vigor than the master's and he is especially noted for drawing bleak northern landscapes.

Then there is a special coterie of young artists led by YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN (b. '68) and HISHIDA SHUNSHO (b. '74) who have been trying to

develop a new feature intended to make Japanese painting more cosmopolitan in character. About four years ago they took their works to America and England in both of which places they were well received. Prof. Shimomura, of the Gov. Art Academy, was once a member of this coterie.

EUROPEAN PAINTING.

European painting still continues to be an anomaly in Japan, being not yet quite acclimatised to bring it in touch with the life and circumstances of the nation. What Scott spoke of literature applies with special significance to the European style of painting in Japan, for though it may furnish enough mental satisfaction to its votaries, it is, none the less, poor stuff to rely on for bread-winning purpose. It is a question whether Japanese painters of this exotic style can even earn a decent living if they can not find employment at educational institutions where, chiefly owing to its better system for the purpose of teaching than the indigenous art, drawing-masters are invariably chosen from among painters of this particular school. As portrait-painters, too, perhaps these find more work than those of the rival schools, but this source of employment can hardly be constant and reliable. But the main trouble is that as artists and painters of Western school and not as job-works, the profession is out of harmony with the general condition of life in this country. Of course our foreign painters are more careful now than before to produce work of smaller canvass such as may allow hanging in narrow rooms of Japanese houses, but even then the price is sufficiently forbidding, simply because these painters, owing to the time required in producing their pictures, are obliged to charge far more than the price which is enough for a work dashed off in less than a tenth of the time by a painter of the native

school. Water color painting, therefore, is far more acceptable relatively than elaborate oil painting. Another field of employment for Japanese foreign painters is in the shape of illustrations and designs for covers and frontispieces of magazines and ephemeral literature, in short all those cheap publications catering to the taste of young students. These young people patronize their designs, not of course from any artistic taste, but chiefly because they are more novel, and especially because they smack of European origin which is a sign for progress to their unsophisticated minds. Partly under the delusion of this mania for European progress and perhaps repelled by old-fashioned unsystematic methods of teaching of painting-masters of the native style, the course of Western painting at the Art Academy of Tokyo and similar institutions is said to have begun to attract even larger numbers of applicants for admission than that for Japanese style.

On the whole European painting in Japan remains as yet in experimental stage and its votaries may therefore be said as undergoing apprenticeship. The art is still crude. There is nothing strange in this when it is remembered that barely thirty years have elapsed since the art began to be regularly studied by a section of the people. Other things that should also be taken into account in this connection are lack of incentive and absence of art galleries containing masterpieces by European painters such as will help the students in the prosecution of their study. All these

discouraging circumstances are exerting a pernicious influence even on those painters who have gone through with no small credit regular training in France or Italy, but who after returning home not unfrequently lapse into indolence and unconsciously lose their hard-won power from absence of competition and such external causes. None the less, contemporary painters of the Occidental school have now grown to a considerable number, and these may broadly be classified into three or four groups, viz., those who studied at the short-lived Fine Art courses of the Government Engineering College subsequently merged in the Imperial University, Tokyo; those who learned abroad, in France, Italy or America; and those who make water-color as their speciality. To the first group belong KOYAMA SHOTARO, YAMAMOTO HOSUI, MORIZUMI YUGIO, MATSUOKA HISASHI. It may interest some of the readers to know that those gentlemen were dismissed from the Art course in question for having rebelled against an Italian teacher whom they had judged incompetent to teach, and

that soon after their dismissal the Art course itself was closed. Many of these pioneer students of the new school afterward proceeded to France or elsewhere to complete their study. Among those coming under the second group may be mentioned KAWAMURA KIYO-O (pioneer student who studied in Italy), HARADA NAOJIRO (in Germany,) GOSEDA YOSHIMATSU, Profs. KURODA KIYOTERU, WADA EISAKU, KUME KEIICHIRO, IWAMURA TORU, and OKADA SABUROSUKE (all of Art Academy, Tokyo); KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, KAWAI SHINZO, NAKAMURA FUSETSU, TAKAHASHI KATSUZO, YOSHIDA HIROSHI, NAKAGAWA HACHIRO, MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO (these latter four studied in America). Of the water colorists the names of MIYAKE KATSUMI and OHSHITA TOJIRO stand out prominent.

Profs. Kuroda and Kume and others lead the Hakuba-Kai Art Society, Messrs. Matsuoka and Koyama the Taiheiyo Art Society, while Prof. Kanokogi and other leading painters of the foreign school residing in Kyoto and neighbourhood have a society of their own.

LIVING PAINTERS OF NOTE.

A. C. C.=Art commissioner to Court; J. P.=Japanese painting;
W. P.=Western painting; S.=School.

ARAKI KWAMPO, J. P.; A. C. C.,
FUJISHIMA EIJI, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad.; studying designs in Europe.
FUKUI KOTEI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, Prof. Tokyo Art. Acad., realistic.
HASHIDATE SHISEN, J. P.; pupil of late Taki Kwatei.
HIRAFUKU HYAKSUI, J. P.; pupil of Gyoksho, grad. Tokyo Art Acad., realistic.
HISHIDA SHUNSHO, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad., 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.; identified with a radical movement.
IMAO KEINEN, J. P.; pupil of Suzuki Hyaknen; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
ISHII HAKUTEI, W. and J. P.; pupil of Koyama Shotaro.
IWAMURA TORU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
KABURAKI KIYOKATA, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
KAJITA HANKO, J. P.; Do.
KAMIMURA SHOYEN, lady, J. P.; pupil of Shonen.
KANOKOGI TAKESHIRO, W. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.; studied under Rolans.
KAWABATA GYOKSHO, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. of Tokyo Art Acad.
KAWAI GYOKDO, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
KAWAI SHINZO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
KAWAMURA KIYOWO, W. P.; pioneer who studied in Italy.
KIJIMA OKOKU, J. P.; pupil of Keinen and 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.

- KIKUCHI HOBUN, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 KIMURA BUZAN, J. P.; pupil of late Gaho.
 KISHI KOKEI, J. P. and design, A. C. C.
 KITAZAWA RAKTEN, W. P.; caricaturist.
 KOBAYASHI GOKYO, J. P.; Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 KOBAYASHI KIYOCHIKA, J. P.; caricaturist.
 KOBAYASHI MANGO, W. P., Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
 KOBORI TOMONE, J. P., Tosa S., historical painting. Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
 KOYAMA SHOTARO, W. P., and pupil of Kawakami Togai.
 KUBOTA BEISAI, J. P.; son of Beisen.
 KUMAGAI NAHIKO, J. P.; Shijo School.
 KUME KEIICHIRO, Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied under Collin.
 KURODA KIYOTERU, do.
 MACHIDA KYOKHO, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
 MASUGI SEIKIN, lady, J. P.; pupil of Naohiko.
 MATSUMOTO FUKO, J. P.; Yosai's S., historical painting.
 MATSUOKA HISASHI, W. P.,
 MITSUTANI KUNISHIRO, W. P.; mem. of Taiheiyo-gakai.
 MIYAGAWA SHUNTEI, J. P.; painter of contemporary life.
 MIYAKE GOKYO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 MIYAKE KATSUMI, W. P.; water-color, studied in Europe.
 MIYAKOJI KWAKO, J. P.; pupil of Kono Bairei, and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 MOCHIZUKI GYOKSEN, J. P.; A. C. C. and Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 MOCHIZUKI KIMPO, J. P., animals.
 MORI KINSEKI, J. P., Chinese Southern S.
 MURASE GYOKDEN, J. P.; master painter of Shijo S.
 MURATA TANRYO, J. P.; historical painting.
 NAGAHARA KOTARO, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
 NAKAMURA FUSETSU, W. P.; studied under Rolans.
 NAKAZAWA HIROMITSU, W. P., mem. of Hakubakai
 NODA KYUHO, J. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art Exh.
 NOGUCHI SHO-HIN, J. P.; master lady painter, A. C. C.; Chinese Southern S.
 NOMURA BUNKYO, J. P.; landscapist, once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 OGATA GEKKO, master of Ukiyoe.
 OHASHI SUIS-KI, J. P.; gold medallist at Paris and St. Louis.
 OKADA SABUROSUKE, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., studied in France.
 OKAKURA SHUSUI, J. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
 OTAKE CHIKUHA, J. P., identified with a radical movement.
 OTAKE KOKKWAN, do.
 SAIGO KOGETSU, do.
 SAKAKIBARA SHOEN, lady painter of J. P.
 SATAKE YEIKO, J. P., Buncho school.
 SHIMAZAKI RIU-U, J. P.; contemporary life.
 SHIMOMURA KWANZAN, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad., identified with a radical movement.
 SUDZUKI KWASON, J. P.; master of birds and flowers.
 SUDZUKI SHONEN, J. P.; once Prof. Kyoto Art Acad., son of Hyaknen.
 TAKASHIMA HOKKAI, J. P.; Southern school, landscapist.
 TAKENOUCHI KEISHU, J. P.; contemporary life.
 TAKENOUCHI SEIHO, J. P.; landscapist, Prof. Kyoto Art Acad.
 TAMAKI TERUNOBU, W. P.; famous for panorama pictures.
 TANIGUCHI KOKYO, J. P.; historical painting, pupil of Bairei.
 TERASAKI KOGYO, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
 TOJO SHOTARO, W. P.; panorama pictures.
 TSUBATA MICHIIKO, J. P., historical painting.

WADA SANZO, W. P.; 2nd prize Nat. Art. Exh., Studying in France
 WADA YEISAKU, W. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.
 WATANABE SEITEI, J. P., pupil of Yosai and master of flowers and birds.
 WATANABE SHINYA, W. P.; Grad. Tokyo Acad.
 YAMAMOTO MORINOSUKE, W. P.; grad. Tokyo Art Acad.
 YAMAMOTO SHUNKYO, J. P.; Maruyama school.
 YAMANAKA KODO, J. P.; contemporary life.
 YAMAOKA BEIKWA, Chinese Southern school.
 YOKOYAMA TAIKWAN, J. P.; identified with a radical movement.
 YOSHIDA HIROSHI, W. P., studied in Europe.
 YUKI SOMEI, J. P.; Prof. Tokyo Art Acad.

WESTERN STYLE PAINTERS CLASSIFIED.

The world of Western school painting being less numerous and complicated may with convenience be classified according to groups and associations with which they are respectively identified.

"Hakbakai." Created in 1896 it comprises Profs. Kuroda, Kume, Wada, Okada, and Nagahara (all of Gov. Art Academy, Tokyo). Nakazawa Hiromitsu, Miyake Katsumi (water color), Yu-asa Ichiro and Yamamoto Hosui (died 1907). Several of them studied under Raphael Collin of France, and impressionism is the guiding principle of the painters of this society.

"Taiheiyogakai." This is the new title given in '02 to the former "Meiji Bijitsukai" (created 1888), and comprises Koyama Shotaro, Nakamura Fusetsu (very original painter who studied under Rollans of Paris), Kanokogi Takeshiro, Yoshida Hiroshi and Mitsutani Kunishiro.

"Tomoeikai." Is the least flourishing of the three and includes Kawamura Kiyo-wo, Tamaki Shoshin, Tojo Shotaro and others.

PAINTERS OF TOKYO AND KYOTO.

Painters of the two metropolises of Tokyo and Kyoto present points of distinction. Generally speaking, painters of the former place are characterized by a progressive spirit, bolder conception and vigorous treatment. They are fond of using strong color, but their technique is relatively poor. Those of Kyoto, on the other

hand, prefer subdued color, graceful treatment and delicate finish, and are strong in technique.

This contrast between the two metropolises must, however, be said to mark all other forms of activity, and is not confined to matters of art alone. In regard to partiality to any particular schools, the Kano school, partly from historical relation of its having been the style patronized by the Tokugawa Shoguns, still continues to enjoy greater popularity in Tokyo than any other, while in the southern city Okyo's school and the sister style founded by his contemporary, Matsumura Gekkei, both of which were founded there, appeal most to the delicate taste of Kyoto painters.

ART EDUCATION.

Principal institutions teaching arts are the two Government Art Academies, one in Tokyo and the other in Kyoto for the description of which the reader is referred to the chapter on Education. The once powerful private institution, Nippon Fine Art Institute organized by the seceders of the Art Academy, Tokyo, has been removed to Itsu-ura, Hitachi, and has declined very much in prosperity and energy. For female art students there are the Tokyo Ladies Art and Craft School and Madame Atomi Giokushi's school in Tokyo. Ateliers of all master painters are in many cases useful nurseries for young aspirants.

ART SOCIETIES.

Of the societies established in the interest of Japanese arts there are

the Nippon Bijitsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association) established in '79, Nippon Gwakai (Japan Painting Society), the Kyoto Bijitsu Kyokai (Kyoto Fine Art Society), the Kwan-sai Bijitu-in (Kyoto), etc. The first-named both in Tokyo and Kyoto are most influential. Then pupils of such living masters as Gyoksho, Kwampo, etc. have all their own societies.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

The Gahosha publishes the *Bijitsu Gwahe* (Office, Hongo, Tokyo), and the Kyoto painters publish the *Gwarin*. Towering far above all these are the *Kokkwa* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo, since '89.) and the *Shimbi-Taikwan* (pub. at Kyobashi, Tokyo) started by Mr. Tashima Shiichi in '99, especially the latter, which is the only joint

stock Co. (capital y. 150,000) in this line in Japan. They are both intended for reproducing in wood-cut or collotype old masterpieces of Japan. The *Kokkwa* is a monthly and principally treats of pictures, while the other is a four monthly publication including both chiselled works and architectural specimens. They, especially the Shimbi Taikwan Office, are publishing art albums. As English text is given in the two publications, even foreigners not initiated in Japanese fine arts will be able to appreciate and study the admirable reproductions contained in the two publications. The art of color-prints has been carried to the state of unheard-of perfection, as is briefly explained under "Color-prints and wood cuts" mentioned below.

COLOR-PRINTS AND WOOD-CUTS.

During the last three decades or so xylography in Japan has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. At one time it was even feared that this unique art of Japan might be completely ousted by the imported art of lithography. Fortunately it was rescued from that fate, for the reproduction of old pictorial masterpieces, first started by the publishers of art folio *Kokkwa* in 1899 and then followed on a larger scale and in more finished style by those of the Shimbi Taikwan created in 1899, have demonstrated beyond dispute that wood engraving is far superior, if somewhat costly, for faithfully reproducing old pieces.

"NISHIKI-YE"

Be that as it may, wood-cut engravers and printers have undoubtedly been robbed of no inconsiderable part of their business since the introduction of Western style of illustration and printing. The *nishikie* (color-prints in broad-sheets), for instance, on which *ukiyo* master painters, as Utamaro, Hiroshige and Hokusai left their fascinating production, has been ousted from the field

by cheap and gaudy lithographs printed with imported inferior pigments; great popularity, especially since the Russo-Japan war, of picture cards has almost given a death-blow to the already declining business of *nishikie*. Photography too has had a share in the general despoiling of the *nishikie* of its popularity, for actor's likeness and stage characters, one of the most important *nishikie* business formerly, now coming from the studios of photographers instead of ateliers of *ukiyo* painters. Then illustrations of books have in a great measure passed away to hands of lithographers and similar artisans. Such being the case, color-print business is now far less active than it was before. There are only two or three color-print publishers in Tokyo. The prints now published are not in sheets, they are in albums being intended for grown-up folk, both Japanese and foreign, and not for children as they were in former days. Of the recent publications of color-print albums may be mentioned the "Tsuki-Hiaku Sugata" (one hundred moon scenes) by Yoshitoshi (d. 1892), one of the greatest *Ukiyo* painters of modern

times; Taki Kwatei's (d.'or). "Kwacho Gwafu" (album of flowers and birds); Kosê Shoseki's (living painter) "Meikwa Gwa-jo" (noted flower album); Toshikata's (living master of *ukiyo-ye*) "Sanju Rokka Sen" (30 celebrated bauieties), "Miyakonohana" (flowers of the capital), and "Fuzoku Junikatsuki" (calendar of manners and customs); Toshihide's (living) "Meika Juhachiban" (18 noted families) and "Genroku Bijin Soroi" (choice beauties in Genroku style), and some others, Ayaoka Yushin's "Nikko Scenes" and Kubota Beisen's "Pictorial Diary" have also begun to make their appearance.

Besides albums the other ordinary work of color-printing comprises pictures for fans, both folded and round, illustrations of envelopes (in Japanese style), frontispieces of magazines and other ephemeral publications.

The latest innovation is the carving in wood of Western water color pictures.

REVIVAL.

On the other hand, the high grade xylography has been carried to the state of perfection unknown even in olden days, and for this advance the credit is due, as stated above, to the two publishers who are reproducing Japanese old masterpieces in painting. Use of photography for reproducing them, instead of the old process of copying, is in itself a great advance for obtaining exact likeness of the originals, while in regard to pigments also printers of to-day are placed in better position than their predecessors. They are at the same time obliged to exercise greater ingenuity, having not infrequently to discover processes by which old masterpainters mixed their pigments. This is no light task when the originals they have to reproduce are by such master colorists and decorators as Korin and his followers. When Mr. Tashima, of the *Shimbi Sho-in*, decided to reproduce the best pieces by Korin artists, the greatest difficulty he and

his coadjutors experienced was how to reproduce faithfully the innumerable tints and shades for which the school is famous. The matter was referred to some competent authorities and the pigments used by painters of Korin school were procured with great difficulty. This was only the beginning of the real trouble, inasmuch as the proper combination of the pigments proved a task far more trying. The result obtained after such elaborate preliminaries was an unqualified success: it may even be considered as a great triumph of the art of color-printing. Inspection of the Korin school album recently issued by that publishing firm will persuade anybody to admit the justice of this praise. The album contains, besides other things, a concise explanation of the 25 standard pigments and their preparation, which is well worth the study of those foreigners who are interested in this particular school.

This firm has lately issued Sesshiu's masterpieces and also the valuable art treasures kept at the Seiso-in, Nara.

Engraving and printing needed for producing such high grade works as the album in question present difficulty rarely experienced by wood-cut experts of former time. The engravers of those days worked on originals specially drawn for the purpose by the painters who did all they could to minimize the difficulty of the other; but the craftsmen of to-day have to deal with works never intended for reproduction. Nobody will be surprised to learn, therefore, that even in Tokyo the supply of first class wood-cut engravers are by no means sufficient, and that the staff is in urgent need of being reinforced by a new corps of young men. The brother craftsmen of engravers, that is color-printers, find themselves confronted with equally grave difficulties. Color-printing of the old *nishiki-ye*, it should be remembered, was a very simple business, as compared with what it is to-day; not more than ten

different tints were required and hence only so many times of printing were generally sufficient. It is now a common affair for the publishers of *Shimbi Taikwan* and *Kokkwa* to employ more than one hundred different tints and to go through elaborate process of printing. The reproduction by the Shimbi Taikwan publishers of the Buddhist image of Mayara Vidyaraja by a certain old Chinese master was undoubtedly a feat unparalleled in the history of xylography of the world. The block measured 5 ft. 6¼ in. by 3 ft. 4½ in. and no less than 318 times of printing were required for faithfully reproducing the old original. It is not to be wondered at that exhibited at the St. Louis Worlds Fair this magnificent print was awarded a grand prize.

The Ryubun'an, Kyobashi, Tokyo, has reproduced the revised "History of Japanese Arts" which was compiled by the Government for exhibition in the Paris Fair.

MARKET OF OLD UKIYOYE PRINTS.

The great popularity of old Ukiyoye prints among foreign connoisseurs

has elevated them from the original humble position to one of great importance artistically and commercially. The supply is scarce now, so assiduously did merchant collectors ransack all the nooks and corners throughout the country, and the price demanded is often forbidding. Forgery is extensively practised and collectors should use strict vigilance.

Kind of Prints. Some fifteen different kinds of prints exist, they being "sumi-ye" (black and white prints), "tan-ye" (vermilion prints), "urushi-ye" (lacquer prints), "beni-ye" (carmine prints), "naga-ye" (long prints), "kirara-zuri" (mica prints), "chuban nishiki-ye" (medium size prints), "koban nishiki-ye" (small size prints), "hoso-ye" (miniature prints), "namiban gomai-tsuzuki" (ordinary five sheet series; also three sheet series and only one sheet); Hokusai pictures; Hiroshiye pictures; old illustrated books, etc. The nishiki-ye most popular to foreign collectors are Moronobu, Kiyonaga, Harunobu, Utamaru and Hokusai.

DESIGNS.

HISTORY.

Japan is now reputed to occupy a prominent place in the art of designs, and yet strange to say it was only within these ten years or so that the subject began to attract any serious attention of our people. At any rate, what with the inexhaustible stores of designs left by Korin and his followers, not to go back earlier, our artists and craftsmen did not experience any particular difficulty in getting designs suitable for the purpose. Professional designers were, however, not wholly absent, only they were not so specialized as is the case at present. The most notable instance in this respect was the *monya* (pattern-makers), a class of experts who supplied patterns and general designs

to dyers and other artisans. The *monya's* work was by no means despicable: on the contrary it was carried to great perfection. In their hands the coats-of-arms and family crests have become things of delight and wonder of creative ingenuity. What the *netsuke* and *tsuba* were in the art of carving so was the *mon* in designs, only in the choice of subjects the *monya* was naturally placed at greater advantage than the *netsuke* artists. Every visible object, real or even imaginary—stars, water currents, birds, insects, flowers, leaves etc.—has been pressed into service to enrich the repertoires and to give endless diversity to the stock of *mon*. One may form some idea of how far the ingenuity and taste of Japanese pattern-designers have been carried

when he is told that even such a simple emblem as the cross exists in the Japan *mon* book in as many as one hundred different modifications. Besides the *monya* there were painters who furnished designs, while several classes of artists, notably *makiye*, metal-carving and others, generally made it a rule to go by the designs they themselves elaborated.

JAPANESE DESIGNS AND THE OCCIDENTAL.

Designs by Japanese artists, especially those of Korin, have become very popular of late in Europe and America. This is significant, though it by no means follows that this popularity of Japanese designs in Europe and America is to be attributable to their superiority over the Occidental. The real truth must lie deeper and the most probable explanation is that Japanese designs have attracted Occidental taste by the very reason of contrariety. No one can deny that designs of Korin possess merit of an unusual order, but this remark also applies to works of master designers of the West; it would not be wise to pass any absolute verdict, which is hardly possible, on the relative merit of the two schools which are so widely apart in several essential respects. Thus whereas, relatively speaking, Occidental designers aim at scientific precision and regularity, their Japanese brother craftsmen very often ignore this point and rather revel in the indulgence of their unrestrained fancy. In the West designers have to adhere to a certain tradition and system from which their Japanese colleagues are generally free. Western designers, for instance, have to follow a certain accepted canon in evolving designs for tapestry, another for carpets, and so on. No such nice rules bind Japanese designers, for whom the only determining factor is the dictate of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow

their fancy or whim fullest indulgence, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists. When a design pleases them, they employ it in various ways, for garments, wall-papers, carpets and what not. It is this very boldness and unconventional abandon of Japanese designs, that appeals to the fancy of Western designers and people. Perhaps it is for a similar reason, for the novelty and the very contrast afforded, that Japanese painting and other arts look attractive in the eyes of Occidentals. *Vice versa*, this must account for the strange fascination which Western arts exercise over the minds of the Japanese. It is well that East and West, while appreciating each other in that way, should never meet, else the world lose much of the zest of life.

As started above the art of designing as a special work only dates some ten years back, and even at present not a few artists supply by their own hands designs needed for their work. Weaving and dyeing, ceramic, printing, joinery, etc., however, depend on aid of specialists.

At present, as reaction against designs of western style Japanese ancient designs of Hindu-Greek character which prevailed about 13 centuries ago in Japan are eagerly studied in some circles.

CONTEMPORARY DESIGNERS OF NOTE.

With such short history behind it designing as special art counts only a few noted experts at present. They are, in Tokyo, FUKUCHI MATA-ICHI, Prof. IDE (Tokyo Higher Technical School), Prof. SHIMADA (Fine Art Academy). Those in Kyoto are KAMISAKA SEKKA, FURUTANI KONIN and SHIMOMURA GOKKO. All these are designers in general, though each of them possesses special merit differing from the rest. Then again they are generally noted dilettanti or connoisseurs. Of the two Professors the first passed through regular training U.S.A. and England (indeed he is

the only one now in Japan who can boast such record) and keeps an art and craft studio in Tokyo; the second is a graduate of Japanese painting course, class '94. of the Art Academy. Special designers worth mentioning

are even fewer, there being only two that are of note, namely, **TAKEDA GOICHI** (Kyoto Higher Technical School) in architecture and **ITAYA KAHICHI** in ceramic, the latter possessing his kiln at **Tabata** near Tokyo.

CERAMIC.

A. POTTERY.

History.—The development of Japanese pottery both as art and industry has been conspicuous in recent years. As item of export in miscellaneous goods group, ceramic takes the lead, its export reaching over *Yen* 3 millions. America is the best customer, and especially since the World's Fair at St. Louis has the American demand grown apace. **Tajimi** and **Toki**, both in Mino province, are principal centres of export ware. Tea and coffee service apparently modelled after Copenhagen or Delft ware are there turned out in no small quantity. It would not, however, be strictly just to represent Mino ceramists as imitating models of European or American potters, for it should be remembered that these latter were originally indebted in no small measure to Japan for the designs with which their name is now associated.

Pottery was almost universally in vogue in Japan during the pre-Restoration days when in every fief there were more or less potters to meet ordinary needs of the people residing in it. Only since that time has the business begun to become more and more specialized, and the number of pottery districts lessened in consequence. At present there are some 15 districts more or less noted for pottery, and they are situated in Kyoto, Hizen, Owari, Mino, Kaga, Satsuma, Tokyo, Yokohama and some other places. Mentioned in association with the name of *Yaki* (kiln), the following list is made:—

**Arita-yaki* (Hizen), **Awada-yaki* (Kyoto), *Awaji-yaki* (Awaji), *Banko-yaki* (Ise), *Izumo-yaki* (Izumo), *Kiyo-*

mizu-yaki (Kyoto), **Kutani-yaki* (Kaga), **Makuzu-yaki* (Yokohama), *Mikawachi-yaki* (Hizen), *Mino-yaki* (Mino), *Satsuma-yaki* (Satsuma), **Seto-yaki* (Owari), *Tobe-yaki* (Iyo), **Tokyo* kilns. The asterisk denotes kilns producing decorative objects either alone or with household utensils. Other ceramic districts of secondary importance are *Imbe-yaki* (Bizen), *Inuyama-yaki* (Owari), *Shigaraki-yaki* (Omi), *Soma-yaki* (Iwaki), *Tokoname-yaki* (Owari), and some others.

Aizu-yaki.—The kiln dates from about 1,647 when a potter from Seto erected a kiln at Hongo village, a place some distance north of Aizu (present town of Wakamatsu). Only faience was produced at first, but about a century and a half later porcelain was also introduced. Aizu-ware are principally confined to household utensils, and for cheapness combined with comparatively excellent technique they enjoy high reputation. **Mizuno Kizo** of Hongo may be mentioned as one of the most noted potters of Aizu at present.

Arita-yaki.—The Korean potter who followed to Japan a retainer of the Lord of Hizen when the latter returned home from Hideyoshi's Korean expedition in 1598, discovered clay in Hizen and began to produce milk-white porcelains for which *Arita-yaki* subsequently became celebrated. Application of bright pigments was a later innovation. The ware being extremely hard and decoration highly graceful—"brocade" design Arita wares are suited both for decorative and practical use. Among contemporary potters the names of **Fukagawa Yeizaemon**, **Fukagawa Chuji** and **Fujisaki Tahei** may be mentioned. The **Koran-sha**, Saga.

is the most important firm of Arita wares.

Awada-yaki.—This is a great favorite with foreigners to whom its elegant decorations seem especially acceptable. The wares are largely shipped abroad under the name of Satsuma faience of Kyoto, they bearing close resemblance both in the quality of plate and designs, though in price Kyoto wares enjoy greater advantage, being cheaper. To KINKOZAN SOBEI is due the credit for this great improvement of Awade-yaki. His kilns also produce for foreign markets wares which are modelled on Delft or Copenhagen style. ITO TOZAN is another celebrated living artist of Awada, and perhaps is an artist of greater calibre than his contemporary, possessing a creative power of greater breath. His decoration of faience in seven colors is stated by Capt. Brinkley as a feat not known before.

Awaji-yaki.—This is one of the latest wares having been started only about fifty years ago. At first it was a soft ware decorated with blue or yellow enamel, which enjoyed some popularity owing to low price. The ware however, had little artistic value. Coming to recent period milk-white porcelain called *Onokoro-yaki* was introduced, and it has met with some favorable reception. Utensils and decorative articles are produced.

Banko-yaki.—This is an unglazed dark-colored ware chiefly consisting of Japanese tea-sets, but also finds its way to American market in the shape of ash-holders and such small utensils. Ogawa Hanbichi of Yokkaichi is held in high reputation as potter of this *yaki*.

Izumo-yaki.—There are two varieties of this *yaki*. Rakzan-yaki and Fushina-yaki, the former originating in the Eppo-era (1673-'80) and the latter about a century later. Rakzan resembles Hagi-yaki, but shade more tasteful. Tea-service etc., are principal production. Fushina was originally faience decorated with flowing golden or bluish enamel, but

of late wares with elaborate designs have begun to be produced and to attract some attention in foreign markets. Fushina and Sawa are noted potters of Fushina while Nagaoka enjoys great repute for his Rakzan tea-pots and cups.

Kiyomizu-yaki.—Kiyomizu, one of the oldest and most important centres of Japanese pottery, fully maintains the tradition of the past, possessing as it does in SEIFU YOHEI, MIURA CHIKSEN, TAKAHASHI DOHACHI, SHIMIZU ROKBEI, SHOFU KATEI, especially the first two, potters of first order. Yohei is greater than his father of the same name who died in 1860, though this remark may not apply to Dohachi and Rokbei whose predecessors of the same names certainly possessed greater technical and artistic ability. SEIFU is especially great in *celadon* and monochromes of reddish hue, and his attempt to reproduce old Chinese masterpieces has also resulted in delightful specimens. At any rate Seifu enjoys by common consent the reputation of being one of the two foremost living potters of Japan, the other being Miyagawa Kozan of Yokohama, both of whom are on the honorable list of Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court.

Kutani-yaki.—Kutani-yaki first attained a great fame as a highly decorated ware based on Arita style. That decoration, however, was of far more subdued tone than the somewhat garish style of later days which at one time attracted great attention of foreign buyers. This method of decoration was overdone, the ware declined in prosperity and an inevitable reaction to older method has set in. The *yaki* has not yet succeeded in reviving the old popularity, while it is even reported that the supply of clay is no longer so plentiful as it was before and that the deficit is made up with unglazed biscuits coming from Mino and Aizu. SHIDA YASUKIYO, SUGIMOTO SAHEI, and ASAI ICHIZO may claim mention as living noted experts of Kutani. It should be

remembered the industry originally appeared in Daishoji where it is even to-day more prosperously carried on than in any other place of Kaga.

Makuzu-yaki.—*Makuzu-yaki* is the name given to the kiln of MIYAGAWA KOZAN (b. '34), Ota, Yokohama where he removed from Kyoto soon after the opening of this port to foreign commerce. This title was first assumed by Kozan's father of the same name who, originally a potter of Raku style, established his kiln at Makuzu, Kyoto, and produced wares that at once attracted public notice for their uncommon excellence. Kozan's first work at Yokohama was the imitation of Old Satsuma, but this he soon gave up and turned his attention to more ambitious task of reproducing old Chinese masterpieces. The departure he inaugurated found imitators in many of his contemporary ceramists of Kyoto and elsewhere. But Kozan is an artist of too great a calibre to rest contented with merely reproducing imitations of old masterpieces. Indeed to call his productions as imitations would do him injustice, for his "imitations," coming through his fertile brain, invariably bear marks of his own originality stamped upon them. Kozan's versatility is truly remarkable, he being equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes or decorative designs (which he himself paints), firing with pigments on biscuits (*hon-yaki*) or painting on glazed ground (*uwaye*). He stands in this respect in strong contrast to his great contemporary, SEIFU YOHEI of Kyoto, whose field of operation is far from being so extensive. What is equally wonderful about KOZAN is, that all his works maintain almost uniform level of high excellence, for he never allows a work which he does not approve to be put on the market, but unsparingly destroys all such wares. Such uniform excellence can not be said to mark the productions of Seifu. Kozan has been an Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court since 1896 and has in his son HANZAN

a young potter with great future promise.

Mikawa-chi-yaki.—This is the modern name of old *Hirado-yaki* which at one time occupied a high place in Japan for its artistic production. After the Restoration the industry suffered decline, to be revived, however, through the efforts of TOYOSHIMA MASA HARU and some others.

Mino-yaki.—This is one of the latest additions to the ceramic community of Japan. And yet so actively has the business been taken up by people of Mino, that in output Mino wares now stand at the head of the list. For this remarkable prosperity credit is due in large part to NISHIURA ENJI, of Tajimi. Before his time Mino potters were unknown to general public as all their wares were sent out under the guise of Seto production. He erected kilns and work-shop on a scale that was uncommon at that time and devoted all his energy toward improving the quality of Mino wares. This bore fruit from about 1877 and the wares could easily find market on their own merit, even succeeding after a short period to shoot ahead their former masters in output. *Mino-yaki* is essentially an industry, and its wares combine quality acceptable to general public, cheapness and elegance. There are, however, some potters who produce wares of higher pretension. Flower vases, incense-burners and other decorative objects produced by Nishiura are work of high technical skill and refined designing. His kilns are noteworthy as turning out than any other's larger quantity of wares after Delft and Copenhagen fashion which in the shape of coffee-sets, tea-sets etc. are great favourites with foreign consumers. Porcelains with finished designs over blue glaze produced by KATO GOSUKE, KATO MOSUKE and ICHIKURA also deserve mentioning in this connection.

Satsuma-yaki.—*Satsuma-yaki* has undergone many modifications of which the most notable was the pro-

duction from the close of 18th century of NISHIKI-DE (brocade design), enamelled faience after the fashion of Awata faience of Kyoto. If, therefore, Awata potters have to a great extent, as they have done, superseded the business of Satsuma artists since the former began to turn out fine specimens known as "Satsuma of Kyoto," the latter perhaps have no valid reason to complain. By this encroachment of Awata people the business in Satsuma, where through the help of local authorities it was once revived after the neglect during the early years of this era, has again suffered relapse. None the less some few living potters of note, as CHIN JUKAN and TOGO JUSHO, maintain the tradition of this famous kiln.

Seto-yaki.—Only earthenwares were at first produced, this continuing as far down as the beginning of the 19th century when a Seto potter came back after having secretly mastered the art of porcelain at Arita. This departure imparted a new impulse to development of the industry in Seto which soon began to eclipse almost all other kilns in the amount of its output. In turn, and quite recently, Seto was thrown into shade by its disciples, potters of Mino. Seto wares are chiefly porcelains of light blue glaze, and most of the potters are contended with manufacturing wares of practical utility. Decorative objects are, of course, not rare, and among these there are porcelain plaques for which Seto has lately become famous, and also imitations of that famous Chinese masterpiece known as *Yun-lo totai-ki*, very delicate pieces with their fragile bodies decorated with incised designs. KATO GOSUKE, KATO JUSUKE, KAWAMOTO HASUKICHI and KAWAMOTO HANSUKE are noted Seto potters of the day.

Tobe-yaki.—It was after the advent of the present era (1868) that this kiln began to attract notice, though it was in 1775 that the first kiln was set up in Iyo at the command of the Lord of Matsuyama. As decora-

tive ware only the light yellow glazed porcelain first produced by Mukai Chihei may be mentioned. Other wares are all utensils. Milk-white glazed ware is also manufactured.

Toju-yaki.—This is the name given to the decorative wares manufactured by KATO TOMOTARO, who after years of untiring experiments has recently invented a mellow reddish glaze which he applies to porcelain of close grained pate. The monochromatic vases and other things manufactured by this potter of Tokyo are delightful specimens.

Tokyo Kilns.—Tokyo can now boast two distinct kilns, namely *Takemoto-yaki* and *Tozu-yaki*, the former started by the old Tokugawa bannerman of that name and the latter by KATO TOMOTARO, originally a potter of Seto and engaged by the defunct porcelain factory, at Koishikawa, Tokyo. TAKEMOTO HAYATA with his father erected a kiln at Takatamura, suburb of Tokyo, early in the era: succeeded, after repeated failures, in producing flower-pots and flower-basins of Cochin-China style. Then followed vases and other decorative things of the same style which is held in high repute by Japanese votaries of tea-ceremonials. Takemoto confined his efforts in producing monochromatic porcelain and in this he attained marked progress, but was cut away in '92 at the premature age of 45, in the midst of active career. His son Ko-ichi has succeeded to the new profession of the family. Two articles of great industrial and technical value have been manufactured by the family, a silk reeling tool by Hayata and an insulator by his son, both made of porcelain of extreme hardness. The present head of the family is present of the Tokyo Pottery Guild.

The ASAHI *yaki* originated by the late Prof. Wagner, of the Tokyo Technical School, may deserve mention in this place.

B. SHIPPO-YAKI (Enamel Ware).

History.—It was at Nagoya, in the province of Owari, that early in

the 16th century the *Shippo-yaki* was resuscitated after it was left neglected for several generations, and to the city or more properly Owari still belongs the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo in NAMIKAWA SOSUKE and Kyoto in NAMIKAWA YASU-YUKI have each a first class artist in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya boasts several of whom ANDO JYUBEI and HATTORI TADASABURO are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed among the two Namikawa, some 17 in Kyoto and one in Yokohama. Owari boasts no less than 500 *Shippo* ceramists, of whom about 200 are found in village Takara which is situated about 8 miles west of Nagoya and on the road to Tsushima. Takara-mura is essentially a *Shippo-yaki* village, the only one in Japan, as Seto in the same province is a potters' town. Commercially that village is one of great importance, for it is there that the greater part of cheap *Shippo* ware going to the South seas, America and other places are produced. In the village stands a monument erected in memory of Kaji Tsunekichi by whom the art was revived.

On the whole the output is exceedingly limited, due to the fact that the *Shippo* ware still remains in Japan as an article of luxury and that as applied art it is far behind to what it is in Europe where the field of practical application includes almost every day articles of use. Cuff-buttons are perhaps the commonest cheap enamelled objects in Japan.

The reckless selling of the remaining exhibits on the occasion of St. Louis World's Fair has seriously affected the reputation of this industry, which has of late been experiencing severe trial.

Recent Progress.—The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo exhibited in the 3rd Domestic Fair held at the metropole that year a folding screen of four leaves each

decorated with designs in enamels produced by a new process, i.e. the now celebrated cloisonnéless (*musen*) ware and erased cloisonné (*shosen*) in which the wares were erased by the action of sulphuric acid. Namikawa's invention at once sprang into fame both at home and abroad, and it laid the foundation of the prosperity which the *Shippo-yaki* business has subsequently enjoyed. It was an invention of no ordinary description and came none too early, for the *Shippo-yaki* business had long been threatened with the danger of collapse, so that even its fate may have been settled by the success or failure of that invention. As it was, it proved a splendid success, reviving and inspiring the industry as it has done with new vitality, for with the aid of the *musen* and *shosen* processes the Japanese shippo ceramists were now able to carry their technique and design to the state of high finish and perfection.

Delicate designs of *Makiye* style began to be very popular. The process of vitrification also made a great advance, and on the occasion of the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto the enamel artists' guild of Nagoya was awarded silver medal in recognition of the high development attained in this particular direction. Roused by the spirit of invention and improvement the Japanese artists have ever been active to push on the laudable movement. The new departure that next appeared was in the shape of translucent enamel by the use of French enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of silver base as providing a better background. The plain surface, however, did not appeal to the fastidious taste of our artists, and they borrowing the practice of metal sculptors, made the *ishime* (stone-pitted) ground in order to set the designs, on the surface in greater relief. The production by Ando in imitation of the process of a certain

French artist, Tesuma(?), of wares with transparent design was the next development. The transparent design enamels are now a common property of all *Shippo* artists in Japan. The 5th Domestic exhibition held at Osaka in 1901 saw a new kind of enamel ware by the same artist of Nagoya. It was a pair of flower vases, about 1.2 ft. high, with designs of *Giboshi* lilies on. They attracted notice of the Empress when Her Majesty visited the exhibition and were honored with purchase by the Imperial Court.

The origin of this new innovation was not without interest, suggesting as it does the fertile talent of Japanese artists. Ando's brother, in the course of his travel through Europe, noticed a spoon decorated with raised dots in enamel. He brought home some specimens. The design struck his elder brother and artists under him that it might not be difficult to produce enamels with more extensive designs in high relief. Repeated trials were made and the result was the ware which was put on show at the Osaka exhibition. The design was produced by chiselling on the surface of the base, and from chiselling to hammering designs from inside was only a natural process of development. All these different processes have carried the *Shippo* art to high state of perfection and the Japanese master artists in this line can now produce ware of such delicate and consummate designs with marvellous facility that they may perhaps claim the honor of leading the world. The latest improvement relates to coloring. Japanese enamel artists had long been laboring to produce reddish monochrome, and for some years it had defied their ingenuity. At last in 1904 the experiment was carried to success by OTA JINNOEMON of Nagoya

by the use of gold chloride. Of course the use of this chemical compound for the purpose of producing the color in question was not a new idea, the difficulty lay how to produce *Shippo* ware of any size of this particular monochrome, for the employment of this color had up to that time been confined, as it is still generally the case in Europe, for decorating small objects as the rays of medals or petals of flowers. Thanks to Ota's discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size as may be desired. The *mori-agé* ("piled up") style originated by Hattori is a new departure. High relief designs executed in this style look highly tasteful.

Style.—It is not possible to speak of style in *Shippo* ware in the same breath as with style in porcelain, the style in the former being not so well defined as in the other. However it may be said in general that Namikawa of Kyoto represents conservative style, that of Tokyo advanced style, while the *Shippo* ceramists of Owari, chiefly on account of number, supply both. Kyoto *Shippo* is generally a cloisonné ware even to-day, and is characterized by heavy color and elaborated designs. It looks very elegant, but sometimes strikes one as gaudy and oppressive. The ware produced by Namikawa of Tokyo furnishes a striking contrast, it is chaster in design and purer in technique. Looking at his ware one is impressed as if one had before him a picture on silk drawn by a master painter of the Shijo school. Kyoto ware therefore attracts the eyes of general tourists who are satisfied with visible effect while Tokyo ware appeals to the fastidious taste of a section of foreigners and of Japanese.

THE JAPANESE SWORD.

It is the strange irony of fate that while the world is ringing with the fame of Bushido, the art of forging the Japanese sword, the "Soul of Samurai,"

is threatened with extinction. There are only two master sword-smiths now alive, but both are old men who have passed the venerable three score and

ten, and may therefore die any day. These two are MIYAMOTO KANENORI (b. '31 in Hoki) and GWASSAN SADAMUNE of Osaka now 74 years old. Both have been appointed in '06 Art Commissioners to the Imperial Court, rather tardy honor. Their career sufficiently illustrates to what viscissitude of fortune this once proud art has been subjected since the downfall of the feudal regime.

Miyamoto.—He was a sword-smith in the service of Arao Tajima who as the first councillor of the Lord of Tottori resided in Hoki. He in company with his master resided for a few years in Kyoto during the troubled time of the Restoration. It was then that he was ordered to forge swords for use of the Emperor of the time, father of the present Emperor; of the late Prince Arisugawa, and lastly of the boy Emperor just ascended to the throne. He was also placed in charge of a highly honorable duty, that of forging a number of swords and other edged implements which are newly made whenever the twentieth year anniversary of the ceremony of removing the Great Shrine of Ise is performed. The ceremony for which the master smith received the order was that carried out in 1869. That was the high water mark of his career for some decades to come, for with the proclamation in '72 of the edict prohibiting the wearing of swords by *Shizoku*, as the *Samurai* was now called, sword-making business suddenly lost patronage, and he had to retire to his native place. There for about fifteen years he eked out his existence by making kitchen knives and other common tools. It was by divine intercession, as it were, that his hidden merit was once more restored to light. The removal ceremony of the Great Shrines was to take place in '89 and the programme of preparation included the making of new swords, halberts and so forth. The authorities in charge were very much perplexed to decide as to whom should the order be given, for

the name of Miyamoto had gone out of memory. Guided by the mark of the maker engraved upon the hilt of one of the swords, inquiry was sent to the district authorities of Hoki. His existence was assured and he was summoned up in a hurry to Tokyo, to be charged once more with the sacred business. Thus brought out to deserved eminence he was no longer obliged to lead an obscure life; in fact he now found himself an object of considerable interest on the part of public. He was once honored with forging swords in the presence of His Majesty, was ordered to make swords for the two children of the Prince Imperial, for the British Minister of War in the last Balfour Cabinet, and what is far more noteworthy,—such cases being very rare,—he was for the third time been placed in charge of sword-making business for the removal ceremony to be performed '09. He was also given office in '93 at the Tokyo Arsenal where swords for use of non-commissioned soldiers are made.

Gwassan.—The career of GWASSAN, briefly noticed in the biographical section of this publication, though perhaps less romantic is equally suggestive. Gwassan is even reputed by some to be superior artist than Miyamoto, but it was only in '05 that his fame was first noised abroad, and that he began to engrave his own name on the swords that came from his anvil. He had been obliged until then to engrave on his make the names of Kanemitsu, Masakuni and other old swordsmiths of Bizen and Sagami, for he could not get any order if he used his own name.

THE OLD SWORD AND THE NEW.

This strange procedure of the first sword-smith now in Japan requires explanation. The fact is the supply of old swords is still almost inexhaustible in Japan. For hundreds of years daimyos and their

retainers preserved their swords handed down from their forefathers, and to the stock they kept on adding whenever fancy directed them. Perhaps every respectable old daimyo's house still keeps hundreds of swords and every respectable old samurai's family must keep five or six, and there are even now some 300 such houses and over thousand times as many families. Consequently old Japanese swords can be procured at less than a tenth of the price commanded during the halcyon days of feudalism, but at a lower rate than that which ordinary people would be inclined to pay for a sword forged by living smiths. Thirty *yen* must at least be paid for a blade expressly ordered of Gwassan, for he can hardly be expected to temper at a single essay a blade with which he is satisfied; three or four must be forged before a satisfactory one is obtained. The result is such an order is very rarely received, a decent old blade being procurable at perhaps a third of the price.

THE DYING ART.

The only two living master sword-smiths nearing the close of their earthly existence, the question that naturally arises is, will there appear successors to carry on the tradition of this noble art? The probability is they will not, so long as demand for new swords remains so precarious as it has been heretofore. Time is changed and life is now too hard to attract young men to the pursuit of the ancient craft when the prospect of reward is so slender. Beside the two masters there are HI-OKI KANE-TSUGU, formerly sword-smith in the service of the Lord of Tottori clan; OSAKA KANEYOSHI of Mino, noted for swords of the Seki style; and HORII TANEAKI who was befriended by the late Baron Sannomiya, himself a great expert in the art, and plied his anvil at the forge constructed at the Baron's

premises. The former two are old men only ten years or so younger than the great seniors, though the third is still in the prime of life. It is doubtful whether any of the three can get on as regular sword-smiths, even supposing they can attain the high standard of excellence of GWASSAN or MIYAMOTO. The numerous race of experts who, sub-ordinate to the smith, made accessories is fast disappearing, or has taken to more paying occupation. The only best artisan in Japan for lacquering the sheath of the sword died in '05 with no one to succeed to his art; there is only one expert each now for cording the hilt and for applying the shark's skin to it, and both are old men well on sixty. Sword-polishers are an exception amidst this universal desolation to all other fellow craftsmen, for peers and others who possess swords have to polish them every now and then to keep them from rusting. It is curious to note that while the art of forging the sword is in imminent danger of extinction through utter neglect, we find its enthusiastic votaries among foreigners. There is Dr. Tilden, medical man of America, who while in Japan learned for three years the art under a young smith, and there is Mr. Alfred Dobrie, engineer of Bessemer's Steel Works. The latter has never been in Japan, but his fancy for Japanese swords has taken such strong hold of him that he is now writing a book upon them, three instalments, in which form it is published, having appeared.

MILITARY OFFICERS AND THE JAPANESE SWORDS.

It should not be supposed that army and naval officers of the present day are indifferent to the sword which was an object of almost religious devotion to the old *Samurai*. On the contrary they hold a similar cherish to the blade, though in the mood unavoidably different from that of the sword-girdling gentry of by-gone days. The sabres they wear are not

properly sabres, for the blade is invariably that of Japanese sword, either old or new. Strange to say the idea of adopting or adapting the sword for the sabre-blade originated with the Navy and not with the Army. It occurred to some admirals on the occasion of the prohibition of sword-wearing custom by *Shizoku* in 1872, when hundreds of sword-smiths and thousands of subordinate artisans were thrown into something like a panic at the idea of losing means of livelihood. The admirals in question thought that their sabres might as well be made with the blade from Japanese sword as with the ordinary sabre-blade. The idea was at once carried into execution; their peculiar shaped sabres attracted the notice of the young Emperor when on a certain occasion they were brought in his presence. His Majesty expressed his approval, and this led to the universal use of the Japanese bladesabres by officers of the Navy. On the other hand, officers of the Army were for the several years contented with using ordinary sabres, and it was not before the fierce experience of bloody hand-to-hand fightings in the civil war of 1877 that they were convinced of the inefficiency of their sabres in actual service. Since that time it has almost become an unwritten law for military officers to keep two sabres, one real which is used in drill and the other made of sword for use on battlefield. However, the Japanese blade generally used by the less warlike descendants of old samurai is shorter and less heavy. The blade used in older days measured from hilt to tip about $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and weighed about 300 *momme* (100 *momme* about 0.8 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. avo.). At the time of the particular civil war the blade most in demand measured about 2.2 ft. and weighed about 180 *momme*. The Japan-China war did not put the swordmanship of Japanese officers to any great test, and after the war even shorter blades, 2 ft. at most, were in demand. During the late war, on the other hand,

when desperate hand-to-hand fightings were very frequent the length and weight of the blade was restored to that prevailing at the time of the civil war. The blade of this kind was used formerly by minors, retired samurai and non-combatants. It is shorter swords of this particular type that find larger number of customers.

THE SABRE.

The sword and the sabre are two distinct things, so are sword-smiths and sabre-smiths, the blade for one being quite dissimilar to that for the other. The process of tempering, therefore, must necessarily be different. This distinction also extends to the materials used for forging them. For the Japanese sword steel made of sand-iron, generally that produced in Hoki and Bizen is used, while the sabre is made of imported steel. Again in the eyes of sword-smiths and sword collectors the sabre is merely an object of practical utility while the sword is one of taste and ornament as well. Sword-smiths are artists while sabre-smiths are artisans. The latter have in most cases descended from the former, but not until after repeated failures could they learn the new process of tempering. An interesting story is attached to the history of sabre making in Japan. It will be remembered that the sword-prohibition edict in '74 suddenly robbed sword-smiths and others of the means of livelihood, and orders given by officers of the infantine fleet of Japan for sabres were insignificant. It happened in '74 that the Army felt the necessity to get a supply of sabres for its officers and the authorities were on the point of placing orders with German makers. The news reaching the ears of a certain sword-dealer in Tokyo, he earnestly represented and barely succeeded in prevailing upon the authorities to postpone giving that order until after Japanese sword-smiths had been allowed fair trials to forge sabres. The trials at last succeeded, though

after repeated failures, and Japan, therefore, was saved at least some expense, if not dishonour, of depending on foreign countries for the supply of sabres used in her army. The timely step taken by the petitioner has been richly rewarded, indirectly, for through his foresight and energy he has since risen to be the greatest sabre-dealer and maker

in Japan. (This was Suya Hikagecho, Shiba). At present sabres for use in the Army are manufactured at the Tokyo Arsenal, but for mounting Japanese blade for sabres or for making real sabres a sufficient number of hands are found in Tokyo. Of late quite a large number of sabres have begun to find their way to China for use of her officers.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Textile fabrics as decorative objects may properly be divided into three classes, namely those that depend for effect on woven figures, those that produce effect by dyeing, and lastly embroidery. Fabrics with woven decorations are essentially heavy stuffs and include various kinds of brocade as *nishiki* and *kinran*, *donsu*, *tsuzure-ori*, satin, etc. Formerly their use was more limited than it is to-day. Chief demand came for making ornamental surcoats of great daimiyos, garments on ceremonious occasions for high priests and ladies, screens and hangings at temples and palaces, *obi* for ladies, and so forth. The gold brocade was, as is still so to some extent, associated in the minds of ordinary people with the Imperial standard of which it was and is still invariably made. As tapestry the use of textile fabrics was not so general as in the West, nor did Japan have table cloth or bed-cloth. However, for making knick-knacks of sundry descriptions, as tobacco-pouches, purses, sword-bags etc. heavy stuffs consumed were not small. As ladies' *obi* the demand for less heavier stuffs still continues to occupy an important place. It may not be exaggeration to say that but for this peculiar costume of Japan, high-class weaving could never have attained the progress it did in this country. That progress was in danger of suffering serious check when demand of daimiyos, temples, and others for heavy woven fabrics fell with the

abolition of feudalism. The decline suffered was fortunately temporarily and, what is better, it has been more than compensated for by the appearance of a new and larger class of patrons, in Europe and America. It was then that heavy and costly stuffs of larger dimension than our weavers used to produce began to grow in demand, in the shape of tapestry, table or bed cloths etc. The weavers of Nishijin lost no time to import jacquard looms and to turn out pieces suitable to foreign customers. Considerable modifications have since appeared in Japanese decorative weaving, either by studying products of foreign looms or by improving native products to meet foreign demand. The *tsuzure-ori* piece, perhaps the most elaborate work of decorative weaving both in regard to technique and design, is no longer a small specimen of curiosity as it formerly was, but a sumptuous arras magnificent in design and workmanship. Some Nishijin master weavers have even begun to attempt Gobelins. In technical skill they may not yet come up to the high standard of French artists, but they have their *tsuzure-ori* to rival the celebrated French products. IIDA SHINHICHI, KAWASHIMA JIMBEI and NISHIMURA SOEMON are three greatest weavers and dealers in Kyoto.

Yuzen and **Yuzen-birodo** ("cut velvet") are two of the most important fabrics with printed decorations. The former is not merely used for

decoration purpose only, but as garment for young women and girls the demand for it is quite extensive. Silk crapes, silk tissue called *habutaye* and also muslain de laine are employed as ground to receive designs according to Yuzen process. Showy designs in rich and bright colors generally characterize Yuzen fabrics and it is because Japanese girls wear garment made of this particular stuff that they present such picturesque appearance. The YUZEN-BIRODO is almost exclusively intended for decorative use, for tapestry, table or bed cloth or even as wall-picture. The process of dyeing is identical with that for the *Yuzen*, but in the cut-velvet the design is cut out of the nape of the cloth according to the picture originally painted upon it. The consequence is, the design of the cut-velvet, as compared with that of the other, can not be carried to minute elaboration; it somewhat lacks life-like freshness in color and details of form. This drawback is amply compensated for by mellow tone of decorative effect and particularly by the lustre which the fabric imparts.

Embroidery.—But it is in embroidery that the decorative talent of Japanese artists has been put to greatest advantage. Embroidery is indeed one of the most significant cases illustrating how highly are the Japanese people endowed with faculty of adaptation. It may be remembered that, with the social revolution that followed the downfall of feudal system, Kyoto embroidery experts suddenly found themselves placed in great strait, they no longer obtaining orders from daimiyos and other high circles. Foreigners who occasionally visited such big dry-goods stores as Takashimaya (Iida), Nishimura or Kawashima were noticed to show great interest in small embroidered pieces of Japanese *fukusa* (ornamental wrapper made of fabrics). This suggested to some of them that it might be worth their while to produce embroidery expressly intended for foreign

patrons. One of the foremost painters of Kyoto at that time, Chikdo, was made to draw pictures to be worked into design by embroidery, and the idea was carried out into execution. Everybody is now aware how successful has been the innovation and to what marvellous standard of excellence has the art of embroidery been carried in Japan. Embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto are really things of delight. They can reproduce with colored yarns almost any tint and shade which painters obtain by means of pigments. Not only are original paintings faithfully reproduced but in one important respect embroidery even surpasses painters' work, in that the lustre of the silk yarns used imparts to the designs a heightened effect as compared with pictures drawn with brushes. Pine leaves put in embroidery, for instance, look fresher and more faithful to life than the same drawn by painters. This remarkable development has mainly been a result of specialization, there being experts especially strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and still others in human figures and so on. The art of embroidery thus developed within the present generation generally exists in the shape of wall-pictures *byōbu* (folding screens), table-cloth etc., fine specimens of which may be seen at Takashimaya's branch-stores either at Yokohama or Tokyo.

Nishijin, of Kyoto, stands in the forefront as centre of decorative weaving, embroidery and dyeing, especially in the latter two. In regard to the first Ashikaga and Kiryu, both not far from Tokyo, claim some share. As to industrial branch of weaving, this is almost universal in Japan, but if we are to pick out places where woven fabrics going to Europe and America are produced, there are, besides the three centres mentioned, Hachioji (for Kaiki etc.) Kai (nursery of Kaiki silk tissue), Fukui, Ishikawa and Toyama (for *habutaye*), Kawamata (*habutaye*), etc.

LACQUER ART.

History.—This is one of the few arts which are peculiar to Japan and for which she is indebted in no particular degree to neither China nor any other country initiation or tutoring. It was during the reign of the Emperor Kwammu (782–805 A.D.) that lacquer art first attained a marked development. The *makiye* was already known at that time. About ten centuries later, that is during the latter part of the 17th century, the art bloomed to that state of astonishing splendor as paralleled neither before nor after in the history of this art. The very fact that lacquer was peculiar to Japan has not been wholly beneficial in its effect, for absence of competition has perhaps benumbed the originality of both *makiye* and *nurimono* artists into which two classes the votaries of the art may be divided. Again the very splendor of the works of old masters may have conduced to bring about the same result and to have served to awake the sentiment of despairing admiration instead of inciting the bolder spirit of emulation and originality. It is true the art and craft was considerably improved by ZESHIN (d. '89) and his pupils HOBİ and JAISHIN (d. '03), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, *makiye* artists made it their point to slavishly follow in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. They were excellent in their way, and no doubt possessed fascination attractive both to natives and foreigners, but when year after year conventional forms and almost stereotyped designs were repeated the public could not help being tired of the monotony. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with a new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the late war. Since 1905 they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on

sketches from nature. In this attempt *makiye* artists find themselves seriously hampered in their work, in that their atelier supplies are limited only to gold and silver dust, a few varieties of lacquer pigments and mother-of-pearl. The only hope is, that the natural ingenuity of the Japanese artists may find means of making shift, and to achieve a success that may come up even to sanguine expectation. Time will show. Although *makiye* objects belonging to the domain of art find patrons all over the world, it is interesting to hear that the Imperial Court of Japan is by far the most important of all. Almost ninety or more out of every one hundred art *makiye* produced by the living master artists find their customers in the Court, not necessary for its own use, but chiefly as presents to its own distinguished subjects at home and to foreign Courts and subjects. Thus the two most notable *makiye* articles recently produced have gone to the Court. One was the parlour cupboard made to order of the Court by the Government Fine Art Academy in Tokyo. It took ten years and cost Y. 30,000. The other was the screen exhibited by the Lacquer Art Association at the 5th Domestic Exhibition held at Osaka 1903, each of the 13 leaves undertaken by a master *makiye* artist in Japan. It was labelled Y. 6,500 and purchased by the Court.

Of the *nurimono* or ordinary lacquering art nothing particularly new to claim attention has occurred of late. One important question which is affecting the art as a whole is the growing scarcity of the supply of lacquer juice in Japan and also in China from which the deficiency has heretofore been supplemented. This is a serious matter and urgently demands the attention of the Government and people. Tokyo, Kyoto, and Kanazawa are places where high-grade *makiye* objects are produced,

and then come Aizu and Osaka. Shizuoka enjoys wide reputation as a principal centre of commercial *makiyé* wares which are quite devoid of value from the stand-point of art. Of the contemporary master *makiyé* artists and artisans the following may be mentioned:—

In TOKYO, for *Makiyé*:—Shiroyama Shosai (Prof.), Kawanobe Itcho (Prof.), Akatsuka Jitoku, Funahashi Shumin, Tanabe Shorei, Uematsu Hobi, Yasui Hochu; for Lacquer:—Koyama Kume-kichi, Ichijima Asajiro, Okude Iwajiro, Suzuki Kasuke.

In KYOTO, for *Makiyé*:—Tomita Kohichi, Yamamoto Rihei; for Lacquer:—Kimura Shooku, Okada Shoka.

In KANAZAWA, for *Makiyé*:—Sawada Soji, Ogaki Shokun; for Lacquer:—Tsuruta Wasaburo, Yonenaga Tahichiro.

Then there are in Nagoya Kanamori Haruji (lacquer), in Shizuoka Ishikawa Gonjiro (lacquer), in Nara

Yoshida Tatsu-no-suke (lac.), in Kagawa Fujikawa Yonezo and Fujikawa Shinzo (both lacquer), in Aizu Shinowara Unkichi (*Makiyé*), in Osaka Asano Sukesaburo (*Makiyé*), in Kamakura Koto Unkyu (*makiyé*).

The "dry lacquer" art revived by Karasugi Gochiku and Tsujimura Shoka deserves mention, as also the discovery of "colored" lacquer art at the Art Academy.

The Nippon Lacquer Art Society (est. 1891) at Yumi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, and the Lacquer Art Firm (est. 1897) at the same address are headquarters for the lacquer art and industry of Japan, the former dealing with matters for improving the art and industry and the latter acting as medium between *makiyé* and lacquer artists and artisans and general public who want to give order. The two bodies are in charge of Mr. ARAKI MAYUMI, perhaps the most noted *Makiyé* and lacquer ware connoisseur.

WOOD-CARVING AND IVORY-CARVING.

I. WOOD-CARVING.

History.—In sculpture modern Japan has little to boast of, the art having remained in the state of neglect for more than three centuries ending about the beginning of the 19th century. Sculptors of Buddhist images had degenerated into mere artisans, though the case was somewhat better with the *miyabori-shi* (those who carved frieges and pillars of temples and other edifices), and carvers of *netsuke* and masks for *no* actors. Of the four classes of wood-carvers only the "temple-carvers" may be said to enjoy comparative popularity, for with the change of the times the latter two classes have to abandon their field of work and to take to more profitable ivory-carving. Buddhist carvers are a little better off, but with a much narrowed demand owing to decay of Buddhism.

The Situation.—Wood-carving business is now situated in an unenviable position, being beset with

discouraging circumstances. As an object of decoration a wood-carving is disqualified for appealing to public patronage, in that it is comparatively costly, almost as costly as a piece of ivory-carving of a similar size. Then it does not compare favorably with a wood-carving produced in Europe. Hence carved wooden decorations of Japan find very little demand both at home and abroad. It must also be remembered that field is pretty well occupied at home by artisans following in the wake of HIDARI JINGORO, artisans who have no elevated notion as to the nature of their profession, but are from lack of education and also from their long custom are contented to consider themselves as a sort of carpenters and therefore not entitled to receive compensation higher than artisans' wages. In the presence of such circumstances, it can hardly be expected that young art students will chose wood-carving as their life-work; even if they did the result would be hardly reassuring.

They would be embarrassed to find that while expecting what they deemed suitable return for works of long labor the productions from the hands of uneducated artisan carvers were even superior to theirs in workmanship. This comparison is by no means imaginary; it represents cases that have actually occurred, and it proved sufficiently discouraging to art students. Since then the wood-carving course of the Tokyo Art Academy has ceased to attract students and has had, therefore, to effect a radical modification in its method. In a similar way wood-carvers of the new school who were originally drawn to the profession from ambitious ideal have been obliged to turn to ivory-carving or to modelling in plaster. The wood-carving course in question is non-existent, and the Academy teaches only ivory carving and plaster-modelling.

Plaster-Modelling.—Woodcarving and plaster-modelling, it may be noted, are easily interchangeable, and experts in the one can after a short training pass to the other. In the one the artist has to chip out a desired figure and in the other to build it up. The process is exactly reverse, but a wood-carver who is thoroughly at home with his subject can produce a plaster-model after preliminary lessons in handling clays or plaster. There are, therefore, two classes of plaster-modellers at present in Japan, one consisting of old wood-carvers and the other composed of men who were devoted to it from the first. The former are therefore wood-carvers and modellers in one.

Living Wood-carvers.—Woodcarving specialists outside "temple sculptors" are not many, but we may mention as such Profs. TAKAMURA KO-UN and TAKE-UCHI HISATOU (Tokyo Art Academy), two of the foremost artists in this line. The former was pupil of TAKAMURA TO-UN (d. '79) and was originally a Buddhist carver. He enjoys repute as being perhaps the best carver of animals. Carving of historical figures is regarded as a

special province of the other. Both are also plaster-modellers. YASUDA MATSUGORO, Yamazaki Cho-un, Haya-shi Bi-un, SHINKA YONEHARU UNKAI, MORI HOSEI, Goto Sadayuki (d. 03) and YAMADA KISAI (d. 00) and some others stand on a lower level. Shinkai TAKETARO, (originally Buddhist) is more of a modeller than the other, he having been sent abroad by the Government to study the new art. Yoneharu has lately been working in ivory rather than in wood.

The "Temple-Sculpture."—The chiselling of friezes and of similar decorations in wood, as before stated, is now the most prosperous branch of wood sculpture, specialists in the line being kept quite busy, probably owing to their comparatively lesser number than they were before. This is not only because there is necessity to apply repairs to old famous architecture as the mausolea at the Zojo-ji temple and at Nikko, but also because the practice is now very common to use for rooms both built in Japanese and foreign style, friezes decorated with carved figures.

Modellers in Plaster.—This is the most marked instance of Occidental influence over Japanese arts. It originated with the short-lived art course in the old Kōbu Daigaku (Engineering College) subsequently amalgamated with the University of Tokyo. From this course graduated OKUMA UJIHIRO, and FUJITA BUNZO, while Prof. SHIRAI UZAN who studied in France and MOTOYAMA HAKUN came from the Tokyo Art Academy. To this short list should be added the names of ex-Prof. NAGANUMA Shukei who returned in '87 from prolonged study at Rome, Shinkai Taketaro, Ogura Sojiro and a few others, as also Prof. NUMADA ICHIGA who is Officier de Academie France. Okuma has so far been most active in furnishing models for bronze-images, for the images of Omura Masujiro (erected at Kudan, Tokyo), late Prince Arisugawa, late General Kawakami and some others all came from his hands. Ogura modelled Prince Ito's

image at Kobe, Motoyama (some consider him foremost modeller for images) that of late Count Goto at Shiba Park: Shinkai that of late Prince Kita-Shirakawa in front of the Guard's Barrack near the Imperial Court.

2. IVORY CARVING.

History.—With the gradual decay of the old custom of wearing tobacco-pouches to which the *netsuke* was an indispensable appendage, ivory-carving suffered considerable check, but only for a short time, the carver having subsequently found in the production of *okimono* and other decorative objects for foreign customers an employment that furnishes them greater amount of work and perhaps even more lucrative. It may even be said that ivory-carving as art has been created through this foreign patronage, and that it is equally maintained by it. More than 90 % of the whole output of ivory objects for decoration goes abroad, and of that total about 60 % is taken up by American patrons and the remaining 40 % spread over Europe. Price and consideration of architecture prevent ivory ornaments from being popular at home, for not only are they dear but also they are judged out of place for halls constructed in native style. In regard to breadth of chiselling and scope of work, the carvers of the present day enjoy incomparable advantages over their predecessors. The latter seldom had for their field of work a bit of tusk larger than could be carved out into a tiny *netsuke*, while the others can command the use of large blocks sometimes as large as 2 ft. There can be no question, therefore, that ivory carvers have for the first time been enabled during these two or three decades to develop their real capacity. It is not to be wondered at that ivory-chiselling threatens to overshadow wood-carving and that many craftsmen formerly belonging to the latter have been induced to give up the wood for the tusk.

Two Kinds of Ivory.—It should be remembered that every "ivory"

ware is not made of the elephant's tusk, for the walrus tusk is also used for making smaller objects. The difference between the two is that while the "elephant ivory" possesses minute wood-grains in the other ivory they are absent. Ordinary persons can not easily distinguish the two without close inspection. The walrus ivory is of course cheaper, though not so much as some people may suppose.

Style of Carving.—In technique ivory carving is practically divided into two classes, *rittai-mono* (carving in block) and *hiramono* (level carving). Artists are specialized as to kind of work they produce, some being specialists in human figures, the most numerous class, others of animals and so on. There is one special school known as Okawa school originated about two generations ago. It consists in carving with separate pieces the figures forming one group and then suitably arranging them on a single block to make them look as if they were carved out of that block. NAITO SHIZUKUNI is the best living artist of this school. There is also ivory inlaying, but the mother-of-pearls in Japanese inlaid ivory wares are in danger of peeling off when taken to countries of dry climate. Only wares produced by master artizans, among whom NOHARA TEIMEI stands prominent are free from this defect.

Living Artists.—Living ivory artists may be mainly divided into three groups, viz, those following the lead of Prof. ISHIKAWA MITSU-AKI (or Komei) (of the Tokyo Art Academy), others under YOSHIDA HOMEI, best pupil of the late Shimamura who in his days divided with the Professor the honor of being the master artist in this particular line, and finally those who were formerly wood carvers. This honor, therefore, is now in undisputed possession of the Professor, and he is fully entitled to it. His productions are characterized by classic purity both in design and technique, and it should be noted that he is a painter of no common merit. YOSHIDA HOMEI is still a

young man about thirty, and yet his great master singled him out to receive his mantle. He is therefore credited by his contemporaries as an artist with a great future. Prof. Ishikawa possesses in Asahi Meido a pupil quite worthy to succeed to his fame. Among the ivory woodsculptors may be mentioned Yoneharu Unkai, and as these generally retain, either on purpose or as effect of long custom, the original style of chiselling, their work is somewhat distinct from that of ordinary artists in ivory. Besides those mentioned above living ivory artists worth introducing to foreign collectors are Asahi Gioksan of Kyoto who occupies in that city a position similar to that of Prof. Ishikawa in Tokyo; then Takenouchi Jitsuga, Hamada Shomei, Hirasaka Hobun, Shimomura Hozan, Sano Koichi, Hayashi Hozan, and others. The last named is especially noted for delicate workmanship. One

of his recent productions was an exquisite piece of workmanship. It consisted of a farm house embosomed in a grove and with a number of people in. It was even furnished with sliding doors. The whole was carved out of single ivory plaque which measures about 5" by 3".

Foreigners desirous of obtaining ivory wares should be reminded not to place them in too warm and dry places, for they are liable to crack, but if put in a glass case kept suitably moist this danger can be avoided. As mantel-pieces, therefore, it would be safer to select wares carved out of a block, not too thick, but of a smaller one which prevents cracking by equal expansion of different parts.

As manufacturers and dealers in ivory wares Toyama & Sons (Ginza, Tokyo) and Kaneda Kenjiro (Ogacho, Kyobashi) are well known establishments. Murata, (Yokoyama-cho, Tokyo,) also deals in the same line.

METAL WORK.

RECENT PROGRESS.

Remarkable has been the progress recently attained in Japan in this particular branch of art both pure and applied. When people say that the art of Japanese metal work has declined, they are merely talking vague generalities or furnish another instance of delusion of historical perspective. The art of sword decoration has indeed disappeared with the fall of feudalism, but metal artists and craftsmen have found in its stead a field of work demanding greater exercise of their skill and talent and perhaps furnishing larger market. The *daimyo* and *samurai* may have been less fickle patrons to metal artists than foreign customers, but the latter are at least larger consumers. Then the *tsuba* and other small sword ornaments in which limited field of work a large number of metal artists and artisans had had to confine themselves could never allow their ingenuity full play, but the same men

carve now on their work-tables vases, censers, statuettes, and diverse sorts of hall decorations which must exert an expansive and healthy influence on their capacity. The benefit of division of labor and of regular education is similarly constituting a powerful factor toward promoting a greater improvement of the art. How far the new circumstances have done in that direction may be seen by comparing works produced before the present era of Meiji (began 1867) and those of later production, or, what amounts to the same thing, by placing side by side articles made by artisans of old school and those by others who have had the benefit of education, say, at a Fine Art Academy, either in Tokyo or Kyoto. The wares coming under the former of the two parallels will present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness.

Modelling.—The benefit of the new school is nowhere more conspicuously shown than in modelling. This branch of work used to occupy

formerly a highly anomalous position. Modellers, as associated with carvers, generally formed a class by themselves, but on a lower plane, all the merit attaching to their work being assumed by the artist who undertook visible part of the object based on that model. Hence modellers of high talent, naturally rebelling against this humiliating treatment, were sure in nine cases out of ten to bloom forth as casters or other class of artists whose names could be engraved on the finished articles. The result was while master-casters were almost always their own modellers, ordinary model-specialists ended their days unknown and neglected except by casters to whom they supplied the groundwork.

All this is changed now and the elevation of modelling to the position to which it is really entitled cannot fail to exert beneficially on the general improvement of the art.

Pure and Applied Art.—Another thing which distinguishes modern metal art from the old is in regard to the distinction between pure art and applied art. The two were formerly very often confounded. Indeed work without elaborate decoration was considered unfinished. This lack of clear distinction between the two frequently caused trouble when Japanese artists sent their work to foreign exhibitions. Thus a statuette in *shibuichi* of elaborate workmanship sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei, living master-caster, to the Paris Exposition of 1900 was refused admission to the art gallery, as the commissioners judged it as a piece of applied art.

ALLOYS FOR METAL WORK.

There are three kinds of alloys used by Japanese artists in metals, viz., copper-bronze which may be regarded as an alloy of six to seven parts copper and three parts lead with slight mixture of tin; *shibuichi*, one quarter silver and three quarter copper; and *shakudo*, seven parts copper to three parts gold. The supply of the copper-bronze alloy is generally

obtained by melting down old bronze wares as candle-sticks, old coins, etc., excepting sound-giving articles such as bells, gongs, etc. The re-melted alloy is preferred to the new one, as the former can lend better color to the wares produced. The addition of copper of about ten per cent of the whole weight is said to heighten the color effect of the old alloy. The objection to the use of sound-giving vessels is that the coloring effect is inferior.

STYLE OF JAPANESE METAL WORK.

Japanese metal work is extremely complicated as to styles, which, however, may be broadly classified into casting, chiselling, hammering, and inlaying. They are to some extent inter-dependent of one another while each consists of more or less number of different processes, making the subject of metal work rather entangled. By far the best article so far published on the modern metal work of Japan is that contained in the 10th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, it combining the two merits of conciseness and comprehensiveness.

Of the four main divisions of metal-work, chiselling is most characteristic to Japan and indicates a greater progress than in the other three, and indeed speaking generally, the fame of Japanese metal art may be said to depend mainly on the high standard to which it has been carried through the liberal patronage of *samurai*.

Casting.—As referred to above, modeller's part in the casting work has lately began to receive due recognition it deserves and that the modeller stands to-day at least on the level with the caster. For this topsyturvyism of the relative position of the two there was some reason. Casting, as it was practised universally at former time and as it is still practised even to-day, was not exactly like that generally done in the Occident. In the eyes of the Japanese caster a rough work taken out of the mold is an incomplete piece, he must

give it a finishing touch either with the chisel or the hammer or both, and the public evidently held a similar idea. The caster therefore came to the conclusion that for any merit possessed by the object he alone and not the modeller, should be entitled. Only after the demarkation separating pure from applied art was first brought home to the minds of our artists, and this practically dates from the time of the last world's fair at Paris, has the position of modeller begun to be recognized. At present bronze castings without "finishing touch" are produced, notably by Kaneda Kenjiro and a few others. These welcome the change as it relieves them of the troublesome process of finishing. But there are other casters who are following the old method and also still others who use casting as a preliminary for chiselling.

Metal-casters from the very nature of their work, are perhaps the largest guild of all metal-workers, but of these three stand out prominent as masters, viz. OKAZAKI SESSEI, OSHIMA JO-UN, and SUZUKI CHOKICHI. The first is a caster of the old school and has cast a number of statues, the second (considered by some as the greatest living master of wax-modelling) is more disposed to produce hall ornaments, as vase, *okinono* etc. He was for some while a Professor at the Fine Art Academy, Tokyo. Suzuki Chokichi, Art Commissioner to the Imperial Court, may perhaps claim a greater title as artist, but he has of late rarely produced his own work, being chiefly devoted to managing his workshop where commercial metal wares are turned out. His latest production was a pair of dragons in silver presented by the Peers to Their Imperial Majesty on the occasion of the silver wedding ceremony some years ago. The name of KANO SEI-UN should also be mentioned.

Chiselling.—Chiselling is closely allied to casting and inlaying, for Japanese glyptists, in treating a work of larger dimension, generally have

recourse to casting the ground-work at first, while the help of inlaying is resorted to in producing a work of special design. The latter is a very common device and is known by the name of *soyan katakuri*. Chiselling can boast even a larger number of first rate artists than casting. There is ITO KATSUMI, a venerable patriarch of four score years old, who was one of the regular sword-decorators to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore as a chiseller of old *tsuba* and similar minor objects he occupies the foremost rank. Prof. UNNO SHOMIN and his nephew Prof. UNNO BISEI (both of the Fine Art Academy of Tokyo) and his UNNO MINJO should be mentioned next. The two elder Unnos were sword glyptists to the Lord of Mito, and are especially noted for chiselling human images. It may be stated in passing that the elder Unno was a fellow Professor at the present institution with the late Kano Natsuo (d. 1897) who was perhaps the foremost *katakiri* artist in recent time. The younger Unno has twice visited Europe and America to study the Western style, especially as applied to chiselling of medals and decorations. He is one of the most noted rising metal artists, being still comparatively young, and is certainly the most versatile, he supplying by his own hands the groundwork in casting and also designs. KAGAWA KATSUHIRO, TSUKADA HIIDE-AKI, SHO-AMI MASAYOSHI (of Kyoto). FUGAWA KAZU-NORI and SAKURAGAWA SANSHIRO (Gov. Art Academy) are artists enjoying equal fame as the elder Unno. Kagawa (Art Commissioner to the Court) excels in chiselling flowers, birds and landscapes while Tsukada loves to work on a larger field. His two iron plaques, 6 ft. by 3, with dragon and cloud chiselled upon may yet remain in the memory of those who visited the Chicago World's Fair to which they were sent. Fugawa is a recognized master of *katakiri bori* work and his chiselling is marked with vigor. Shō-ami is over 70 years old and is chiefly devoted to producing high-grade

articles for foreign patrons. It should be noted that the old subdivision of chiselling, sword-decoration and *machi-bori* (chiselled articles used by citizens), is no longer so sharply defined as it was during the feudal days. Still some semblance remains, the experts belonging to the latter school generally producing articles for personal use, as rings, chains, hair-pins, etc. IKEDO MINKOKU is a first rate metal-worker in this particular field. Kagawa also turns out pieces coming under this category.

Hammer-work.—Repousse has in Suzuki Cho-sai a veteran artist of four score years old. It was by him that the hammering in silver was first introduced. KUROKAWA EISHO and YAMADA CHOZABURO (Daishoji, Kaga) may be said as the two foremost artists in this special line, and it is by them and by the two HIRATA (Soko and Juko) that the credit of the art is maintained. KUROKAWA is an inlaying expert as well, but in hammering his strength lies in making hollow articles as vases and similar articles. He exhibited to the 5th domestic exhibition at Osaka a vase about 2 ft. high beaten out of *shibu-ichi*, quite a feat considering how unmanageable this alloy is to hammer. It could have obtained at least a gold prize instead of a silver one which was awarded, were it not for the fact that the jurors found fault with the figure of chrysanthemum which was made by TSUKADA HIDEAKI and which was inserted on the vase by *kiribame* process. KUROKAWA once made by hammering a silver pan about 3 ft. in diameter at the request of a certain *sake* merchant. YAMADA works in an entirely different sphere, that is to beat fowls, monkeys, rabbits and other kinds of animals out of iron. He is without a peer in this field, and experts declare his works are a production which defies comparison not only in modern Japan but perhaps in the old. The comparison may even extend beyond the seas. He is yet a comparatively young man with brighter prospect before him.

HIRATA SOKO and HIRATA JUKO are cousins and are first-rate figure-hammerers.

Inlaying.—Inlaying subdivides itself into several different styles, as *nunome zogan* (linen-mesh inlaying), *hirazogan* (level inlaying), *kiribame-zogan* (insertion-inlaying), *sumi-zogan* (ink-inlaying), and some others. The second is the original method and hence also called *hon-zogan* (true-inlaying). Takaoka, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this particular inlaying about the time of the Restoration and the *hira-zogan* wares produced there and other places went abroad in immense quantities for some years after the opening of the country to foreign trade. The natural reaction followed, especially as exporters or makers did not scruple to send articles of inferior quality, and the fame of this inlaying soon went down. Since then *hira-zogan* experts have considerably decreased in number, many of them having gone over to other styles of inlaying.

The *nunome zogan* was invented by KAJIMA IPPU (d. 1900) and is a distinct advance over the older process in producing decorative effect. KAJIMA YEIJIRO, relative of the inventor, his son, and MIYAJI KAZUO, his pupil, stand out prominent as noted experts of the *nunome*. Flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and such articles are the principal productions in the mesh-inlaying process.

Kiribame-zogan is a later innovation and the *sumi-zogan* still later. SUZUKI GENSUKE and KUROKAWA EISHO are experts in the two methods. The insertion process may not be an invention, strictly speaking, since it was not unknown in former days, only it was much simpler and was apparently looked on as a mere curiosity. It is difficult to determine to which of the two, SUZUKI or KUROKAWA, should the honor of revival go; at any rate both of them have produced exquisite insertion specimens that awake wonder and admiration of experts and connoisseurs alike.

For indeed their technical skill is amazing; very often they make insertion of thin lines with the thickness of hairs. KUROKAW once worked out a beautiful design representing a court lady behind a bamboo-screen each line of which consisted of a thin strip of gold. The ink-inlaying is Suzuki's invention and there can be on doubt that in faithfully chisel-

ling out the force of the original design this new inlaying is superior to the other. He is an old man a little over 70 years old and a seventh in the hereditary line of metal artisans. Suzuki supplies an excellent type of Japanese artisan artists of old school who are fast dwindling in number.

ART EXHIBITION.

Apart from exhibitions regularly given twice a year by various bodies of artists and craftsmen in Tokyo and Kyoto, a brief mention should be made about the national art exhibition held under the auspices of the Department of Education every autumn in Tokyo, beginning in 1907, this being the first attempt of the kind ever made in Japan. Applications for exhibition numbered 1010 consisting of 635 Japanese painting, 329 Western painting, and 46 sculpture, the scope of exhibition being confined as yet only to painting and sculpture. Of these 206 were honored with selection, Japanese painting 99, Western painting 91, engraving 16. Only second and third prizes were awarded four in the former and 36 in the latter, (Japanese painting 24, Western painting 10, sculpture 2). The recipients of 2nd prizes were as follows:—

In Japanese painting:—Hishida Shunsho, Kijima Okoku, Noda Kyuho. In Western painting:—Wada Sanzo.

CONTEMPORARY ART COMMISSIONERS TO THE COURT.

Araki Kwampo (Painting)
Gwassan Yagoro (Jap. sword)
Imao Keinen (Painting)
Ishikawa Komei (Ivory)
Ito Heizaemon (Architecture)
Kagawa Katshiro (Chisel)
Kawabata Gioksho (Painting)
Kawashima Jimbei (Weaving)
Kishi Kokei (Painting)
Kumagae Naohiko (Painting)
Miyagawa Kozan (Porcelain)
Miyamoto Kanenori (Jap. sword)
Mochizuki Giokusen (Painting)
Namikawa Sosuke (Shippo)
Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo)
Noguchi Sho-hin (Painting)
Seifu Yohei (Porcelain)
Shiroyama Fukumatsu (Makiye)
Suzuki Chokichi (Casting)
Takamura Ko-un (Sculpture)
Take-uchi Kyu-chi (Sculpture)
Unno Shomin (Casting)

NATIONAL TREASURES.

The protection of national treasures was first instituted in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from Y. 150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is extended to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and, quite recently, swords kept in Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the national treasury list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Home Office. The Committee is presided over by Baron Kuki, Privy Councillor, and with Manager, Mr. K. Ushio, and treasures from the very beginning to June, 1909, is shown below.

Pictures, sculptures, and swords are graded in three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiate.

State Aid for Preservation of National Treasures.

	Structural articles.	Treasures.	Total.
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1897	44,944.505	5,054.900	49,999.450
1898	149,999.894	—	149,999.894
1899	112,318.882	27,680.540	139,999.428
1900	133,491.004	16,508.134	149,999.138
1901	126,194.993	23,804.208	149,999.201
1902	137,781.315	12,218.641	148,999.956
1903	132,807.123	16,954.873	149,761.996
1904	144,935.456	5,063.712	149,999.168
1905	7,251.946	2,747.943	9,999.889
1906	131,647.528	18,342.653	149,990.181
1907	126,432.670	23,568.910	149,999.580
1908	123,657.090	26,336.910	149,993.570
1909 (to Oct.)	121,219.620	8,653.990	129,873.610
Total	1,192,682.026	186,932.930	1,679,614.956

Number of Treasures.

	Buildings.	Treasures.
1897	52	155
1898	29	0
1899	52	176
1900	50	251
1901	129	303
1902	46	186
1903	41	64
1904	69	154
1905	0	67
1906	54	162
1907	91	74
1908	97	111
1909 (to Oct.)	26	287
Total	733	1,930

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

SECTION I.

SURVEY OF THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

Ancient Education.—The history of Japanese education or learning prior to the restoration of the Imperial régime in 1867 may be outlined thus.

Chinese books first introduced through Korea, 284 A.D.

Buddhism introduced from Korea, 552.

First authentic record of the sending to China for study of Japanese students, 607.

First school founded, 664.

First educational regulations promulgated, 701.

Oldest Japanese book extant, *Kojiki*, published, 712.

Printing introduced, 770.

Japanese alphabet invented by Buddhist priest Kobo, 809.

Culture flourished till the system of military regency was set up, at the beginning of the 12th century.

For more than 400 years, during which the country was often subject to internal troubles by the rise of one powerful general and the downfall of another, learning was in decadence and was barely kept up at monasteries.

Revival of learning followed by the restoration of peace and the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate, 1602-1867.

In those times education was confined only to the privileged classes, courtiers, priests and *samurai*, and education, even in the best days, was far from being universal. The

subjects taught were Chinese classics, history, laws and mathematics, and also Japanese literature. For plebeians there were, during the Tokugawa period, private teachers, called "Terakoya," who taught three R's to sons of common people. Girls were sadly neglected, and had no such regular facilities. Then learning was not regarded with equal importance as martial art by the rank and file of *samurai*. It was considered as a thing suitable for weaklings and effeminate courtiers at Kyoto. In the eyes of ordinary people, too, learning was a dangerous acquirement, apt to lead plebeian possessors astray.

After the Restoration.—The real public school system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 with the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was

adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front. The school system now in force is divisible, as to object, into (1) general, (2) special and (3) technical. The 1st comprises elementary schools and others of similar status, and also normal schools for preparing teachers; next, middle schools and others of similar status, together with higher normal schools for preparing teachers. The 2nd class comprises all professional schools and the Imperial universities, with the preparatory courses (i.e., High schools). The 3rd class includes technical, agricultural, commercial schools, also apprentice schools and continuation schools. Collegiate, secondary and primary education grades are represented in this class.

RELIGION AT SCHOOLS.

All religious teachings in class rooms are sternly repressed at all public and Government establishments, so that even at schools founded and maintained by missions, when they wish to participate in various privileges accorded to students and graduates of state schools, this secular system must be strictly adhered to. In practice most mission schools maintain secular and religious departments.

THE STANDING PROBLEMS.

The Stock Fund.—The fund of yen 10,000,000 was created in 1899 by setting apart so much from the Chinese war indemnity. It was provided that at 5% the interest accruing from it, yen 500,000, would be distributed to all the prefectures in proportion to the number of school children, with the object of enabling them to create a fund of their own.

A part of the interest was to be loaned at 5% to civic corporations to be used for educational purposes. The fund was appropriated into the war chest at the time of the late war, and this debt still remains unpaid. Instead the sum of yen 250,000 has been annually appropriated to be used for the purposes for which the yearly interest of yen 500,000 was available. To settle this outstanding account is an important question to educational circles.

Efficiency in Foreign Languages.—With all the efforts given to the study of English, sometimes German or French, it is a notorious fact that students of middle or higher institutions are sadly deficient in the linguistic acquirement. How to improve this deficiency has long been a vexed question, and the Committee appointed by the Educational Department to inquire into it submitted in '08 an elaborate report. A working programme has not yet been made public by the authorities. The trouble with this affair is that as boys generally begin to learn the language at 12 or 13 and as this language has nothing in common as to construction, etc. with the vernacular, the methods in vogue in other countries do not seem much applicable in Japan. Then if in the High schools and universities the practice of imposing the task of a second foreign language upon the students, be discontinued, as some propose, much may be done toward solving the standing difficulty. This language question is indeed of such importance that its proper settlement may even be regarded as furnishing a key for solving a still greater problem, i.e., the school reform mentioned below.

Discipline.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of venerable teachers of old system with young teachers devoid of experience and virtue have undermined the laudable custom that formerly existed between masters and pupils. Education is too

often regarded nowadays as a thing of fees and salaries, and is sadly lacking in moral element. This accounts for lax discipline and refractory propensity of students, especially those of middle schools in which very often boys break out into a strike on the alleged ground of incompetence of their masters or teachers. It is consoling to see that the outbreaks, so widespread till about ten years ago or so, are gradually lessening, and that with the acquirement of greater experience and prestige on the part of teachers and also of gradual settling down of new orders of affairs in social and political world, school troubles are becoming heard less and less frequently.

The Reform of Educational System.—The primary object of this question is how to shorten the number of years which are taken from entering a primary school to graduating from an Imperial university. According to the present system a boy enters a Primary School at the age of 6, stays there 6 years, then goes to a Middle School, where he spends 5 years, thence on to a High School for three years, graduating at a University after a three or four year course according to subjects. These courses occupy 17 or 18 years, and if no time at all were wasted, students would graduate at one of the Imperial Universities at the age of 23 or 24. Most boys are not so lucky; they often fail in the competitive entrance examination of middle schools and High schools, or in the promotion examination of a High School or University. The result is that students who can not finish their education earlier than the age of 28 or even more are quite numerous. This means that compared with students of Occidental countries Japanese boys have to enter life several years too

late, a very grave affair in this age of keen competition. Of the suggestions offered to remedy this grave defect, one is that the intermediary institution between the University and the Middle school, that is the High school, should be abolished, and at the same time the existing five year course of the Middle school should be extended by 1½ years. This will save 2 years, for as the academic year of the High school begins in September as against April of the Middle school, there is a gap of six months in the continuity of the two schools. The abolition of the High schools is opposed in some quarters on the ground that it would seriously cripple the students in the progress of foreign languages, they being sadly deficient in this respect even at present. This trouble might be minimized if the students aspiring to enter the universities be made to learn only one foreign language, instead of two, as they are made at present. At any rate Japanese students are unavoidably handicapped, as compared with Western boys, in that time and energy required in learning even one Occidental language are far greater than when the others learn two or perhaps three foreign languages. Similar contrast is seen in the learning of mother tongues, for Japanese with its cumbrous Chinese characters demands heavier task than when Western children learn their own respective mother tongues. Japanese boys and girls, even when they reach the age of 13 or 14, may find it no easy thing to read current literature, far less to enjoy it. In short, so long as Chinese characters and foreign language continue to burden the curriculum of Japanese schools, Japanese boys can hardly hope to enter life at an age when Occidental lads do.

THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON EDUCATION.

The Imperial Rescript on Education is generally regarded as an embodiment of Japanese morals. It is read at all schools throughout the country on occasions of important

national holidays, and the text is kept in memory by most boys and girls attending school. The following is regarded as a sort of authorized translation.

(Issued on October 30, 1890.)

Know ye, Our subjects:

Our Imperial Ancestors have founded Our Empire on a basis broad and everlasting and have deeply and firmly implanted virtue; Our subjects ever united in loyalty and filial piety, have from generation to generation illustrated the beauty thereof. This is the glory of the fundamental character of Our Empire, and herein also lies the source of Our education. Ye, Our subjects, be filial to your parents, affectionate to your brothers and sisters; as husbands and wives be harmonious, as friends true; bear yourselves in modesty and moderation; extend your benevolence to all; pursue learning and cultivate arts, and thereby develop intellectual faculties and perfect moral powers; furthermore advance public good and promote common interests; always respect the Constitution and observe the laws;

should emergency arise, offer yourselves courageously to the State; and thus guard and maintain the prosperity of Our Imperial Throne coeval with heaven and earth. So shall ye not only be Our good and faithful subjects, but render illustrious the best traditions of your forefathers.

The way here set forth is indeed the teaching bequeathed by Our Imperial Ancestors, to be observed alike by Their Descendants and the subjects, infallible for all ages and true in all places. It is Our wish to lay it to heart in all reverence, in common with you, Our subjects, that we may all thus attain to the same virtue.

*The 30th day of the 10th month
of the 23rd year of Meiji*

[Imperial Sign Manual.
Privy Seal.]

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

As executive headquarters, the Department of Education is divided into the Minister's Secretariat and three bureaux, Special School Affairs, General School Affairs, and Technical School Affairs. The Secretariat consists of Sections of Personnel, Archives, Finance, Compilation, Building and School Hygiene. School inspectors, 11 in number, are attached to the Secretariat. As advisory body there is Supreme Council of Education, consisting of 57 members who are officials of the Department or Directors of higher institutions under its direct control sitting *ex-officio* in the Council, representatives of secondary grade school directors

elected from among themselves, and educationists of note out of public service. The Council has to discuss affairs coming under the following heads, either in response to the questions put by the Minister or at its own instance.

1. Establishment and supervision of the Imperial Universities and other schools and libraries under the direct control of the Dept. of Education.

2. Objects of education as well as courses of study, and equipment and management of schools under the direct control of the Department of Education and of public and private schools.

3. Compulsory school attendance of children of school age and tuition fees to be levied by elementary schools.

4. Educational supervision.

5. School books and charts.

6. Qualifications of officials in

schools under the direct control of the Dept. of Education and in public and private schools.

7. Other questions which the Minister of State of Education may submit to the consideration of the Council.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (1909-10).

	Expenses.
The Department Proper... ..	493,499
Earthquakes Investigation Committee	21,382
International Geodetic Committee	8,486
Central Meteorological Observatory	65,144
Provisional Observatory for the Measurement of Latitudes ...	7,562
Committee for the Examination of Medical Practitioners and } Pharmacutists	77,823
Institutions under direct control of the Department	4,234,857
Salaries for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	87,151
Grant for the Directors of Local Normal Schools	1,000,000
Grant for Technical Education	365,000
Construction of various schools	237,047
Equipment of above... ..	1,970
Founding of an Engineering College	73,900
" " the North-eastern University	99,950
" " 2nd Women's Higher Normal School	37,360
" " " Agricultural & Forestry School	56,697
" " Sericultural School	100,000
" " 5th High Commercial School	42,000
" " 8th High School	21,500
" " Technical School at Sendai	53,792
" " 6th Medical School	90,000
" " 7th Technical School	35,355
" " Mining School	70,000
Others... ..	192,900
Total	7,473,375

GENERAL STATISTICS ON EDUCATION.

Kind of Schools.	No. of Schools.			Instructors and Teachers.			Students and Pupils.			Graduates.		
	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6	1907-8	1906-7	1905-6
Elementary ...	27,125	27,269	27,407	122,038	116,070	109,975	5,713,698	5,514,735	5,348,213	1,148,847	1,037,484	1,077,221
Blind & Dumb.	38	31	26	208	168	138	1,684	1,536	1,433	184	140	186
Normal ...	69	67	66	1,176	1,112	1,091	19,359	18,928	18,924	8,482	7,537	7,628
Higher Normal ..	2	2	2	122	120	118	975	938	960	240	192	274
Higher Normal .. (Female) ...	1	1	1	45	43	44	365	357	361	71	121	98
Teachers' In- stitutes ...	4	4	5	42	37	30	87	91	154	61	—	152
Middle ...	287	281	271	5,462	5,338	5,113	111,436	108,531	104,968	15,291	15,636	14,454
Girls' Higher.	133	114	100	2,011	1,770	1,561	49,273	35,876	31,918	9,179	8,619	7,897
High ...	7	7	7	291	279	284	4,888	4,514	4,904	1,239	1,359	1,315
Universities...	3	2	2	503	436	404	7,370	6,397	5,821	1,300	1,229	947
Special ...	52	50	47	1,744	1,537	1,697	26,318	25,573	25,054	4,124	3,935	3,162
Technical ...	5,301	4,537	3,031	5,744	5,031	4,321	250,623	222,953	165,124	50,476	37,312	26,819
Teachers' Technical	3	3	3	—	—	—	173	137	175	52	53	97
Miscellaneous.	2,172	2,093	2,018	7,700	7,619	6,754	150,609	142,695	133,292	40,062	37,563	30,809
Total ...	35,197	34,461	32,989	147,086	139,561	131,530	6,327,858	6,083,281	5,841,302	1,279,608	1,151,180	1,171,059

The above table gives the number of schools, Gov., public and private, their instructors, students and pupils, and graduates during the last three years.

**FOREIGN INSTRUCTORS AT THE INSTITUTIONS UNDER DIRECT CONTROL OF
THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.**

	United States of America.	England	France.	Germany.	Russia.	Belgium.	Italy.	Spain.	Switzerland.	Austria- Hungary.	China.	Korea.	Total.	Annual Amount of Salaries.
														<i>Yen.</i>
1907-8	25	21	6	22	3	2	2	1	2	1	7	4	94	302,410
1906-7	20	20	6	20	2	1	2	1	2	1	7	3	85	283,250
1905-6	17	17	5	19	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	71	251,658

**SECTION II.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory (four year compulsory course having been judged inadequate, it has been extended to six years from 1908) and the higher

elementary school course over two or three years. The ordinary elementary course receives children of 6 to 14. The subjects of study in ordinary and higher elementary schools are, as tabulated below, the Japanese language, arithmetic, drawing, singing and gymnastics, subject to alteration according to local circumstances.

CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Subject.	First School Year.	Hours	Second School Year.	Hours	Third School Year.	Hours	Fourth School Year.	Hours
Morals ...	Elements of Morals.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2	Ditto.	2
Japanese Language ...	Reading and Writing.	10	Reading and Writing.	12	Reading and Writing.	15	Reading and Writing.	15
Arithmetic	Counting, Numeration, Addition, Subtraction and Division of Numbers to 20.	5	Ditto, Num- bers to 100.	6	Common Ad- dition, Sub- traction Mul- tiplication and Division.	6	Common Ad- dition etc. Addition and Subtraction of Decimals. Add. & Sub. on the Aba- cus.	6
Gymnastics	Sports.	4	Sports, Com. Gymnastics.	4	Ditto.	4	Ditto.	4
Drawing ...			Simple forms.		S'ple figures.		S'ple figures.	
Singing ...								
Sewing ...					Management of Needle. Com. sewing		Common Sewing.	
Manual Work	Simple work.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total ...		21		24		27		27

CURRICULUM OF THE HIGHER
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.CURRICULUM OF THE ORDINARY
ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS —(Continued)

Subjects.	Fifth School Year.	Hours Week.	Sixth School Year.	Hours Week.	Third School Year.	Hours Week.	Fourth School Year	Hours Week.
Morals	Points of Morals.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
Japanese Language..	Reading, Writing & Composition.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10	Continued.	10
Arithmetic	Addition to Div.	4	Decimal Fractions.	4	Common Fractions	4	Proportions.	4
	Weights, Measures, Coins and Time.		Common "		Proportions.		Percentage.	
	Simple Decimals.		Abacus Arith.		Abacus Arith.		Book-keeping.	
History & Geography	Abacus Arith.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3	Abacus Arith.	3
	History of Japan.						Japan History and	
	Geography "		Continued.		Outlines of Foreign Geography.		Geography, Sup- plementary Les- sons.	
Science	Plants, Animals, & Minerals.	2		2	Construction and Use of Simple	2	Relation of Plants, Animals and	2
	Natural Phenomena.		Continued.		Apparatus.		Minerals among	
					Outlines of Physio- logy & Hygiene.		themselves and to Man. Outlines of Physiology & Hygiene.	
Drawing { Boys Girls	Simple Figures.	1	Simple Figures.	1	Various Figures.	1	Various Figures, Simple Geomet- rical Drawing.	1
		2		2		2		2
Singing, Gymnastics.	Common Gymnas- tics, Sports, Mili- tary Drill.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2	Continued.	2
	Common Sewing.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3	Continued.	3
Manual Work	Simple Work.		Simple Work.		Simple Work.		Simple Work.	
Agriculture	General Principles.		Continued.		Continued.		Continued.	
Commerce	General Principles.	23	Continued.	23	Continued.	28	Continued.	28
English language ...	Read'g & Writing.		Ditto.		Ditto.		Ditto.	
Total { Boys ... Girls ...		30		30		30		30

NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE.

	Under Obligation to attend School.					
	Receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.			Not receiving the Prescribed Course of Instruction.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1907-8 ...	3,596,615	3,244,423	6,841,038	53,596	130,296	83,892
1906-7 ...	3,486,339	3,115,281	6,601,620	65,412	169,667	235,079
1905-6 ...	3,396,312	2,996,024	6,392,336	79,305	213,781	293,086
1904-5 ...	3,295,037	2,860,509	6,155,546	96,314	267,011	363,325
1903-4 ...	3,218,694	2,757,430	5,976,124	113,468	320,618	434,086

	Not yet under Obligation to Attend School.			Total No. of Children of School Age.			Ratio of Children attending School, per cent of Children of School age.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Average.
1907-8 ...	592,241	566,242	1,158,483	4,242,452	3,940,961	8,183,413	98.53	96.14	97.38
1906-7 ...	564,052	538,747	1,102,799	4,115,803	3,823,695	7,939,498	98.16	94.83	96.28
1905-6 ...	547,648	522,580	1,070,228	4,023,265	3,732,385	7,755,650	97.72	93.34	95.62
1904-5 ...	523,705	508,869	1,032,574	3,915,056	3,636,389	7,551,445	97.16	91.46	94.43
1903-4 ...	512,716	494,004	1,006,720	3,844,878	3,572,052	7,416,930	96.59	89.58	93.23

SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF BOTH SEXES IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Monthly Amount of Salaries.				Average	Minimum under	Maximum.
				yen	yen 5	yen 50 to 100
1907-8	...	...	...	15.754	97	167
1906-7	...	...	...	15.007	114	116
1905-6	...	...	...	14.590	119	88
1904-5	...	...	...	14.316	142	69
1903-4	...	...	...	14.123	105	57

THE TEXT-BOOK.

Warned by the serious abuses which appeared in the old system of leaving the prefectural committee to select text-books for local use, the regulations were recast in 1903, and the Department reserved to itself the right of compilation. According to the new rules text-books on ethics, national language, Japanese history, geography and drawing are made uniform through out the country. When

there are a number of approved text-books on the same subject the local Governors are allowed to make selection. Every six years qualified publishers are made to bid for the right of publishing and selling text-books under strict official supervision. The books, including those for teacher's use aggregate about 25 million copies a year.

FEES.

In principle education in primary grade schools is gratuitous, and the fee can be collected, under special permission, and within the limit of 10 *sen* in rural and of 20 in urban

district, for lower grade, and 30 and 60 respectively for higher grade. Schools collecting fees are shown below:—

	No. of School Col'ing.	Paying full fee	Paying in part.	Total Exempt.	Total.	Average fee (<i>sen</i>).
1907-8	1,023	441,868	23,315	17,487	482,670	15.10
1906-7	1,336	472,681	29,722	21,664	524,067	12.25
1905-6	1,367	445,645	30,104	23,539	505,288	11.65

KINDERGARTENS.

Kindergartens receive infants from three years up to the age of admission to ordinary elementary schools. The subjects for training are games, sing-

ing, conversation and handiwork. There is only one Government establishment, that attached to the Higher Normal School for Women.

	'05-6.	'06-7.	'07-8.
No. of Kindergartens	313	360	386
Conductors	835	979	1,066
No. of Infants	28,676	32,791	35,285

SECTION III.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life, but practically for the former. A graduate of a middle school is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing a civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to

enter a middle school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applications far surpassing the available accommodations, applicants are obliged to undergo selective examination at most public middle schools, only about 56% of the total number of qualified applicants having been admitted during the last five years. The average age of new boys was 14.1 in '04-8 years.

THE CURRICULUM OF THE MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Subjects.	1st year Hours per week.	2nd year Hours per week.	3rd year Hours per week.	4th year Hours per week.	5th year Hours per week.
1. Morals	1	1	1	1	1
2. Japanese & Chinese.	7	7	7	6	6
3. English	6	6	6	7	7
4. History & Geography.	3	3	3	3	3
5. Mathematics	4	4	4	4	4
6. Natural Science ...	2	2	2	{ 1st term 2 2nd " 2 3rd " 1	—
7. Physics & Chemistry.	—	—	—	{ 1st " 3 2nd " 3 3rd " 4	—
8. Civil Government } Political Economy. }	—	—	—	—	2
9. Drawing	1	1	1	1	—
10. Singing	1	1	1	—	—
11. Military Drill and Gymnastics }	3	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	30	30

Subjects Nos. 8 & 10 may be omitted, and indeed they are very rarely included in the curriculum. Mathematics go as far as trigonometry, and natural science covers biology, physiology and mineralogy.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Total.
1907-8... ..	229	56	283	4,384	1,042	90,420	20,456	12,169	3,069	15,238
1906-7... ..	226	53	279	4,331	975	88,853	19,204	12,219	3,363	15,582
1905-6... ..	276	43	269	4,242	842	87,133	17,423	11,477	2,929	14,406

BOYS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION OF THEIR PARENTS.

The relative ratio per 100 boys was roughly as follows for '04-8 years: farming 40, manufacture 4, trade 21, others 35.

GRADUATES AND SUBSEQUENT CAREERS.

Careers as reported within the year after the graduation are:—

	High Schools.	Professional Schools.	Military Service or in Mil. or Nav. Sch.	Teachers.	Gov. Service.	Other Business.	Unengaged or Unknown.	Died.	Total.
1907-8 ...	836	3,325	709	751	356	1,647	4,013	51	11,688
1906-7 ...	684	3,229	570	676	271	1,572	3,958	47	11,077
1905-6 ...	726	3,346	928	605	204	901	3,164	53	9,927

LEAVING SCHOOL UNFINISHED.

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died per 100 of those on the roll is as follows:—

1907-8, 17.16; 6-7, 17.96; 5-6, 16.96; 4-5, 18.28.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended. In addition to general courses, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, special art

courses extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established, in addition to general courses. Special courses of two or three years may also be instituted, for the benefit of those graduates who desire to pursue some special branches of study.

CURRICULUM OF THE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

Subjects.	1st year h'rs per week.	2nd year h'rs per week.	3rd year h'rs per week.	4th year h'rs per week.
Japanese	2	2	2	2
English	6	6	5	5
History	3	3	3	3
Geography	3	3	2	3
Mathematics	2	2	2	2
Natural History	2	2	2	1
Drawing	1	1	1	1
Housekeeping... ..	—	—	2	2
Sewing	4	4	4	4
Music	2	2	2	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3	3
Total	28	28	28	28

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS.

	No. of Schools.			Instructors.		Pupils.		Graduates.		Leaving School Unfinished %.	Percent Admission.
	Public.	Private.	Total.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.	Public.	Private.		
1907-8 ...	107	25	132	1,625	362	33,420	6,497	7,742	1,373	11.38	49.38
1906-7 ...	97	16	113	6,511	240	30,786	4,760	7,329	1,203	11.42	48.52
1905-6 ...	88	11	99	1,377	166	28,136	3,438	6,855	979	10.53	50.68

HIGH SCHOOLS.

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondly preparatory education and those desirous of entering universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are an institution where students wishing to enter a University has to study for three years.

The abnormal circumstance in which the education system of Japan is placed, the necessity of making the students learn one or two Occidental languages, English or German or both, is chiefly responsible for the existence of this grade of schools. Just as in the case of Middle schools, applicants for admission are always far in excess of the available accommodation. At

present eight schools of this particular grade are maintained by the Government, one each at Tokyo, Sendai, Kyoto, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Okayama, Kagoshima and Nagoya. The Eighth was founded in the spring of '08. These eight existing schools are numbered from the 1st to the 8th High School, the 7th called also Zōshikwan. The course is divided into three classes, the first class for candidates to the Colleges of Law or the College of Literature in the Imperial Universities; the second for candidates to the course of pharmacy in the College of Medicine, the College of Engineering, the College of Science, and the College of Agriculture; and the third for candidates to the Colleges of Medicine.

CURRICULUM OF THE FIRST SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese & Chinese Classics...	6	5	4
English, German and French } (to select two) }	18	18	16
History	3	3	3
Logic and Psychology	—	2	—
First Principles of Law... ..	—	—	2
" " " Economics.	—	—	optional (2)
Gymnastics	3	—	3
Total	30	31	29

CURRICULUM OF THE SECOND SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese Classics... ..	3	—	—
English	8	7	4
German or French	8	7	4
Mathematics... ..	5	4	6
Physics	—	3	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)... ..	—	—	2
Geology & Mineralogy	—	—	2
Drawing... ..	4	4	2
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	31	31	30

CURRICULUM OF THE THIRD SECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY TO THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Subjects.	First Year Hours per Week.	Second Year Hours per Week.	Third Year Hours per Week.
Morals	—	—	1
Japanese Classics... ..	3	—	—
German	13	13	13
English or French	3	3	3
Latin	—	—	2
Mathematics... ..	3	2	—
Physics (lecture)... ..	—	3	3
„ (experimental)	—	—	3
Chemistry (lecture)	—	3	3
„ (experimental)... ..	—	—	—
Zoology & Botany, (lec.)	3	—	—
„ (experimental)	—	3	—
Gymnastics	3	3	3
Total	28	30	31

Language lesson are determined according to the collegiate course the students wish to pursue after finishing their High School. Thus those desiring to study Philosophy in the College of Literature receive no instruction in the Japanese language in the third year classes, while they have two hours per week allotted to Mathematics and two hours to Physics in the second year classes, and in the third year classes respectively. Those who have undergone the entrance examination in

English and intend to take up German Law or French Law in the College of Law or German Literature or French Literature in the College of Literature, receive instruction in English for four hours per week throughout the whole course; while they have 14 hours' instruction in German or French per week, as the case may be, in the first and in the second year class; and 12 hours' instruction in German and French per week in the third year classes.

Name of Schools.	No. of In- structors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled
First (Tokyo) ...	{ 58 5 }	979	292	6,004	{ 353
Second (Sendai) ...	{ 39 3 }	635	160		{ 234
Third (Kyoto) ...	{ 30 3 }	643	162		{ 241
Fourth (Kanazawa) ..	{ 37 3 }	660	154		{ 246
Fifth (Kumamoto)...	{ 35 3 }	761	201		{ 293
Sixth (Okayama) ...	{ 38 3 }	580	137		{ 227
Seventh (Kagoshima)	{ 32 2 }	630	133		{ 253
1907-8 (Total) ...	291	4 888	1,239	6,004	1,847
1906-7 " ...	279	4,534	1,319	5,151	1,475
1905-6 " ...	284	4,190	1,288	4,709	1,470

The average age of new boys was 19 years 10 months for '07-8 year, ranging between the two extremes of 30.7 and 16.10.

The number of applicant for admission classified according to the section makes this record for 1903-4 and 1907-8.

Applicants				% of Admission				
				1st Section	2nd Section	3rd Section		
1903-4	...	...	1,282	1,456	1,476	56.55	37.57	23.03
1907-8	...	...	1,844	2,265	1,895	51.47	25.61	16.78

LEAVING SCHOOL UNFINISHED.

The ratio of those leaving school unfinished or who died is as follows per 100 of those on the roll.

1907-8, 5.24; '06-7, 6.00; '05-6, 5.93; '04-5, 5.92.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to give training to the students in the method of instruction. The course of study extends over four years in the case of males and three years in the case of females. According to local circumstances, simpler normal courses, preparatory courses, training courses for elementary school teachers, or training course for kindergarten con-

ductors may be established in addition to the regular courses. Students are allowed part of necessary expenses, in return for which they are under obligation to give their service at schools for eight years.

For the regular course the number of admission amounts to less than 30 % of the total number of applicants, as follows:—

1907-8, 24.24; '06-7, 21.30; '05-6, 19.96; '04-5, 19.23; '03-4, 20.12.

MALE STUDENTS CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF PARENTS (%).

			Famers	Manufacturers	Merchants	Others
1907-8	...	...	72.73	2.18	6.52	18.57
1906-7	...	...	73.97	1.71	6.26	18.06
1905-6	...	...	72.88	2.51	7.61	17.00

The students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

					Students.		Graduates.	
					Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1907-8	...	...	...	...	12,294	4,412	2,864	1,298
1906-7	...	...	...	...	12,395	4,065	3,015	1,182
1905-6	...	...	...	...	12,624	3,758	3,093	1,082

HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The Higher Normal Schools are state institutions and include the Tokyo Higher Normal School, the Hiroshima Higher Normal School and the Women's Higher Normal School (in Tokyo and Nara). The Women's Higher Normal School at Nara was opened in 1909. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide practical opportunities of teaching to the students. A kindergarten, an elementary school and a girls' higher school are attached to the Higher Normal School for Females.

The school system of the Higher Normal schools is divided into a preparatory, a principal, and a post-

graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature; the English language; geography and history; mathematics, physics and chemistry; natural history.

The course of study in the main school extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the principal and from one to two years in the post-graduate course. The special course extends over a period not exceeding two years and two terms, the length of the elective course being fixed not to exceed three years.

STATISTICS OF TOKYO AND HIROSHIMA HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

		No. of In- structors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Ad- mission.
Tokyo.	1907-8 ...	70	579	141	1,042	204
	1906-7 ...	69	535	99	1,550	224
	1905-6 ...	68	561	187	1,385	179
Hiro- shima.	1907-8 ...	52	396	99	162	112
	1906-7 ...	51	403	96	185	126
	1905-6 ...	50	399	87	177	106

THE WOMEN'S HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The School in Tokyo comprises a literature course, a science course and an art course. A post-graduate course, an elective course, a special course

(Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Household Management, Japanese Language and Gymnastics) and a training course for kindergarten conductors have also been established, as distinct courses of instruction. A girls' higher school, an elementary

school, and a kindergarten also are organized in connection with the main institution.

The course of study extends over four years in the literature, science, and art course, while the elective course extends over not less than two and not more than four years, the special course over two years, and the post-graduate course over not less than one and not more than two years.

In the Tokyo School the numbers of instructors, pupils and graduates during the last few years were respectively as follows:

1907-8, 45, 365, 71; '06-7, 43, 357, 121; '05-6, 44, 361, 98.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, History and Geography, Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and Natural Science.

SPECIAL INSTITUTES FOR THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

These institutes were specially organized for the purpose of training

qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and high schools for females, and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions. They were opened at the beginning of the 1902-3 year, but have been rearranged, the number of institutes being four. The 1st institute in charge of the Imperial University of Tokyo is provided with a course natural science; the 2nd institute in charge of the 1st High School, with a course of physics and chemistry; the 3rd institute in charge of the 2nd High School, with a course of mathematics; the 6th institute in charge of the Tokyo Higher Women's School, with a course of English language. The 6th teachers women only and all the others males. For the former the course extends three years, and two in the others.

SECTION IV.

IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

There are three regular universities, viz., the Imperial University of Tokyo, the Imperial University of Kyoto, and North-eastern University in Sendai which is still in inception stage and has only its Agricultural College at Sapporo. The Engineering College in Fukuoka requires longer time for realization.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

The University consists of the University Hall and six Colleges, of Law, Medicine, Engineering, Literature, Science and Agriculture. The College of Law includes the four courses of Law, Politics Economics and Commerce; the College of Medicine

includes two courses of Medicine and Pharmacy; the College of Engineering includes nine courses of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Technology of Arms, Electrical Engineering, Architecture, Applied Chemistry, Technology of Explosives, and Mining and Metallurgy; the College of Literature includes three courses of Philosophy, Literature, and History; the College of Science includes eight courses of Mathematics, Astronomy, Theoretical Physics, Practical Physics, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany and Geology; the College of Agriculture includes for courses of Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Forestry and Veterinary Science. For the training of practical farmers, technical courses

of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science are instituted in connection with the College of Agriculture. Post-graduate courses are established in connection with the Colleges of Medicine, Literature and Science. An elective course is also instituted in each College. To the University are attached a library, hospitals, a Historiographic Committee, Tokyo Astronomical Observatory, the Botanical Garden, the Seismological Observatory and the Marine Laboratory. As regards the length of the courses

of study, in the Colleges of Law and Medicine it extends over four years, while in all other subjects of study it is one year less. The period for scientific investigations by students in the University Hall is fixed at five years, and in the case of students of Literature, Science, and Agriculture, the first two years must be devoted to study in the Colleges to which they respectively belong.

Average age of those matriculated in 1907-8 was as follows:—

	College of Law. Y.M.	College of Medicine. Y.M.	College of Engineering. Y.M.	College of Literature. Y.M.	College of Science. Y.M.	College of Agriculture. Y.M.
1907-8 ...	22.6	27.7	28.0	30.8	27.9	29.2

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO.

Hall and Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistant-professors.			Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Mat'tion.
	Japanese Professors, etc.	Foreign Professors.	Total.				
Hall	—	—	—	790	96	158	158
Law	31	4	35	1,923	173	503	485
Medicine ...	42	—	42	623	224	354	274
Engineering.	65	1	66	660	143	225	213
Literature ...	46	9	55	518	96	168	134
Science ...	38	—	38	163	21	70	61
Agriculture..	45	1	46	575	116	748	196
1907-8... ..	267	15	282	5,252	869	2,226	1,521
1906-7... ..	268	17	285	4,801	998	2,418	1,694
1905-6... ..	258	16	274	4,393	808	1,950	1,299

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY OF KYOTO.

The Kyoto University is a younger sister of the two by 20 years and was founded in 1897. It consists of the University Hall, the College of Law,

the 1st College of Medicine, the 2nd College of Medicine, and the College of Science and Engineering, and the College of Literature. The College of Law includes the two courses of Law and Politics; the College of Literature those of Philosophy and

History. The 1st (Kyoto) as well as the 2nd (Fukuoka) College of Medicine includes only one course of Medicine; the College of Science and Engineering includes 6 courses of Physics, Chemical Technology, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, and Mining and Metallurgy. Those not qualified for admission as regular students but desirous of attending the lectures or experiments on one or more subjects prescribed in the college courses may be admitted as elective students in the College of Law and the College of Science and Engineering, and as students of the special course in the College of Medicine only when there are vacant seats. The University possesses a library for the use of instructors and students, and a hospital is also connected with the Colleges of Medicine.

Terms of attendance are prescribed as follows: in the College of Law, the shortest term was formerly three academic years, but it has been decided to extend it to 4 years from 1908. The course for any one subject never extends over more than eight academic years. The shortest term of attendance in the College of Medicine is fixed at four academic years, likewise never extending over eight academic years. In the College of Science and Engineering the shortest term is fixed at three academic years, never extending over six academic years; the shortest term at the University Hall is fixed at one year. The College of Literature was opened in 1905-6 year.

The average ages of students enrolled in the year '07-8 are shown in the following table:—

	College of L. w. Y.M.	College of Medicine. Y.M.	College of Medicine (Fukuoka) Y.M.	College of Literature Y.M.	College of Sciences & Engineering. Y.M.
Average ...	26.5	24.0	23.8	24.2	24.2

Hall & Colleges.	No. of Professors and Assistant- Professors.			Students and Pupils.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. of Matriculation.
	Japanese Professors.	Foreign Professors	Total.				
University Hall	1	—	1	70	3	33	33
College of Law	25	—	25	366	138	69	54
College of Medicine { Kyoto ...	32	—	32	327	78	82	82
	33	—	33	343	58	62	62
College of Science and Engineering.	32	—	32	317	95	75	51
College of Literature	23	4	27	84	—	68	75
1907-8 (total)	165	—	165	1,507	372	389	357
1906-7 "	148	3	151	1,596	231	455	455
1905-6 "	130	—	130	1,428	139	411	411

PROFESSIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

The graduates of the two Imperial Universities Tokyo and Kyoto since the foundation to 1907-8, classified according to their condition in life, make the following record.

The total numbers of graduates from the Colleges of Law are 2,788; Medicine, 1,669; Literature 1,044; Engineering and Science, 2,822; Agriculture, 658. The graduates are classified according to professions, etc., only those items claiming at least 100 being given.

Administration officials 514, Judges etc. 463, School teachers 1716, Technical officials in Government service 1384, Medical officials 552, Barristers 124, Technical officials of companies 817, at Banks and Co's 462, Practising medicine 331, Studying at University Halls 749, Miscellaneous 405, Studying abroad 144, Died 613, Unknown 602.

LEAVING UNIVERSITY UNFINISHED.

The ratio of those leaving Universities unfinished or who died before graduation is as follows per 100 of those on the roll for the two Universities of Tokyo and Kyoto.

1907-8, 4.4; '06-7, 4.5; '05-6, 4.8; '04-5, 4.9; '03-4, 5.0.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE TWO IMPERIAL UNIVERSITIES.

The programme for placing the two Imperial Universities on the basis of financial independence instead of

annual appropriation in the Budget did secure the approval of the Diet in the 23rd session (1906-7). For this purpose a capital fund amounting to Y. 30,000,000 and 20,000,000 is to be created for the Tokyo and Kyoto Universities respectively. The amount is based on the estimate that the former will require annual expenses of Y. 1,300,000 and the latter that of Y. 1,000,000. In the current year's Budget (1908-9) Y. 1,736,943 has been set apart towards the fund for the Tokyo University and Y. 1,291,064 for that of the other. The annual appropriation is to be determined every year according to the convenience of the Treasury. The property at present owned by the two institutions makes but a poor show.

THE IMPERIAL NORTH-EASTERN UNIVERSITY.

Sapporo Agricultural College.

This institution is the only existing college as yet for the above University. It is provided with the main and preparatory courses, besides those of agriculture, agricultural chemistry, forestry and stock breeding, the latter two to be opened in the fall of '10. Besides the college comprises practical courses of agriculture, civil engineering, forestry and fishery, the last being subdivided into fishery, aquaculture and manufacture. The collegiate course extends over three years with the preparatory course of three years. The farms and plantations owned by the College total 5,000,000 *cho* (12,500,000 acres).

	No. of Professors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those enrolled.
1907-8 ...	52	611	59	942	270
1906-7 ...	36	496	80	422	157
1905-6 ...	29	467	75	381	148

SECTION V.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Technical school comprises institutions that give necessary instruction to those desiring to pursue practical business, as industry, agriculture,

trade, etc. The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently.

NAVIGATION.

The Nautical School.—This is the only collegiate institution in Japan giving higher education on navigation. It is situated near the mouth of river Sumida, Tokyo. Two courses of navigation and marine engineering are provided, and the graduates are

accorded treatment of reserve naval officers and engineers. A special feature of this school is that necessary school expenses are furnished to a limited number of students as a loan. At present 70 Chinese students are receiving training in the school.

	No. of Students.			No. of Graduates		
	Nav.	Eng.	Total.	Nav.	Eng.	Total.
1907-8	280	232	512	30	25	55
1906-7	278	220	478	28	24	52
1905-6	455	171	426	25	17	42

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Morioka Higher School of Agriculture and Forestry.—This institution was founded in '03 in Morioka, north-eastern Japan, and is provided with the three courses of agriculture, forestry and veterinary science, each

course extending over three years. An elective course and a post-graduate course are maintained. A similar institution is in process of being founded at Kagoshima, and was to open in September, 1909.

	Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission	Those Admitted.
1907-8	31	244	125	420	84
1906-7	29	237	62	355	89
1905-6	26	220	—	320	80

COMMERCE.

Higher Commercial Schools.—Four Government Higher Commercial Schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Kobe, Yamaguchi and Nagasaki, and a fifth is to be founded in Otaru, Hokkaido, in the near future. Of the

existing four the first two adopt 4-year course system (3 in main course with 1-year preparatory) and the other two 3-year system with no preparatory course. A post-graduate course of two years is provided only in Tokyo.

STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

			1907-8.	'06-7.	'05-6.	'04-5.
Teaching Staff	{	Tokyo	61	60	59	61
		Kobe	30	30	27	23
		Yamaguchi	20	16	(op'ed) 24	—
		Nagasaki	28	16	" 12	—
Students...	{	Tokyo	1,306	1,202	1,208	1,188
		Kobe	530	514	425	329
		Yamaguchi	282	190	(op'ed) 95	—
		Nagasaki	328	217	112	—
Graduates ...	{	Tokyo	199	129	204	149
		Kobe	92	—	—	—
Applicants for Admission...	{	Tokyo	2,191	1,929	1,656	1,429
		Kobe	709	709	578	688
		Yamaguchi	275	237	250	—
		Nagasaki	328	371	437	—
No. of Admis- sion	{	Tokyo	457	429	394	377
		Kobe	128	124	124	137
		Yamaguchi	106	105	101	—
		Nagasaki	126	116	113	—

The long-cherished problem of converting the Tokyo school into a collegiate institution having been solved by authorities in a way highly disappointing to the students, i.e. by creating a commercial course in the Law college of the University and by abolishing the Professional course of

the school, the lads broke out in a strike in the spring of 1909. In a few months the strike subsided through the intercession of leading business men, while the abolition of the Professional course has been postponed for two years.

Professions Pursued by Graduates of Tokyo Higher Com. School.

			Teachers.	In Gov't service	In Banks or Cos.	Pursuing their own business.	Others.	Total.
1907-8	...	...	5	7	94	—	106	13
1906-7	...	...	3	14	73	2	122	214
1905-6	...	...	4	5	87	3	124	223

TECHNICAL.

Six Government Higher Technical schools exist at present, in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto Nagoya, Kumamoto and Sendai, and a seventh will be founded

in Yonezawa before long. Graduates of the Middle school are to be admitted on diploma, but in practice, owing to the number of applications for

admission always exceeding the available accommodation, students are taken on examination. The course of study extends over three years. In the Tokyo school there are six sections, viz., dyeing and weaving, furnace work, applied chemistry, mechanics, electricity and industrial designing; Osaka has mechanics, applied chemistry, dyeing, furnace work, brewing metallurgy naval architecture, and

marine engineering; Kyoto has dyeing, weaving and designing; Nagoya has civil engineering, mechanics, architecture, weaving and dyeing; Kumamoto has civil engineering, mechanical engineering and metallurgy; Sendai has civil engineering, mechanical engineering, electric engineering and metallurgy. The Tokyo School has an apprentice school attached to it.

STATISTICS OF THE HIGHER TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

		1907-8.	'06-7.	'05-6	'04-5.
Teaching Staff	Tokyo	79	69	74	61
	Osaka	49	44	46	43
	Kyoto	25	26	27	26
	Nagoya	27	21	(op'ed) 17	—
	Kumamoto	22	(op'ed) 17	—	—
Students ...	Tokyo	670	615	650	524
	Osaka	547	495	465	429
	Kyoto	235	233	246	220
	Nagoya	263	169	74	—
	Kumamoto	304	240	—	—
Graduates ...	Tokyo	178	153	161	119
	Osaka	122	131	116	83
	Kyoto	51	52	35	—
	Kumamoto	31	39	—	—
Applicants for admission ...	Tokyo	1,488	1,159	1,038	861
	Osaka	768	653	441	361
	Kyoto	226	231	130	130
	Nagoya	637	350	273	—
	Kumamoto	371	532	—	—
No. of Admission ...	Tokyo	268	241	238	181
	Osaka	200	206	190	154
	Kyoto	89	79	99	98
	Nagoya	107	100	75	—
	Kumamoto	111	127	—	—

FISHERY.

The Tokyo Fishery Institute is the only institution in Japan for giving higher education in fishery.

Candidates for admission are required to possess scholarship equal to that of the middle school graduates, and the three courses provided at the institute extend over three years. These courses are fishery, marine

industry and pisciculture. Besides, a special course of two years is provided for the benefit of sons and brothers of those actually engaged in fishery or marine industry; also a post-graduate course of three years, and the pelagic fishery course of the same term, open only to the graduates of the fishery course. The students of the pelagic

Fishery course receive aid of *yen* 15 a month from the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

The school accommodations are

limited to 195 students, and every year the number of applicants for admission far exceeds that to be admitted, as

						No. of Students		
						1906	1907	1908
Fishery Course	...	...	...	...	...	56	65	70
Marine Industry	...	...	...	...	...	62	69	78
Pisciculture	...	...	...	...	...	14	17	22
Total ...						132	151	170

The institution possesses a manufacturing laboratory, piscicultural laboratory, and a schooner of 400

tons displacement for giving practical instruction in pelagic and ordinary fishery.

INSTITUTES FOR TRAINING TEACHERS OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Three Government institutions of this grade exist at present, and they are Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial Institutes respectively placed under control of the College of Agriculture, University of Tokyo,

the Tokyo Higher Commercial school and the Tokyo Higher Technical school. These are designed to train teachers fit to teach at technical schools of secondary grade.

					No. of Students.	No. of Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	No. Admitted.
1907-8	...	...	...	—	173	52	373	95
1906-7	...	...	...	—	137	53	483	63
1905-6	...	...	...	—	175	97	023	94

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

These are composed of the following institutions, viz., industrial schools, agricultural schools (including schools of forestry, sericulture, veterinary science) and schools for aquatic productions, commercial

schools, apprentices' school, nautical schools, supplementary schools for agriculture, for aquatic productions, for industry, for commerce and supplementary nautical school.

					No. of Schools.	Instructors	Pupils.	Graduates.
1907-8	...	...	...	...	5,288	5,347	245,286	49,329
1906-7	...	...	...	...	4,524	4,662	217,587	36,318
1905-6	...	...	...	...	3,019	3,972	160,862	26,048

SECTION VI.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

The special schools admit only those who have completed the prescribed course of instruction in middle schools or in higher schools for females.

The government establishments of

this grade comprise Medical Schools of Chiba, Sendai, Okayama Kanazawa and Nagasaki, the Tokyo Foreign Language School, the Tokyo Fine Art Academy and the Tokyo Academy of Music.

SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

Each school is provided with two courses of study including medicine and pharmacy except one at Okayama in which the course of pharmacy

is not established. The course of study extends over four years in medicine and three years in pharmacy. Graduates are licensed to practise.

Locality of School.	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Those Admitted
Chiba	24	584	136	691	148
Sendai	19	526	77	550	137
Okayama	17	462	123	458	119
Kanazawa	32	548	124	490	139
Nagasaki	20	573	118	413	150
1907-8 (Total) ...	112	2,693	578	2,602	693
1906-7	98	2,680	491	2,403	672
1905-6	98	2,582	461	2,142	720

THE TOKYO FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

This institution is designed to give instruction in the following eight languages, viz; English, French, German, Russian, Italian, Spanish, Chinese and Korean. The course of instruction extends over three years. Besides the regular course, a special course of two years is established for giving instruction in each of the

languages. Regular pupils of the third class are allowed to study at their option one or two of the three subjects of political economy, international law and pedagogics. A post-graduate course of two years is also established for the benefit of graduates. Malay, Mongolian, Hindustani and Tamil were started in '09.

	No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Applicants for Admission.	Number Admitted.
1907-8... ..	51	648	172	1,067	470
1906-7... ..	52	1,048	522	1,679	617
1905-6... ..	47	992	173	1,312	559

THE TOKYO FINE ART ACADEMY.

This institution is provided with five courses of study including Painting, Designing, Sculpture, Chiselling, Casting and Lacquering. Each course of study extends over five years, there being a preparatory course of 1½ years. A post-graduate course of not more than three years is maintained, and for those instructors of drawing engaged in normal schools, or in public or private middle schools

or higher schools for females, or technical schools, who may desire to supplement their studies in special arts of drawing, a training course of drawing extending over not less than one year and not more than two years is maintained. Besides an elective course was established in each course for those desiring to pursue one or more subjects of study.

				No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Leaving before grad.
1907-8	...	...	...	52	440	76	12.05%
1906-7	...	...	...	49	410	106	13.17%
1905-6	...	...	...	48	407	40	12.04%

THE TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The academic course is divided into preparatory, main, post-graduate, normal, and elective courses. The main course is subdivided into three sections of vocal music, instrumental music, and musical composition. The normal course is also divided into two sections of A and B, the former being designed to offer to the instructors in normal schools, middle schools and

high schools for females, and the latter to give to the teachers in elementary schools, such branches of study as are appropriate to the instruction in music. The course of study extends over one year in the preparatory, three years in the main, two years in the post-graduate, three years in the normal course A, and one year in the normal course B.

				No. of Instructors.	Students.	Graduates.	Leaving before grad.
1907-8	...	...	...	43	540	51	32.22%
1906-7	...	...	...	35	514	56	35.60
1905-6	...	...	...	39	493	49	39.15

BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Blind or mute children of school-age and the percentage per 1,000 of

normal children of the same age-limit make this table.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attending School.			Defectives per 1,000 normal.
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Blind...	2,021	2,021	4,042	69	63	132	0.49
Mute ...	3,251	2,699	5,950	246	129	375	0.73
1907-1908 (total)	5,472	4,720	9,992	315	192	507	1.22
1906-1907 ...	5,548	4,889	10,437	370	210	580	1.31
1905-1906 ...	5,668	4,975	10,643	294	165	459	1.37

Among the totals there were 1 blind and mute boy in '07-8 year, and 2 girls in '05-6 year.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BLIND AND DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS.

	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Graduates.
Ordinary education... ..	37	190	545	54
Professional education ...	37	190	54	3
1907-8 (Total)	37	190	600	57
1906-7... ..	30	150	612	36
1905-6... ..	25	119	585	47

Professional education principally consists of acupuncture, music, painting, carving, sewing, etc.

The Tokyo Blind and Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is divided into the ordinary and professional course. In the ordinary course for the blind, instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the industrial course, music, acupuncture and massage. The ordinary course for the dumb includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written conversation, and in the industrial course, drawing, carving,

joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents. The course of study extends over three years if massage be taken as a special subject, otherwise five years. In order to prepare pupils to engage in the education of the blind and dumb, a training course of over one year for teachers was established in connection with the Tokyo Blind and Dumb School.

	Teaching staff	Pupils	Teachers' course	Graduates	Applicants for admission	No. admitted
1907-8... ..	18	315	5	46	169	116
1906-7... ..	18	288	4	26	140	109
1905-6... ..	19	281	12	36	136	95

THE PEERS' SCHOOL.

("Gakushu-in.")

The school was founded in 1877 as a private institution maintained by the Peerage with subsidy from the Imperial Household Department. At first only children of Peers were admitted, but soon its door was equally opened, within a certain limit, to children of humbler classes. The school consisted of boys' and girls' departments, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a post-graduate course. In 1885 the girls' department was made independent, but in '06 it was again united. The boys' department continued to expand. It added a High School course, and then two collegiate

courses, one of Law and the other of Diplomacy. A reaction began to set in from 1905 in which the collegiate courses were lopped off, followed in '06 by the abolition of the High School course. This at once evoked strong opposition from a section of the Peers, with the result that early in '07 the High School course was resuscitated. The graduates of this course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there are left available accommodations. Since 1884 the school has been maintained by the Imperial Household Department.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE.

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them style themselves as "University," and they admit the middle school graduates without selective examination. The course generally extends over three to five years. On the whole the

standing is somewhat lower than that of the Government University graduates, in respect of scholarship, but some private Universities, though freer than their Government sister institutions, may stand comparison with the latter.

STATISTICS OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTIONS.

		Medicine.	Law.	Literature.	Religion.	Graduates.	
1907-8...	...	2,533	16,858	1,474	1,132	21,997	3,226
1906-7...	...	2,189	16,230	1,445	1,057	20,921	2,665
1905-6...	...	2,025	15,741	1,782	1,032	20,580	2,352

Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Charity Hosp. Medi. School ...	Tokyo	'81	Medicine.
Tokyo Cent. Univ. ...	"	'85	Law, Pol., Eco.
Hosei Univ. ...	"	'89	do.
Meiji Univ. ...	"	'81	Pol., Law, Lit.
Keiogijuku Univ. Dep't ...	"	'90	Pol., Law, Eco., Lit.
Senshu Gakko ...	"	'80	Law, Economy.
Nippon Univ. ...	"	'90	Law, Pol., Lit.
Waseda Univ. ...	"	'82	Law, Pol., Eco., Lit., Con.
Tetsugakkan Univ. ...	"	'87	Philosophy.
Meiji Gaku-in Higher Course ...	"	'95	Literature.
Aoyama Gaku-in Higher Course.	"	'85	English.
Toyo Kyokai Semmon Gakko...	"	1900	Formosan, Chinese, Eng.
Nippon Women's Univ. ...	"	'01	Housekeeping, Jap., Eng.
Joshi E gaku-juku ...	"	'00	English, Lit.
Aoyama Girls English School...	"	'74	do.
Kokugaku-in ...	"	'90	Jap., Hist. & Lit.
Meiji Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	"	'95	Theology.
Tokyo Trinity School ...	"	'90	do.
Aoyama Gaku-in Div. Dep't ...	"	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ. ...	"	'87	Buddhism.
Sodo " " ...	"	'82	do.
Tendai Sect Univ. ...	"	'97	do.
Shinshu " " ...	Sugamo, Tokyo	'01	do.
Nichiren " " ...	Osaki, Tokyo	'75	do.
Kyoto Medical School ...	Kyoto	'79	Medicine.
Kyoto Hosei University ...	"	'00	Law, Pol., Eco.
Doshisha Semmon Gakko ...	"	'97	Literature.
Shingon Sect Union High Sch.	"	'98	Buddhism.
Bukkyo Univ. ...	"	'99	do.
Nichiren Sect Univ. ...	"	'96	do.
Jodo Sect Univ. ...	"	'87	do.
Osaka Medical School ...	Osaka	'80	Medicine.

Name of School.	Locality.	When founded.	Subjects taught.
Kwansai Univ.	Osaka	1986	Law.
Osaka Trinity School	"	'84	Theology.
Shinshu Kangaku-in School	Ise	'71	Buddhism.
Aichi Medical School	Nagoya	'77	Medicine.
Tohoku Gaku-in... ..	Sendai	'99	Lit., Theology.
Kumamoto Medical School	Kumamoto	'96	Medicine.

Of the above the Keiogijuku University and Waseda University, to name them in the order of creation, are the most important. The numbers of instructors are somewhat nominal, as, owing to financial and other considerations, only a small portion are exclusively appointed for the post, the remainder attending to their own regular duties at other places.

THE KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY.

The institution was founded as early as 1865 by the late Fukuzawa, a pioneer Western scholar and perhaps the most celebrated educationist in modern Japan. At present it is composed of University, Preparatory, Middle school and Primary departments. At the end of March 1906 statistics stood thus:—number of students on school roll 1,053; cumulative number of graduates, about 5,000. The university department is subdivided into four courses, namely, law, politics, economy and literature.

THE WASEDA UNIVERSITY.

Founded in 1882 by Count Okuma and converted into an university institution in 1902, it is at present divided into University, Special Higher Normal, and Higher Preparatory Departments with the post-graduate course. The University courses comprise Law, Politics and Economy, Literature and Commerce with three courses of Science, Mechanical Eng. and Medicine to be added as second programme of expansion. In view of this and in recognition of the service this institution had done in the course of education the Emperor granted in

May '08 a sum of ¥. 30,000 on the venerable Chancellor, the Count. At the end of June 1908 the various figures stood as follows:—Cumulative number of alumni 7,021 number of students on the roll 5,400.

THE AOYAMA GAKU-IN.

The Aoyama Gaku-in was founded in 1878 by the Methodist Episcopal Church for the purpose of training Japanese young men in Christian character and culture. Three departments are in operation, viz., Theological, Collegiate and Academic. The first is to train qualified Japanese Christian workers, and is divided into the regular course, 5 years, instruction being given in English, and the special course, 3 years, instruction in Japanese. The collegiate course is to prepare teachers of English in secondary grade schools and young men for practical business life. The course extends 3 years and the graduates are given the required license by the Department of Education without examination. The academic course practically corresponds to ordinary middle school. Number of faculties and students are: theological, 9 professors, 30 students; collegiate department, 22 professors, 80 students; academic department, 26 professors, 370 students. The number of alumni is 800. The President of the Institution is Rev. Y. Hondo, D. D. (see Who's Who), and it is situated at Aoyama, Tokyo.

THE RIKKYO DAIGAKU.

This is the collegiate course of St. Paul's College and was established experimentally in '07, with the two

departments, classical and commercial. Faculty and students number 15 and 50 respectively. The St. Paul's college was opened in '96 and combines theological and middle school courses. The alumni have reached 500. It is situated at Tsukiji, Tokyo.

THE TOHOKU GAKUIN.

The Tohoku Gakuin, founded in 1886 (19th year), is a Christian institution which is aided by the Reformed Church in U. S. A. It comprises two main departments, the Middle School Department and the Higher Department, the Higher Department being divided into a Literary and a Theological course. The Literary Course furnishes about a Kōtō Gakkō grade of education and the Theologic-

al Course is of university grade. The instructors number 32 in all, the students at the beginning of the school year in April '09 numbered altogether 341, of whom 292 were in the Middle School Department and 49 in the Higher Department.

The number of alumni up to date is 218.

The expenses for everything except clothing are from 8.00 to 9.00 *yen* per month. Students of good character and standing can earn a part of their expenses by entering the Industrial Home connected with the school. The institution is situated in Sendai, and the Board of Directors comprises Rev. D. B. Schneder, D. D., who is President, and Mr. T. Demura, A.M., Dean and Secretary.

TEACHERS' AND MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION.

Teachers' license examination is annually held both for candidates for secondary and elementary schools, and the examination to grant license to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmacutists is also held.

LICENSE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle

schools and higher girls' schools, was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also take charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private, and also to others who from their past service are entitled to the privilege. The fee for application to the examination and for grant of license without examination is Y. 2. The figures for the last three years are as follows.

					Total application	License Granted	Ratio of License
1907-8	...	...	...	...	5,322	798	14.99
1906-7	...	...	...	...	4,611	946	20.52
1905-6	...	...	...	...	4,493	806	17.94

LICENSE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

					Total application	License Granted	Ratio of License
1907-8	...	...	...	...	46,557	18,906	40.61
1906-7	...	...	...	...	40,335	15,068	37.34
1905-6	...	...	...	...	40,297	13,962	34.65

SECTION VII.

FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION.

THE EDUCATIONAL STOCK FUND.

The sum of *yen* 10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. This sum was appropriated into the War Chest on

the occasion of the Russo-Japanese War and still remains unreplenished. However, there is the Educational Fund created in 1900-01 as supplementary to the Stock Fund and consisting of contributions from the treasury and principal coffers. This fund makes this account.

	Existing Sum	Loans	Bonds	Deposits
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1907-8... ..	2,270,403	1,577,094	239,311	577,022
1906-7... ..	2,140,829	1,196,815	38,856	780,332
1905-6... ..	2,081,870	885,824	29,292	1,071,328

The items do not agree with the respective totals as fractions under a *yen* are omitted.

FUND FOR GIVING SUPER-STIPENDS TO TEACHERS.

This was created in 1900-01 for allowing regular additional allowance to common school teachers. The

State defrays *yen* 1,000,000 to the fund to which the provincial treasuries contribute only a nominal sum.

	State aid	Provincial contribution	Interest on Fund	Brought from last ac't	Total
1907-8... ..	1,000,000	4,558	112,754	1,751,445	2,868,757
1906-7... ..	1,000,000	6,954	124,501	1,552,053	2,683,508
1905-6... ..	1,000,000	6,954	100,236	1,323,896	2,431,087

Disbursements made are shown below :—

	To additional allowances	Carried to next ac't	Total
1907-8... ..	981,575	1,887,592	2,868,577
1906-7... ..	917,423	1,746,085	2,683,508
1905-6... ..	879,004	1,552,083	2,431,087

FUND FOR ENCOURAGING ORDINARY EDUCATION.

The sum of *yen* 250,000 has recently been devoted every year, generally defrayed towards holding lectures for the benefit of common school teachers, granting rewards to masters

or teachers of primary or secondary grade schools of long meritorious services, and also to officials of rural communities.

STATE AID FOR PROMOTING TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

This is intended to give aid to low-grade Agricultural, Fishery, Commercial, Navigation, Technical and

similar schools, the returns in the official report making this record:—

	No. of schools.	Total aid.		No. of schools.	Total aid.
1907-8...	318	321,880	1905-6...	281	279,590
1906-7...	299	308,230	1904-5...	281	282,430

EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES PAID OUT OF PROVINCIAL AND COMMUNAL TREASURIES.

Item.	1907-8	6-7	5-6	4-5
Common schools	40,918,358	32,835,036	26,641,727	24,455,498
Normal "	2,826,173	2,598,665	2,521,505	2,654,426
Middle "	4,464,214	3,931,536	3,679,743	3,695,289
Girl's High "	1,331,944	1,069,342	875,734	844,717
Special "	495,017	381,102	336,414	279,578
Technical "	4,294,041	3,043,467	2,607,033	2,633,851
Blind and Mute schools.	15,334	7,721	7,137	7,012
Other schools	116,283	80,307	61,344	39,479
Kindergartens	203,250	133,555	123,582	95,108
Libraries	219,096	86,308	45,607	46,782
Others	809,869	688,529	536,835	504,313
Total	55,633,579	44,855,568	37,436,662	35,256,053

ENDOWMENT TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Endowment to educational institutions by private individuals has been few and far between in Japan, but it is satisfying to see that the worthy custom so conspicuous in America and Europe is gradually gaining ground. In 1906 the two notable instances of

this kind were made public, one of which was the application by the well-known firm of Furukawa Copper Firm to the Department of Education for permission to contribute one million *yen* approximately to be distributed as follows:—

- Y. 650,000 for founding an Engineering Col. in Fukuoka.
- Y. 260,000 " " a Col. of Sciences in Sendai.
- Y. 140,000 to the Sapporo Agricultural College.

The other was that of Mr. S. Yasukawa, a millionaire coal-miner in Kyushu, who made a similar offer of Y. 3,000,000.

SCHOOL HYGIENE.

HEALTH OF MALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

	No. of Students examined.	Constitution (%).			Eye-sight (%).	
		Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
1907-8	17,053	53.0	45.2	1.8	61.5	38.5
1906-7	15,483	54.3	43.1	2.5	60.9	39.1
1905-6	14,600	56.2	42.1	1.7	61.5	38.5

HEALTH OF FEMALE STUDENTS IN GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

			Constitution (%).			Eye-sight (%).	
			Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left.
	No. of	Students examined.					
1907-8	...	807	82.7	16.2	1.1	85.1	14.9
1906-7	...	622	84.2	15.6	0.2	87.1	12.9
1905-6	...	809	88.8	8.9	2.3	86.4	13.6

HEALTH IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY AND ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

The health returns for boys for the last few years stood thus:—

			Constitution (%).			Eye-sight (%).	
			Robust.	Medium.	Weak.	Normal in both eyes.	Abnormal in right or left or both.
	No. of Pupils examined.						
Elementary Schools...	556,678	...	35.3	54.1	6.7	—	—
Middle Schools...	101,242	...	50.7	44.1	5.2	88.3	12.7
Normal Schools...	11,947	...	63.7	35.0	1.3	83.6	6.4
Technical Schools and Miscellaneous Schools }	27,637	...	52.5	42.3	5.2	87.9	12.1
Special Schools...	1,213	...	51.6	44.4	4.0	68.3	31.7
1907-8 (Total)	698,717	...	41.4	51.8	6.3	87.6	12.4
1906-7	635,534	...	38.6	53.8	7.6	87.0	13.0
1905-6	581,267	...	44.1	48.8	7.1	87.1	12.9

The data for girls are as follows:—

Elementary Schools...	427,461	...	35.5	56.6	9.3	—	—
Girls' Higher Schools	30,524	...	47.5	46.1	5.8	90.9	8.1
Normal Schools...	4,401	...	62.9	36.6	0.8	92.4	7.6
Technical Schools	1,187	...	77.2	21.1	12.6	97.2	3.8
Special Schools...	56	...	38.0	62.0	—	58.9	41.1
1907-8 (Total)	463,629	...	36.7	55.6	7.8	91.3	8.7
1906-7	402,178	...	33.6	57.6	8.8	90.8	9.2
1905-6	356,831	...	38.7	52.9	8.4	91.4	8.6

DEVICES FOR AIDING DESERVING POOR STUDENTS.

Time-honored tradition impels the Japanese people to regard education almost with religious devotion. The eagerness with which parents of limited means endeavor to give education to their sons and daughters can only be equalled by the zeal shown by the latter to attend school under circumstances quite forbidding.

Various devices are provided for giving aid to the "jikatsu-sei" (self-supporting students) or "Ku-

gaku-sei" (studying under hard lot), as the students of this special class are called. The most important of them is in the shape of aid societies organized and maintained by leading people of each locality. In general, these organizations somewhat partake of the nature of old feudalism, for they are in most cases formed or principally maintained by the old feudal lord of this or that former fief. Such philanthropic

bodies number more than one hundred, and these generally make a loan of a part of necessary schooling expenses to poor deserving students hailing from their own respective districts, such loan ranging from *yen* 500 to about *yen* 10.00 a month, to commence after the recipients enter higher institutions of specified class. The loan is to be repaid after the recipients finish schools and have really become self-supporting. Most of them possess funds of their own, and of these the Bocho (Prince Mori's old fief) Education Society with a fund amounting to about *yen* 700,000 heads the list as to amount of fund. Prince Shimazu's educational fund may not fall below that in amount, when it is remembered that the two princely houses formerly maintained at their own expenses a high school in their own respective old fiefs. Viscount Hotta's fund of *yen* 100,000 may also be mentioned, and it is used for running a middle school at his own former fief of Sakura where a middle school formerly maintained out of local taxes had been abolished from financial necessity.

A few instances showing how this worthy custom works may be briefly described here. Viscount Aoyama, formerly held small fief of Sa-ayama Tamba. The house has been quite paternal in the matter of educating sons of its former retainers, and for more than a decade it has maintained at its own expense a Middle School chiefly intended for bringing up future cadets of Army and the Navy. Already officers who came from this school number 150 including a Major-General. The Viscount has also

erected a dormitory in the premises of his own mansion in Tokyo and there the boys who have come up to the capital to enter cadet schools are allowed boarding free of expense.

Count Arima of the former fief of Kurume, is equally noteworthy in this direction. A popular deity "Suitengu" standing in the premises brings in annually *yen* 14,000 in votive offerings and in sale of charms. Of that sum *yen* 6,000 is set apart for aiding deserving students hailing from his fief and as the ex-aided students who have subsequently graduated and become self-supporting repay their loans averaging *yen* 500 in a year the fund for aiding deserving boys amount to *yen* 6,500 a year. Of this fund a boy is allowed a loan of *yen* 5 to 15 a month, and such boys at present number over 40. Those who have graduated from schools and become self-supporting number about 90 as lately reported. The Arima family maintains a dormitory at Otsuka, Koishikawa, and allows its aided students to board there.

In response to the order of the central authorities lately issued 259 middle schools have sent in reports on the number of deserving students destitute of means. Out of the total of 26,888 deserving students on the roll during the last three years 2,159 or about 8% were destitute of means. Then 285 students out of the total number of graduates could not proceed to higher institution for lack of fund; 307 could do so through other's help. Of those on the roll 107 had to leave school on account of poverty while 539 were enabled to continue attendance by the help of others.

FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN.

By "foreign students" is principally meant students coming to Japan from Asiatic countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the

Japan-China War, that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch, ten students from Hupei, was brought in 1900 by the then Chinese Minister Yu Keng. In 1903 the number swelled to 591, while at the end of 1905 they counted

no less than 8,520 coming from all parts of China, with the single exception of Kansu. In about a year the list rose to 12,000 approximately. That was the high water mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departure began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which a section of students gave to the Peking Government on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there is no longer, so there was at first, a promising field of employment to adventurous Chinese lads who try to hunt for lucrative posts on the strength of mere smattering of "new learning" acquired at private schools in Tokyo. Students now coming from China are of more select description, and though comparatively few in number carry home a fairly good

store of useful knowledge. As investigated in May '09 these students number roughly 6,000, almost equally divided between Government and private schools. Among those in these former there are 659 at military and naval schools and 150 at the High, Higher Naval schools etc, on special arrangement with the Japanese authorities. Korea is represented by about seven hundred students in Tokyo alone, enrolled in the various government and private schools, an increase of 200 over last year. Of the total only 81 are supported by the Korean Government, the remaining 600 being supported privately.

The arrangement has also been made between Japan and Korea to take in charge the education of 45 Korean Military cadets in Tokyo.

India, Siam, and the Philippines have also sent more or less number.

JAPANESE STUDENTS STUDYING ABROAD.

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students, called *ryugakusei* in Japanese, are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several

years after their graduation, whereas formerly the selection was made as soon as the eligible candidates completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is *yen* 1,800 for one in Europe or U.S.A. and *yen* 1,500 for one in China. The following shows the number of *ryugakusei* sent by the Department of Education during the last few years.

	Number of students despatched.	Returning home after completing study.	Returning home with- out com- pleting study.	Relieved of order.	Died.	Total at end of the year.
1907-8 ... {	30	16	—	—	1	96
	—	—	—	—	—	*2
1906-7 ... {	49	49	—	—	—	85
	*2	*1	—	—	—	*2
1905-6 ... {	17	29	1	—	1	85
	—	*1	—	—	—	*1
1904-5 ... {	12	30	3	1	—	99
	—	—	—	—	—	*2
1903-4 ... {	31	30	4	—	—	121
	—	—	—	—	—	*2

*=Females.

CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS AND ROMANIZATION OF JAPANESE LETTERS.

The use of Chinese ideographs is a serious obstacle in the educational progress of Japan. To have to commit to memory those characters is in itself a trying business, and when it is considered that Japanese boys and girls in secondary and higher institutions have to learn English or German at the same time, the burden imposed upon them must be said to be really heavy. At any rate the ideographs are a clog to the progress of education and their discontinuation and adoption of Romanization system would shorten the school course of Japanese boys by two or three years. The Roman-

ization movement was started decades ago, but as yet there is little hope of its being universally adopted in schools, and Japan, in the meanwhile, must continue to use the cumbrous system of ideography. It is somewhat consoling to find that the number of ideographs in current use is much less than before. According to the stenographers' reports taken during the sessions of the Imperial Diet, about 2,000 ideographs suffice for ordinary purpose in reporting the speeches made in the two Houses. The text books for ordinary elementary school grade of six years contain not more than 1,200 characters.

EDUCATED GIRLS AND MARRIAGE.

In Japan the de feminizing tendency among girls of higher education is not so perceptible as it is in the West. To marry and to become wives is still the ultimate ideal of 99 out of 100 educated girls.

Students of the higher schools for girls finish the school at an age of seventeen or over, and the graduates of the preceding year are classified as follows as to their condition after graduation:—

		Pursuing study.	Teachers.	Pursuing business or remaining at home.	Married.	Unknown	Did.	Total.
1906-7	...	1,301	478	1,785	191	710	17	4,482
1905-6	...	1,414	384	1,668	99	404	24	3,996
1904-5	...	1,210	372	1,600	58	222	15	3,477

In the Japan Woman's University (private), the graduates numbered 386, up to 1906, and they are classified as follows as to subsequent career:—

Married	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Assisting mothers, etc., at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Teachers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Pursuing study	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	386

SECTION VIII.

LIBRARIES.

The number of libraries includes one government, 30 public, and 69 private establishments. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Government Tokyo University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth.

THE IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

The Library, though the largest in Japan, is quite insignificant as compared with sister institutions in Europe and America. Indeed the amount appropriated on account of the central Library is shamefully small.

	No. of Volumes.			N. of Day open during the year.	No. of Visitors.	Average No. Visitors per day.
	Japanese. and Chinese.	European.	Total.			
1907-8.....	208,194	52,577	260,771	333	206,061	618.80
1906-7.....	202,453	40,983	252,436	340	195,344	574.54
1905-6.....	192,970	48,364	241,334	293	126,424	431.15

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

The library belonging to the Imperial University, Tokyo, even sur-

passes the Imperial Library in the number of volumes contained. It is accessible only to the Professors, students, e.c., of the school.

		Japanese & Chinese (No. of vols.)	European	Total
1907-8 {	University of Tokyo	222,843	163,311	386,154
	University of Kyoto	94,915	80,917	175,832

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIBRARIES.

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. Akita possessing eight public libraries heads the list as to number,

while among private libraries the *Ohashi* Library founded in Tokyo by the *Itakubunkan* publishing house, about eight years ago at the cost of about quarter of a million *yen* may be mentioned.

	No. of Libraries	No. of Volumes	No. of Days open during the year	No. of Visitors	Average No. of Visitors per day
1907-8...	150	1,355,630	3,822	824,587	21.80
1906-7...	126	1,197,162	29,629	754,454	25.46
1905-6...	100	1,035,676	25,080	577,092	23.09

PUBLICATION.

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on instalment plan has of late become a special feature of the publishing enterprise. On the whole, however, books published do not much exceed Y. 100 in price.

Still this is a very fair advance, for till a few years ago publishers generally preferred to issue books marketable at half a *yen* or so. The output of books during the last few years available is:—

					Original works	Translation	Total
1907	...	...	...	...	29,060	49	29,109
1906	...	...	...	...	28,254	65	28,319
1905	...	...	...	...	27,078	17	27,095

During 1907 the kind of books that were published mostly comprised agriculture 2,315, commerce 3,453, law, 2,427, closely followed by literature with 2,103, and religions with 1,046 came next.

THE IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF JAPAN.

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française, though still remaining only a faint shadow of the great Western prototypes. It was established for the promotion of sciences and art, with the view of exercising a beneficial influence on education in general, its members being selected from amongst seniors of learning. It may join an international academic union.

The officials of the Academy consists of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs and (2) Sciences. The number of members is 60 to be appointed by His Majesty the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. Prof. Boissonade (French) now residing in his own country has been admitted as an associate member of the Academy.

LIST OF MEMBERS.

Aoyama, Tanemichi. (Medicine)	Miyazaki, Michisaburo. (Law)
Fujisawa, Rikitaro. (Science)	Moto-ori, Hōyei. (Japanese Classics)
Furuichi, Koi. (Engineering)	Motora, Yūjiro. (Philosophy)
Hijikata, Yasushi. (Law)	Nagai, Nagayoshi. (Medicine)
Hoshino, Tsune. (Literature)	Nagaoka, Hantaro. (Science)
Hosokawa, Junjiro, Baron. (Lit.)	Nakamura, Seidan. (Science)
Hozumi, Chincho. (Law)	Nakashima, Rikizo. (Philosophy)
Hozumi, Yatsuka. (Law)	Nanjo, Bun-yu. (Literature)
Ichiki, Kitokuro. (Law)	Ogata, Masanori. (Medicine)
Iijima, Kwai. (Science)	Okamatsu, Santaro. (Law)
Inokuchi, Ariya. (Science)	Okano, Keijiro. (Law)
Inouye, Tetsujiro. (Philosophy)	O-mori, Fusakichi. (Science)
Kanai, Yen. (Economics)	O-sawa, Kenji. (Medicine)
Kato, Hiro-yuki, Baron. (Philosophy)	O-tori, Keisuke, Baron. (Lit.)
Kikuchi, Dairoku, Baron. (Science)	Sakurai, Joji. (Science)
Kimura, Seiji. (Literature)	Shigeno, Anyeki. (Chinese Classics)
Kitazato, Shibasaburo. (Medicine)	Shimose, Masachika. (Science)
Koto, Bunjiro. (Science)	Sugi, Kōji. (Statistics)
Koganei, Ryosei. (Medicine)	Suyematsu, Kencho, Visc. (Lit.)
Kuhara, Kyugen. (Science)	Takahashi, Sakuye. (Law)
Kumakawa, Muneo. (Medicine)	Tajiri, Inajiro, Viscount. (Eco.)
Matsumura, Ninzo. (Science)	Tanaka, Yoshio. (Science)
Matsuzaki, Kuranosuke. (Economy)	Tanakadate, Aikitsu. (Science)
Mikami, Sanji. (History)	Terao, Hisashi. (Science)
Mishima, Ki. (Chinese Classics)	Tsuboi, Shogoro. (Science)
Mitsukuri, Kakichi. (Science)	Tsuboi, Kumaji. (History)
Mimura, Kin-nosuke. (Medicine)	Tomii, Seisho. (Law)
Mimura, Shuji. (Medicine)	Ume, Kenjiro. (Law)
Ōizake, Shu. (Medicine)	Uyeda, Mannen. (Literature)

SECTION IX.

MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

A. MORAL EDUCATION.

As mentioned in the opening part of this chapter, the Imperial Rescript on Education is the corner stone of moral education in schools. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, being couched in the grave Chinese classic style. As the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.

It is in the secondary school where boys and girls attain the most susceptible age that the ethical education is regarded with special importance. The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it as translated by Baron Kikuchi, President of the Imperial Kyoto University, for his "The Education in Japan."

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education: its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good words or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to self, to society, and to the State: elements of ethics may also be given."

The syllabus for teaching have been elaborated by the same Department for the five years of study at the

middle school, though the principals, who almost invariably undertake teaching, are allowed to modify them more or less according to circumstances. The syllabus aim to teach essential of morals, in the 1st and 2nd years, by means of good words or maxims or other family examples, and in connection with the daily conduct of boys. The syllabus are:—

"Things to be borne in mind as pupils: Regulations of the school; relations to the authorities of the school; duties of a pupil, etc.

Things to be borne in mind with respect to hygiene: Necessity of exercise; temperance in eating and drinking; cleanliness of body, clothing, dwelling, etc.

Things to be borne in mind relative to study: Tenacity of good purpose; industry in study; perseverance under difficulties, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to friends: Truth and righteousness; kindness and affection; mutual help, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to one's own bearing and action: Value of time; order; courtesy, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to home: Filial piety; affection between brothers and sisters, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to the State: Respect for the *Kokutai* or the fundamental character of the Empire; observance of laws; sacrifice for the public good, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to society: Respect for superiors; public virtues; responsibilities due to social position and profession, etc.

Things to be borne in mind in relation to cultivation of virtues: Exposition of principal virtues and the mode of their cultivation; danger of

temptations; holding steadfastly to moral conduct, etc."

"In the third and fourth years, the same thing (the essentials of morals) should be taught more systematically, the principal points being as follows:

In the third and fourth years the teaching is more systematic, the principal points being as follows:—

* Obligations to self:—

Body: health; life.

Mind: intellect; emotion; will.

Independence: occupation; property.

Personality

Obligations to family:—

Parents, brothers and sisters; sons and daughters; husband and wife; relations; ancestors and the house servants.

Obligations to society:—

Individual: Personality of others; person, property and honour of others; secrets and promises, etc. (confidence); gratitude; friendship; relations of the elder and younger, of the superior and inferior (in social position), of master and servant, etc.; the female sex.

Public: Co-operation; order of society; progress of society.

Corporate bodies.

Obligations to the State:—

The *Kōkutan*.

The Imperial House: loyalty; the founder and other ancestors of the Imperial House; the Imperial destiny.

The State: the constitution and the laws; patriotism; military service; taxation; education; public service; public rights; international relations.

Obligations to humanity.

Obligations to nature:—

Animals: natural objects: the true, the good, and the beautiful."

In the 5th year, elements of ethics are taught, the principal heads being essential factors of conduct: Conscience: ideals: obligations: virtues:

relation between ethical and natural laws.

The Higher Institutions.

In order to draw the special attention of the higher school authorities to the necessity of imparting ethical instruction to students, the Minister of Education issued in Sept., 1909, an Instruction addressed to the Government institutions, with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in those schools as in schools of lower grade. The text of the instruction is as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle school or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools, devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavour to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people issued last October may be carried out."—*Japan Times*.

*Defect in the Present System of
Moral Education.*

Mr. Galen M. Fisher writes in the "Christian Movement" (1909) what he considers two evils in the system of moral instruction in Japan. The first is the necessity of sending boys of twelve years of age away from home in order to attend the middle schools. There are only 500 middle schools of all kinds in the country, and hence many of the smaller cities have none. The result is that boys whose homes are in the town are sent to the cities and exposed to all the dangers and drawbacks of life away from home at the most critical and impressible period of their lives. The life of students away from home in all countries is unnatural, but it is exceptionally so in Japan, where young men are entirely deprived of woman's influence. And while the moral influence of the home to-day is admittedly weaker than it was a generation or two ago, it is still far better than the boarding house or the school dormitory. But even if the evil were minimized by postponing the home leaving, tens of thousands would still be sent away at fourteen or fifteen—a standing appeal for the multiplication of student hostels under Christian auspices.

The second evil is a compulsory and mechanical system of ethical instruction in the middle schools, somewhat after the German model, except that in Germany religious instruction is fundamental and scientific ethical instruction is secondary. But even with the admixture of Christian teaching, the result in Germany seems to be far from satisfactory, although probably better than in Japan. It is to be hoped that the acknowledged lifelessness of the present system in the Japanese middle schools will have two results: first, to drive the educational authorities toward the English and American type of secondary school, which relies upon the character and the

magnetic influence of the teacher rather than upon the systematic ethical instruction; second, to make educators appreciate that the most powerful moral motive comes from pure religion, and that the Rescript on Education and the patriotic cult will never afford a permanent and complete basis for moral teaching, unless they are supplemented by religious conviction in the teacher.

*Moral Influence Outside School
Curriculum.*

(I.) In this connection Mr. Fisher enumerates the principle of self-government and self-discipline practised more or less in a number of schools. In the First Higher School in Tokyo, where the students are entirely responsible, except in extreme cases, for their own discipline in the dormitories (in which over one-third of the students live, the system has resulted in an *esprit de corps* quite similar to that found in colleges like Princeton and Virginia, where the "honor system" prevails.

(II.) The influence of military conscription is believed to be very great, especially upon lads coming from middle and lower classes. The Emperor has issued a special Rescript for soldiers, which while longer and less impressive than the Rescript on Education, powerfully enjoins loyalty, devotion, obedience, courage, truthfulness, honor and simplicity.

(III.) The public story-teller, Satsuma-biwa romance singers and the theatre, by supplying ideas of success and chivalry to the youth, often exert influence, which may even outweigh the abstract precepts of the classroom.

(VI.) The home influence though difficult to estimate, seems to consist chiefly of the following elements: the telling of fairy stories and hero tales by the mother; the observance of ceremonies of worship toward ancestors or toward gods, whose tablets stand or hang in the home; visits to

temples; and finally, the acts and words of the father who, according to his education, either re-enforces the mother's teaching, or, more probably, sows the seeds of scepticism which later result in the children's disowning of the mother's faith. The lack of any institution like Christian family worship even in pious Buddhist or Shintō homes is noticeable. There may be a brief daily ceremony, but it is generally performed by the mother or father alone, and has slight educational value for the children; and when they come in contact with modern scientific and ethical thought, it is forgotten or rated as superstition.

(V.) As the 4th factor is enumerated the life and teaching of Sontoku Ninomiya, as described in the chapter of Local Administration. The

Department of Education and the Home Department have for several years been equally eager to propagate the doctrines of Sontoku, especially in the young men's clubs of the rural districts. More recently the two Departments have co-operated in order to carry Hōtokai into the whole school system of the country. The results of the propaganda are of course not yet manifest, but they can hardly be other than good. One significant result has been to galvanize into new activity and multiply the district young men's clubs (Seinen Dan), which now number over 6,000.

Lastly (VI.) books and periodicals, especially of a biographical sort are exerting a silent but mighty moulding influence on the lives of young Japanese.

B. PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Military and gymnastic exercises constitute the regular method of physical culture as it is conducted in Japanese schools. The culture extends from the primary schools to the university preparatory schools. In the excellent article on "Physical Culture in Japan" published in the 7th issue of the "Christian Movement in Japan," Dr. J. M. Davis writes that in the Primary schools the pupils begin their military drill without arms after the 4th year.

Military Exercises.

In the Secondary schools, where the drill is compulsory through the whole course of five years, individual and section drill without arms is given in the 1st year; the same with company drill added in the 2nd year, while in the remaining three years the students are given these three drills with arms, and are trained in the practice of giving of command. In the High and similar schools the military training with arms is continued.

Gymnastic Exercises.

In the gymnastic training, observes, the same writer, the Japanese have culled from the best that the world could offer in its gymnasiums, and are, with the addition of certain interesting principles of their own, developing a gymnastic method that at least has the characteristic of being impartial in its cosmopolitan character. The Robert's dumb-bell drill, Ling's ten groups of progressive movements, Barnjurn's barbell drill, certain series of fancy steps and marches of the Springfield Y.M.C.A. Training School style are much in evidence. On the other hand the heavy gymnastic apparatus are practically absent. Then in Japanese schools the emphasis is paid specially to the precision of the movement of the class as a whole and the team play in games, as contrasted with the greater emphasis laid in Europe and America on the correctness of style and skill in the performance of the individual.

Physical Culture for Girls.

In the physical culture for girls and young women the military element is naturally absent. In the higher girls' schools we find closest approach to pure Physical Culture. In these upper schools most excellent work is done. Great attention is paid to dancing steps and exercises tending to ease and grace of movement. Probably less attention is given than in Western gymnasiums to purely body-building exercises. Fancy steps and figure movements, games and drills of a fantastic and original order, have been introduced in large numbers, and tend to make the annual field and gymnastic day of some of these schools a most beautiful and instructive spectacle. The fact that young women do not have the same interest or opportunities in outdoor sports as the young men or indeed as Western women, adds the more significance to this gymnastic training, and is undoubtedly one reason why it has reached a finer and pure development than among young men.

In the Higher Normal School for young women, especially, excellent work is done under the leadership of Prof. Tsuboye and Miss Ineguchi, a graduate of Boston Women's Normal College. Here the fancy marching, dancing steps, calisthenics and Swedish day's order may be studied to excellent advantage, with as accurate attention paid to co-ordination and progression of exercise and to the performance of the individual pupil, as is seen in the best gymnasiums of the West. The Swedish stall-bars and vaulting bar and the game of basket ball are used with fine results in this school.

School Excursions.

A splendid Japanese custom, full of possibilities for the most valuable and unusual phases of Physical Culture, is that of the long distance walking excursion, or *ensoku*, in which a whole school or class is expected

to take part. Once or twice a year the students of every grade of school are taken upon a walking trip that lasts a week or ten days. The boys are divided into companies, to each of which is appointed a teacher as leader. These companies are again subdivided into squads of ten or twelve boys with their chiefs, who must make careful report to the company captain three times a day as to the condition of their groups. A route most interesting from the historic or scenic standpoint is chosen, and often long marches are made reaching in the case of the higher schools as high as twenty-five or thirty miles in one day. These excursions, as combining active and continued exertion in the open air with the stimulus of comradeship and the wise direction of the student's attention to points of historic or scientific interest, are a most valuable means of all about education and are naturally popular with the students. By careful supervision and attention injuries due to strain and exhaustion are avoided. In cases where the age and strength of the students widely vary, two different trips are planned, adapted in hardship and difficulty to the capacity of the different classes. Each boy is expected to carry his own extra clothing and whatever may be deemed necessary in the line of provision of the journey.

Some Obstacles.

A very practical obstacle to real excellence of performance, and a bar to the best hygienic results of exercise, is the universal custom of wearing ordinary school clothes during the gymnasium period, and the absence of bathing facilities in the Physical Training department. With the exception of removing their coats, the students are put through exhausting and prolonged exercises clad in the uniform school trousers and ordinary underwear, and in many schools are even required to wear their caps. These conditions are obviously not

conducive to making the gymnasium | a serious handicap to advanced and
hour attractive or beneficial, and are | difficult exercises.

NATIONAL GAMES.

In feudal times the children of the samurai family were required to practice games and exercises for physical training. Physical culture even overshadowed intellectual culture. Some of those games and exercises, modified so as to suit the present age, are now practised in schools for physical culture.

Jujitsu.

By Mr. Jigoro Kano (see Who's Who) *jujitsu* has entirely been reformed and new system has been created. He established a hall under the title of "Kodo-kwan" at Koishikawa, Tokyo, some fifteen years ago for the purpose of popularising his new system. In former days *jujitsu* was considered an art of defence and offence, but Mr. Kano so modified the system as to suit physical culture, cutting off its dangerous features. At present in almost all schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of *jujitsu* are to be found in all cities and towns. The following table shows the membership of Kodokwan.

1882	...	...	...	...	...	9
1887	...	...	...	...	...	440
1892	...	...	...	...	...	2,147
1897	...	...	...	...	...	3,317
1902	...	...	...	...	...	4,793
1907	...	...	...	...	...	7,265

At present the members must exceed 10,000.

Fencing.

In former days fencing and swordmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised

to-day at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the passed greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a handle twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throu'. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. A fencing custom now growing rather rare, is the so-called "Cold practice," continued in some schools to encourage hardihood and endurance. It consists in the meeting of the fencing class at three o'clock in the morning through the coldest winter month. Active contests are continued until daybreak, without food or intermission for rest. Those students enduring this strenuous test for the whole month receive special recognition as hardy champions.

Swimming.

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. On summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick

swimming is practiced, and interesting competitions being often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

Horse Riding.

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing is popular, all over the country, but with prohibition of *pari-mutuel* tickets in 1908, the prosperity has suddenly declined. The Government is encouraging horse racing by granting

Archery.

Almost all schools of higher grade than the middle school are provided with an archery range. Competitive meetings are held here and there, hundreds of archers sometimes participating. Often the most skilful work may be found in the remote country districts among grey haired veterans of the feudal era, who find in the long bow and whistling shaft a congenial means of renewing their youth and of recalling the good old days. The standard bow in use is made of inlaid layers of bamboo, and is of the unusual length of eight feet. A three feet reed shaft is used tipped with hawk's or eagle's feathers.

Associations for Physical Culture.

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organised in 1895 at Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Started soon after the conclusion of the Japan-

China war, it met with prompt response from the public. At present the roll of member reaches 1,653,000 with Prince Fushimi as its patron and Baron Oura president. Branches are established throughout the country, gymnasiums being attached to them. The gymnastics practised in the association are *jujitsu*, fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May a tournament of military arts is held at the headquarters of the association, when participants come from all parts of the country. Another tournament is held in August every year for the students of schools of middle grade and above. In connection with the latter tournament a regatta is held on Lake Biwa.

Next comes the National Physical Education Society, that was organised eighteen years ago. The society did not prosper till the attention of the Emperor was several years later drawn to it. A large Imperial gift, followed by the patronage of Prince Kan-in, who became Honorary President of the society, assured the success of the society. The first result of Imperial Patronage was the gymnasium and sports training school. Two gymnasiums were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. In 1898 the Imperial Diet voted annual subsidy of 30,000 *yen* for a period of five years. Two years later Training School was put under the direction of the Educational Department, and its course was correlated with that of Government Normal Colleges. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common higher schools of the country. In 1901 a Women's Department was opened and the school was moved from Tokyo, to its present commodious site in the suburb of Omori. Since the opening of this school there have been 582 graduates of the regular Normal Course, of whom 47 have been women.

At present the number of student in the Normal Course is 273, of whom 25 are women.

SPORTS INTRODUCED FROM THE WEST.

Western games as they are played in Japan are essentially students' recreation.

1. BASEBALL.—Among these stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college pupils. It was about thirty years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station. It was not, however, widely in vogue until 1898, when a match was played between the First High School team and an American nine. The victory, going to the Japanese, caused the greatest excitement and enthusiasm, and led to the instant popularising of the game throughout the country. But the present development of the game has been effected only in the past five or six years. The most remarkable event in the game was Waseda University team's visiting America in 1905. The expedition could not score any great success but it proved great impetus to the game. In fact the game in Japan revolutionised and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio become champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with visitors. In the following year the Keio team made an expedition to Hawaii and earned great success. It was then that Waseda invited the team of Washington University, which beat the Waseda but was outmatched by the Keio which had just returned from its victorious expedition to

Hawaii. In the autumn of the same year the Reach All American Team came and Japanese teams were mercilessly beaten. The defeat of Japanese teams must be due in part to the fact that the American team was a professional one, while Japanese teams were all composed of students. The latest visiting team, on the invitation of Keio, was that of the Wisconsin University, which came to Japan in September, 1909. The American team was beaten by Keio, but was victorious over Waseda. It may be added that when matches are held with foreign teams, gate money is charged. The proceeds are given to visiting teams for their expenses.

2. BOATING.—About the year 1880 some boats of the warship *Musashi* were purchased by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty. It was the beginning of boating practised by students in this country. At present all schools of middle grade and above that are situated near a river or sea possess some boats, and regattas are held at fixed seasons. The Sumida river in Tokyo is a scene of regattas in spring, of the Tokyo Imperial University, First High School and Tokyo Higher Commercial School. Waseda University holds its boat-race in autumn.

3. LAWN TENNIS.—The game of lawn tennis is now finding favor outside students circles and courts may be seen here and there, in open places. It is also worth noting that the game is growing popular among girl students.

4. FOOTBALL.—Association football is played as a general gymnastic game in many schools of middle grade, but the real game is rarely seen in Japan.

CHAPTER VIII.

RELIGIONS AND RELIGIOUS WORK.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Amidst the vast changes that have come over Japan during this half century in political and social affairs, etc., the religious world stands conspicuous for its comparatively stationary aspect so far as its work of evangelization is concerned. Just as in former days the upper and intellectual classes remain on the whole indifferent towards religious doctrines of all persuasions, and it is only among middle and lower classes that they are looked up to for guidance in this world and the next. True, the Confucianism has lost much of its hold upon the intellectual classes; nonetheless its humanitarian principles are deeply implanted in the minds of this particular section of the people to be easily superseded by any other form of cult or faith. The humanitarian principles in question were sublimated for *samurai* classes in that practical code of morals called *bushido*. With the abolition of that privileged class of gentry, the code was deprived much of its significance, but it still continues, in a disguised form which a new circumstance requires, to supply broad rules of right and wrong and to regulate daily conduct of the upper classes. The code is strictly practical, and is deficient in the power of inspiring lofty thoughts and of inculcating in the minds of its votaries a higher sense of duty beyond that of good citizenship and neighbourhood. Whether a new code supplying this serious defect will appear time alone can show. It should be noted in this connection

that for educational circles and for the rising generation, the Imperial Rescript on Education (which see) practically takes the place of *bushido*, but the Rescript, with all respect to its august origin, primarily aims to produce patriotic and law-abiding citizens and is equally deficient in inspiring and leavening power.

Buddhism, especially in the shape of Zen sect, and also Christianity, find followers in the upper circles, but their number is insignificant. In middle and lower circles Buddhism of one sect or another are predominant though its teaching is still regarded as a thing for old folk and women. Christianity is far more comprehensive in this respect, and usually finds among congregations persons of all ages and of both sexes. This contrast between the two should mainly be attributed to custom and not to any deeper cause. One marked change has come over the Japanese Buddhism during these fifty years, namely it is less inactive and stagnant, thanks to the stimulus supplied by the introduction of Christianity. Our Buddhist priests have begun to take equally active interest as Christians are in philanthropic affairs, in education and social reform. Christianity is placed in a highly disadvantageous position, for with the upper classes not easily open to persuasion and the lower classes occupied by Buddhism, its field of evangelization is extremely limited, and it is in middle classes alone that it finds a relatively congenial soil for its growth. Even here the propagation appears rather

slow, probably because Christianity is not yet thoroughly acclimatized to the soil. With the greater development of "Japan for Japanese movement" described later on, the diffusion of the Gospel may acquire a new impetus.

As to Shintoism, it continues to occupy a unique position, being a cult of ancestor-worship both to the Imperial Court and people, and a connecting-link, as it were, between them and their common ancestors, for it should be noted that Japanese historians of old school make it out that the Imperial Court and the majority of its subjects are descendants of one stock. In popular conception Shintoism is a contrast to Buddhism. Shintoism is of gladness and rejoicing, and Buddhism, melancholy and misfortune. A new-born babe is taken to a Shinto Temple to invoke the help of the guardian deity for its prosperity and success in life. When it dies, it is taken to a Buddhist temple, for funeral. So most Japanese are dualist in the matter of religion. Of late it has become more or less fashionable for a section of the people, chiefly aristocratic, to perform funeral service according to Shinto rite. Far more interesting innovation in Shintoist practices is that marriage ceremony is now popularly performed at Shinto temples.

The freedom of faith is safeguarded in the Constitution. Equally important is the fact that religion is strictly kept apart from politics and education. Priests of all descriptions are not eligible to the membership of local and national assemblies, and no religious doctrine can be taught in a class room of a school when it wishes to obtain official grant of certain privileges. Thus the privilege of temporary exemption from conscription service extended to students is not given to a school teaching Buddhist or Christian doctrines in regular school hours. Most schools supported by religious bodies, therefore, in order to obtain this privilege, arrange their

religious teaching as off-hour work and as optional subject.

SHINTOISM.

Viscount Kencho Suyematsu, Privy Councillor, B.A., LL.M., describes Shintoism in these words:

"It is essentially indigenous to the soil of Japan. It may be regarded as religion, and yet if it be a religion it is certainly of a unique kind, having nevertheless much similarity to the ancient cults of the Greeks and the Romans It has no founder, nor has it any dogmas, in the ordinary sense of a religion. It has grown up with the customs and traditions and general characteristics of the nation. It recognises the immortality of soul; it acknowledges the existence of supernatural power; it reverences the ancestral spirits, and therefore it may be called a religion of ancestral worship It concerns itself, however, with temporal affairs far more than with spiritual affairs.

"Shintoism is also based upon a patriarchal form of community. Its essential notion of ethics is cleanliness of conscience; but the idea of cleanliness is applied not only mentally but also physically—hence its tendency to bodily cleanliness as well as other cognate matters. It speaks of good and bad; it designates bad minds as 'black' or 'muddy,' and good minds as 'red' or 'clear.' Its ideals of conduct are honesty and straight-forwardness. It reverences its ruler from the very nature of its cult, and a magnificent ideal of a subject and a citizen is developed from these simple notions."

Shintoism has accidentally acquired great strength since the War and in consequence of the solemn ceremony carried out by the Emperor in person at the Great Shrine of Ise for the purpose of proclaiming to the Imperial ancestors the happy termination of the War. The visit to the Great Shrine by distinguished personages has become quite fashion-

able, and these occurrences cannot but exercise a powerful influence on the minds of the general populace who regard the Great Shrine as fountain head of Shintoism.

Shinto shrines are classified into twelve grades as to official status. The Great Shrine of Ise of course heads the list while "village shrines" and "shrines with no fixed parish to guard over" occupy the bottom. All shrines of higher grades are dedicated to deities said to have lived in mythical age, while shrines dedicated to the memory of distinguished patriots occupy middle rank. The latest deification of note was that of Prince Kitashirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Formosa where he was sent at the head of an army to subjugate the rebellious aborigines refusing to submit to the new rule. A shrine of high official grade was erected in memory of the unfortunate Prince, who may therefore be regarded as the guardian deity of that new dominion.

Twelve officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and to observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established sects are these:—

The Shindo Sect.

Principal deities worshipped in this sect almost cover the whole of "divine race" of the mythical age. There are three or four sub-sects.

The Jingukyo Sect.

Originated in '89, this sect worships as principal deity the Sun-Goddess enshrined in the Great Shrine of Ise. Ministers of this sect undertake marriage, funeral and similar rites and ceremonies according to the "national rituals indigenous to the Imperial realm."

The Taishakyo Sect.

This sect is based on the Great Shrine of Izumo, popularly known as a Deity of Love and Marriage, but

really dedicated to six of the Mythical Deities.

The Fusō Sect.

The sect was founded by Fujiwara-no Sumiyuki about middle of the 16th century. Sumiyuki "obtained a revelation" after a prolonged penance on the summit of Mt. Fuji, hence this sect, though primarily dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation" and four other deities, is inseparably associated with that mount.

The Daiseikyo Sect.

This is dedicated to the million deities of the heaven and earth and to the Imperial ancestors, and professes to "uphold the divine precepts and to maintain national polity." The sect embraces several pseudo sects.

The Jikko Sect.

The believers of this sect believe that "Mt. Fuji is the soul of the globe" and vow to pray for the eternity of the Imperial family and of national existence, and to be diligent in pursuit of occupation, and so on. Though the "Three Deities of Creation" and the holy sanctuary at the Imperial Court are worshipped, Mt. Fuji is a prominent feature in this sect.

The Kurozumi Sect.

The sect was founded by Kurozumi Munetada who died in 1849. It vows to uphold the divine precepts and observe the august commands of the Imperial ancestors. The Sun-Goddess is a principal object of worship. Regarding Sun as primary source of all life and nature, the believers hold it with divine veneration. That healthy practice of deep respiration is an article of faith among Kurozumi adherents.

The Shuseiha Sect.

This was founded in 1874 by Nitta Kunimitsu who professed having discovered a happy medium between the

tenets of Shintoism and Buddhism. It is dedicated to the "Three Deities of Creation."

The Jisshukyo Sect.

The sect was officially acknowledged as late as 1880 by the Government, the founder being Yoshimura Masamochi who, having been "profoundly perturbed to find the pernicious teachings of Buddhism and Christianity" enslaving the minds of the people, travelled far and wide over remote mountain districts in search of the "true doctrine." He at last "obtained it through the revelation of the Sun Goddess." The sect vows to uphold the divine precepts and national polity, worships the Three Deities of creation and minor deities, and is specially zealous to minister divination, exorcising, and similar practices.

The Mitakekyo Sect.

Though dedicated to three of the Deities, the tenet aims at cleanliness of mind and body, and the votaries of this minor sect make it a regular practice to visit high mountains and

by this hardy process of devotion tries to propitiate the divine favor and to secure prosperity and long-life. This may therefore be called a Mountainers' sect.

The Miharaikyo Sect.

The tenet of this sect is to reverence the deities, offer devoted respect to the Imperial family, to reject the "tempting heretical doctrines" of foreign religions, to pursue occupation with diligence the better to fulfill one's duties as loyal subjects, and so on. The sect was founded a little over half a century ago, and regards "cleanliness" as a primary source of duty and obligation.

The Shinrikyo Sect.

This sect is the latest addition to Shintoism, its founder Sano Tsunehiko, being still alive. Chief feature of distinction lies in the fact that a special stress is laid on the importance and efficacy of divination, prayer and such processes for attaining prosperity and success.

SHRINES AND MINISTERS.

				Great Shrine of Ise.	State Shrine.	National Shrine.	Provincial Shrine.	Communal Shrine.	Village Shrine.	Ungraded Shrine.
Ministers. - Shrines.	1902	...	...	1	95	75	574	3,478	52,135	139,698
	1903	...	...	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,133	136,947
	1904	...	...	1	95	75	564	3,447	52,506	136,139
	1905	...	...	1	95	75	571	3,476	52,467	135,681
	1906	...	...	1	95	75	578	3,475	52,397	133,825
	1902	...	...	72	334	220	893	3,661	9,399	1,514
Ministers.	1903	...	...	73	342	222	901	3,726	9,073	1,131
	1904	...	...	73	345	219	915	3,631	8,743	1,091
	1905	...	...	73	346	227	906	3,647	8,670	1,143
	1906	...	...	73	354	225	918	3,688	8,700	1,176

BUDDHISM.

Amidst general inertness stagnancy of Buddhism, two things have recently stood out prominent. One

was an active part the two Hongwan-ji temples played during the War in ministering spiritual consolation to the soldiers at the front, and the other was an adventurous explora-

tion undertaken by three priests to Tibet with the object of studying the Lamanic branch of the Northern School of Buddhism to which Japan belongs, Rev. Yeikai Kawakami's return in 1903 from his successful exploration is well known. There were two other priests who started on a similar self-assigned task, and one, Rev. Teramoto, returned home in Oct. '05 after having stayed in Tibet for some while. The other, Rev. Nokai, is believed to have been murdered by Tibetans at some unknown date in '04.

Japanese Buddhism is divided into 12 sects and 40 sub-sects of which Shin, Zen and Shingon sects have each claims 10 sub-sects, and Nichiren sect 9.

Hosso Sect.

The oldest sect now extant, it was introduced from China about 653 A.D. Its headquarters are the Kofuku-ji Temple, Nara, one of the seven "Head Monasteries of Nara," and are the family temple of the great aristocratic family of Fujiwara.

Kegon Sect.

Another oldest sect, having been introduced in 736 A.D. The Todai-ji temple of Nara famous for the Great Bronze image of Buddha is the head-quarters of the sect.

Tendai Sect.

Introduced in 805 A.D. from China by Saicho, it was the first Buddhist sect in Japan that based its doctrines on the "Greater Vehicle" (mahayana) scriptures, a first advance towards popularization of the religion. It principally aimed at attaining salvation by the practice of the "cardinal virtues" or moral and religious observances. The Enryaku-ji temple on Mount Hiei, Omi, is the headquarters of the sect.

Shingon Sect.

The sect was also introduced from China, and that was in 809 A.D.

Kukai, the inventor of the Japanese Kana syllabary which has done immense service for popularizing learning, was the introducer. One conspicuous feature of this sect is given excessively to mystic rites and prayers. The Gokoku-ji (or To-ji) in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the sect, while the Kongobu-ji on Mount Koya is the headquarters for the older subsects.

Jodo Sect.

The sect is the first Buddhist sect founded in Japan. It was established by Genku (Honen) in 1175. The Buddhist doctrines were first made very easily accessible to popular ears, for it was by this sect that a line was first distinctly drawn up between the doctrines for the mass, the former called the doctrines of the Holy Path and the latter those of Pure Land. The Holy Path indicates ways of salvation by treading the holy path of the Buddha, in other words, by one's own power, while the other means salvation by attaining a similar end by faith in the Buddha, i.e. by the power of the other. This interpretation was carried further by the Shin or True Sect described later on. The Chion-in temple in Kyoto is the general headquarters of the Jodo Sect.

Zen Sect.

The sect was introduced from China by Dogen in the year 1227 A.D. It is the most abstruse of all the sects and aims at salvation by perfectly understanding the principles of non existence, of Atman (self) and of Dharma (thing), and is the principle representative of the self-power or Holy Path Schools. The doctrines of the sect appeal especially to the initiated and the intellectual, and as they were embraced in former warlike days by warrior classes, they even now hold a powerful sway over the intellectual class. Meditation and introspection are required of the followers

as a regular means for attaining true wisdom. The three main subjects of Rinsei, Sōdo and Obaku are divisions that have appeared since the present era of Meiji, and theologically they have nothing particular to distinguish them. The Yeihei-ji in Echizen and the Soji-ji in Noto are the two headquarters for the Sōdō division.

Shin (True) Sect.

As the most popular and widely-spread of all Buddhist sects, this claims description at some length. It was founded by Shinran Shonin who was a disciple of Honen, the founder of Jodo sect. The tenets of the Shin sect are based on the three scriptures of the Greater Sūtra (Amitayus), Sūtra of Meditation, and Lesser Sūtra. The sect does not impose "Prohibitions" on its followers: they are allowed to eat flesh and take wives. The salvation is to be attained by faith only, by depending on the power of Amitāpha Buddha i.e. by chanting and praising the name of Buddha. The believers of the sect are ordered merely to repeat the motto, "Amida" which means "to take refuge in Buddha's behest" or to invoke Him. By thus invoking His help, the believers can attain salvation. They need not strive to attain a similar end by their own power, i.e. by treading the Holy Path. The "True" sect declares that that is too much to be expected from people in these latter days of darkness and impurity. That would be forcing an unpracticable law on erring people, and because the older (Holy Path) Sects adhered too much to this doctrine they could not prosper. But the Faith by the Power of Buddha is as strong as the diamond, and that is the reason why the Pure Land doctrine, of which this sect is the foremost representative, continues to thrive.

The founder of the sect first established his temple at Inada,

Hitachi, in the year 1224. He next removed to Kyoto and his remains were buried at Otani, the present site of the Nishi (West) or Hongwan-ji. One of his greatest disciples, Shinbutsu Shonin, established the Senshu-ji at Shimo-sa, to be subsequently removed to Is-sinden, Ise, and is the headquarters of the Senshu-ji branch of the sect. The Higashi (East) Hongwan-ji established in 1602 on its present site in Kyoto, owes its inception to the political motive of Iyeyasu who in that was splitted up the power held by the sect and, by engendering rivalry between the two main branches, rendered it comparatively harmless, as a secular power.

Apart from the fact that this sect of all the Buddhist sects in Japan is the only one that permits marriage and meat eating to its priests, it also presents other features that are more commonly seen among the laity and less among ministers of religion. The Lord Abbots of the two Hongwanji, for instance, have been granted the patent of nobility of Count, while the Lord Abbot of the Senshu-ji has been created a Baron. The East Hongwan-ji temple has carried the parallel still further, for the excessive indulgences of its chief and subordinates and general mismanagement of the affairs of the temple compelled them a number of years ago to procure a loan from certain banks in Osaka. And the failure to redeem the debt has invited upon the temple the seizure of some of its properties! The West Hongwan-ji Branch is, on the other hand, placed on a far better financial situation. It may even be considered wealthy in the worldly sense. A scheme is said to be on foot to amalgamate the two main branches religiously and financially.

Nichiren or Hokke Sect.

The sect was founded by Nichiren in 1252. Its doctrine is to attain Nirvana by chanting the

motto "Myōhōrengekyō" and is therefore one easily appealing to popular ears as that of the Shin Sect. Unlike the latter the sect is almost fanatical in its denunciation of other older sects. The religious performances are quite noisy, as the chanting is to be made with the accompaniment of drumbeating. Disturbance and nuisance complained of by non-Nichiren neighbors not unfrequently give rise to troubles which are often amusing. The Kyū-en-ji on mount Minobu, Kai, is the general headquarters of the sect.

Ji Sect.

This Sect was founded by Ippen Shonin in 1275 and is noteworthy as being the latest sect created. Apparently the ground had been too fully occupied by the older sects, notably Shin, Zen, and Nichiren, to allow this sect to attain any great prosperity. The JISHU teaches a doctrine which may be said somewhat as a compromise between the Holy Path and Pure Land Schools. The Seijōkōji at Fujiwara, is the headquarters.

The Shinshoji Sect (Narita-san).

This was originally an offshoot of the Shingon sect, and though its tenets are still practically identical with those of Koya-san, the Shinshoji temple now constitutes inde-

pendent headquarters. The origin of the temple is peculiar; it was for the express purpose of invoking divine help for frustrating the rebellion of Masakado (killed in 940) and to hurl curse and damnation upon his disloyal attempt. Bishop Kwanchō, of the Hensho-ji temple, Kyoto, was ordered by the Emperor of the day, to perform the mystic rite of damnation. The Bishop took with him a wooden image of Fudo (Sanskrit, *Achala*), said to have been brought to Japan from China by Kobo Daishi, to a place not far from the residential seat of the rebel chief. His downfall was accomplished the following year, and, "as the image refused to be sent back to Kyoto," a temple was dedicated to it at Narita where this branch of the Shingon sect has flourished to this day. The temple, from its origin, is popularly believed to hold potent influence on all matters of contention, whether warlike or of peaceful character, and attracts countless throngs of visitors in time of trouble, as on the occasion of the late war. Public entertainers, as actors etc are also; zealous votaries of the temple. The registered number of followers of all descriptions exceed two millions, and as the temple has no subsidiary temples to look after or help, but stands alone as its own headquarters, it is one of the most prosperous and wealthiest religious institutions. It keeps a middle school and a public library at its own expense.

BUDDHIST TEMPLES AND PRIESTS.

Sects possessing over 1,000 temples are as follows:

Temples.			Tendai.	Shingon.	Jodo.	Rinzai.	Sodo.	Shinshu.	Nichiren.	Total incl'ing others.
{	1902...	...	4,600	12,930	8,303	6,122	13,708	19,639	5,195	71,992
	1903 ..	...	4,711	12,727	8,374	6,151	14,207	19,451	5,068	72,208
	1904...	...	4,711	12,721	8,371	6,142	14,211	19,447	5,074	72,191
	1905 ..	...	4,707	12,708	8,377	6,142	14,217	19,460	5,079	72,206
	1906 ..	...	4,671	12,699	8,375	6,142	14,219	19,481	5,073	72,177

Priests.	1902 ...	...	2,830	7,648	6,132	4,408	10,492	15,666	3,971	52,108
	1903 ...	...	2,807	7,897	6,033	4,622	8,841	15,655	4,121	50,947
	1904 ...	...	2,789	7,741	6,149	4,410	9,499	15,787	4,181	51,548
	1905 ...	...	2,793	7,717	6,161	4,518	9,554	15,649	3,871	51,204
	1906 ...	...	2,810	7,911	6,159	4,507	9,457	15,549	3,867	51,185

CHRISTIANITY.

Early Christianity.—Christianity in Japan dates from 1549 when Portuguese missionaries. Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, at the advice of the Japanese refugee at Goa, India, named Ryosai Kanshiro Satomi (known by the name of Anjiro among the Portuguese settlers there.) The Christian faith spread with marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan. In less than forty years churches numbered over 250 and believers more than 300,000. Misguided zeal of the Jesuits and their followers to meddle with secular affairs and to grasp administrative authority naturally began to invite the suspicion of the powers that be, for this ambitious design welcomed and supported by a large numbers of ex-retainers of the overthrown *doimyo*s was justly considered as constituting a serious menace to the peace of the country. The Dutch traders, out of their feud to the Portuguese, memorized in 1611 to the ruling clan of Tokugawa that the Jesuits and their native followers were revolving sinister design against the authorities. The Government of the day lost no time to enforce the policy of intolerance and persecution; the Jesuits fathers were expelled, many feudal barons embracing Christianity were either put to death or exiled, and in 1613 an edict was issued strictly prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. It was of course impossible to convince the native converts out of their faith by administrative order, and quite a large number of them still remained in secret as the faithful believers of Christianity. These and their friends,

ex-retainers of the fallen clans, secretly abided their time. At last they, 35,000 strong, broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in the year 1637. It was suppressed in the following year and with the wholesale slaughter of the rebels, the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. From that time till 1873, when the prohibition was revoked, Christianity was merely a matter of memory and even that of horror to the people of Japan.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to be introduced into Japan after the seclusion policy was given up at the urgent remonstrance of the American mission for the conclusion of treaty of commerce. Perry's squadron, on its second arrival at Uraga in 1853, had on board Rev. Gohre. He with a Japanese Christian named Santaro (known as Samuel Pattee among Americans) tried to teach the faith to such of the Japanese they could be brought in contact. The time was still premature, and their work failed to bear any practical fruit. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the North Mission Board sent four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Dr. Greene and Davis both of whom were stationed at Kobe. The people were not yet prepared to receive teaching of Christian doctrines, and the progress of evangelical work was very insignificant. On the other hand, missionaries from America and Europe kept on pouring into Japan. In 1869 America and England sent 15 men and women missionaries, and by 1882 the whole

of missionary force of all Christian faiths and sects numbered 69 men and 145 women, representing 18 mission boards. The number has kept on increasing till the missionary corps of Protestant religion has grown to quite a large force at present, as seen in the figures given below.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown School at Yokohama, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto established in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A., the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by engaging President Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S.A., and the Tōō Gijuku School established about the same time at Hirosaki are all noted as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Dōnin-sha founded in Tokyo by the late Dr. Kei-u Nakamura, now no longer existing, and the Doshi-sha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niishima in 1875, especially the latter, are also noted for having played prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. The influence of the latter institution has been very much weakened since the premature death of its founder, and especially since that internal dissention between the native instructors and the foreign members of the faculty, but within the last few years they were united as well as the alumni of the School, so that the institution is rapidly reviving its former strength.

I. The situation of Christianity in Japan Independence Movement.—The growing desire and purpose on the part of the Japanese Christians of conducting the work independently from foreign help continue to present the most prominent feature.

The Congregationists (Kumiai churches) have already assumed the control of the work in their hands, the foreign missionaries to remain as assistants and advisers. This movement has also made striking progress

among the followers of the Church of Christ in Japan (Nihon Kiristo Kyōkwai) which consists of a union of the Presbyterian and Reformed bodies. Ecclesiastically the two bodies have been independent of foreign interference, and the independence efforts are to be devoted hereafter towards attaining a similar end financially and making themselves self-supporting. Towards this end the native Congregationists started collecting fund among themselves, and the Church of Christ in Japan, the Nihon Seiko Kwai (Episcopal) and many others are exerting themselves in similar direction.

II. Union Movement.—The union movement is another conspicuous feature in the situation of Christianity in Japan. All the Presbyterian sects represented in Japan proper have been united in the Church of Christ of Japan, and the two sister branches in Formosa are expected to join the unions. Then the two Baptist bodies are practically united, the Episcopal bodies have been united as Nihon Seikokwai, while the union of the Methodist branches was formally consummated by the general conference held in May '07.

With regard to the unity endeavour, the Right Rev. Wm. Awdry D.D., Bishop of South Tokyo has observed as follows:—

“We have then a powerfull call to as much union as is possible, for the lack of it is both wasteful and paralyzing now, and it will almost certainly be seen by the Japanese Christianity of the future as narrow and futile, preventing them in the name alike of history, doctrine, piety and common sense from acknowledging themselves to be followers of any of us.” But the question is, how can this union be brought about among the different sects with their own separate histories, traditions and prejudices? The Bishop turns for the solution to new nations and especially perhaps through the Japanese.

Roman Catholic Church.—In 1844 two Catholic priests arrived in Luchu, to be expelled four years later to Hongkong. On the conclusion of the Treaty with France in 1859 two priests each came to Luchu, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, but it was not till 1872 that Catholic priests regularly started the work of evangelization in Tokyo, where in '75 they founded a Church in Tsukiji.

The independence movement which is enlivening Protestant churches so much is as yet only faintly heard among Catholics. The latter may in time acquire sufficient strength as they may dispense with foreign aid in evangelic work and maintenance of churches, but that the time appears to be very remote. The union movement is of course out of place for Catholics for whom there is only one creed.

Russo-Greek Church.—The first priest of this Church was Mahof who was appointed to the chapel founded in the premises of the Russian Consulate at Hakodate in 1855. Archbishop Nicolai, originally named Ivan, arrived in 1860 at 24 years of age. He removed to Tokyo in 1872,

and he has therefore remained faithful to his duty in Japan for more than forty-five years. The growth of this church in Japan was solely due to his indefatigable zeal and untiring devotion. He has long been the only foreign representative of the church in this country, till lately an assistant arrived a few years ago. There is no special advance of the local congregations. They are still very weak, nor has there been witnessed any important increase in the number of theological students nor in that of the pupils as in other Church schools.

From the beginning, the Orthodox Church has looked forward to self-support. Archbishop Nicolai has ever been earnest in his exhortations that the Church should prepare to assume the entire support of its ministers, plainly stating that sooner or later the time must come when the Russian Missionary Society would inevitably cease its aid. While in view of these exhortations, more or less has been done in planning for self-support, the ability to attain it, is not yet manifest.

STATISTICS OF CHURCHES IN JAPAN (1905.)

	Protestant Church.	Roman Catholic Church.	Russo-Greek Church.
Total No. of Churches	1,289	222	174
Churches wholly self-supporting	169	—	—
Churches partly self-supporting	541	—	74
Total Missionaries (including wives)	762	366	2
Native Ministers	558	33	38
Total Membership	74,560	63,094	30,712
No. of Schools of all kind (expt. Sunday S.)	143	3	3
No. of Student in same	11,921	20	151
Orphanages & Homes	13	19	—
Inmates in same	1,299	927	—
Hospitals & Dispensaries	8	17	—

Religious Harmony in Japan.

One of the most conspicuous features of the religious world in Japan is the prevailing tone of friendliness and harmony between different sects and creeds. The attitude of antipathy which both Buddhists and Shintoists

once assumed towards Christianity had practically disappeared even before the outbreak of the last war, while whatever trace of the bygone days that still lingered was submargined under that tremendous wave of

national uprisings which swept over the whole length and breadth of the country on that memorable occasion. It should be noted that soon after the outbreak of the war the representatives of all religious bodies in Japan, from Shintoists to Greek Catholics, met in a conference in Tokyo and passed a resolution justifying the cause of Japan. It was then voted that they should hold once a year a similar conference in order to cultivate friendly relation and pro-

mote harmonious working of different branches of religion. In the conference held soon after a resolution was passed to the effect that a permanent organization to be styled "Dai Nippon Shukyoka Kyokai" (Association of Japanese Religionists) should be formed for the purpose of reconciling and harmonizing the different religions in Japan. The inauguration meeting extended over two days and presented an edifying spectacle.

RELIGIOUS WORK.

The Japanese Young Men's Christian Association.

Japan has adopted the Young Men's Christian Association as well as many other of the best institutions of the West. Planted twenty-six years ago at Tokyo, the Association has spread so rapidly that it now has a membership in Japan of over 4,200 young men in 77 Associations, sixty of them in colleges, ranging from the Imperial Universities to the Middle Schools, and 17 of them in towns and cities.

The membership of Tokyo Association alone is now about 1,100, of whom half are students, the other half professional and business men. The annual budget amounts to Y.10,000. The Association has been entirely self-supporting for some time past.

The work of the Association in Japan is similar to that in other lands, being divided into religious, educational and social activities. As yet the physical department is only in prospect.

With the heartiest approval of educators the Associations have erected student homes or hostels in most of the leading educational centers, not only to provide for some of the homeless students from the country, but to set up centers of wholesome moral and religious

influence. For this purpose Y.100,000 was given in 1907 by American friends, which amount is being supplemented by gifts in Japan so that thirteen new hostels have already been erected. Y.M.C.A. work is also active among Chinese and Korean students staying in Tokyo for study.

The promotion of Bible study has been emphasized in all Associations, until at present there are on an average 1,000 young men in attendance upon Bible classes every week.

One of the most fruitful phases of the Association movement has been the securing of Christian college graduates from Canada and the United States to teach English in the Japanese schools. While these teachers are appointed and salaried by the schools they are free to use their leisure for Christian work among the students. There are now 25 such teachers.

The most noteworthy event in the history of the Japanese Associations was the holding of the World's Student Christian Federation Conference in Tokyo in 1907, 700 delegates from twenty-five countries were present and the Conference, together with the evangelistic campaign which followed it, created a deep impression among all classes throughout the Empire and resulted in considerable accessions to the churches.

Young Women's Christian Associations.—This branch of Christian association still remains comparatively backward in growth. In fact it was formally created about three years ago. There are fourteen associations with an approximate membership of 700 in Tokyo, Yokohama, Hakodate, Tokushima and Kagoshima, and nine associations are in schools. Of these, five are general associations working among school girls.

Temperance Societies.—The pioneer temperance society was organized in Yokohama about 1875, but it soon ceased to exist, and a new one was formed in the same place in '86. This has continued to the present day.

The total number of temperance societies is about ninety. Some seventy of these are in Japan, four in Korea, six in Manchuria, six in Hawaii and five in America. The largest of these is the "Tokyo Temperance Society," and the oldest

the "Yokohama Society." The newest and most active societies are in Manchuria, formed by the military, industrial (railway), and commercial communities of the new Japanese settlements in that territory. The ninety societies have about 8,000 active members.

Japan Women's Temperance Society.—The body, organized in 1885, represents Japan's contribution to the work of World's W.C.T.A. or White Ribbon Society. In 1907 members numbered about 5,000 with 69 branch offices throughout Japan and 5 branches abroad. Headquarters are located at Kami Nibancho Tokyo. The society has devoted eagerly to work of social reform, as reform of abandoned women, of women's toilet with the object of adopting foreign style hair-dressing which is much simpler and far less expensive than the native style, and so forth. Madame Yajima Kajiko is the president.

CHAPTER IX.

CHARITY AND RELIEF.

(also some patriotic societies.)

THE RELIEF FUND.

For relief on a large scale, the Relief Regulations enacted in 1899 provide that each administrative prefecture should create, for the purpose of giving relief when calamity overtakes whole or part of its jurisdiction, a Relief Fund within the minimum limit of Y. 560,000. The State undertakes to hand over

every year for ten years an amount to be fixed in proportion to that set apart by the prefectures toward the Fund. The State also makes disbursement for paupers and foundlings. The Relief Fund, interest accruing therefrom, State Aid thereto, etc. make this record.

Relief Fund (*yen.*)

	Local apportionment for the year.	Proceeds from Fund.	State Aids.	Disbursements from Fund.	Fund existing.
1906-7...	90,135	1,840,496	457,019	211,201	34,884,370
1905-6 ..	169,762	1,679,744	309,999	654,103	32,574,379
1904-5...	177,612	1,521,952	309,326	75,678	30,977,242
1903-4...	226,993	1,465,024	435,000	194,466	29,090,196
1902-3...	291,259	1,390,470	303,042	751,850	27,195,665

The disbursements from the Fund include expenses incurred for giving relief to cases of destitute sick travellers, cases of deaths that can not be identified, etc. The State also makes outlay for paupers, as follows:—

At end of.	Paupers.		Foundlings.	
	No. supported at State expenses.	Amount paid by State.	No.	Expenses (State & Com'nal.)
1906 ...	13,894	208,936	2,086	47,647
1905 ...	14,190	192,840	2,074	39,684
1904 ...	15,288	201,398	2,279	39,678
1903 ...	15,118	212,597	2,338	36,449
1902 ...	14,096	177,444	2,437	34,127

BENEVOLENCE OF THE COURT.

The interest shown by the Imperial Court towards charity work is conspicuous. It speaks volume for the religious freedom in Japan that the

Court, while not professing neither Buddhism nor Christianity, has given liberal donation to Christian or Buddhist philanthropic undertakings.

In May '05 T.M. the Emperor and Empress granted ¥ 10,000 to the Y.M.C.A. Army Department which rendered an inestimable service to the comfort, spiritual and physical, of the soldiers at the front. Mr. Ishii's famous Christian philanthropic work, Okayama Orphanage, was granted in '06 ¥ 2,000 with promise to give annually ¥ 2,000 for the next ten years. The two other Christian undertakings, Mr. Hara's Discharged Prisoner's Home and Mr. Tomeoka's Boys Correction Home were also honoured with a grant of ¥ 1,000 each. The

Japan Red Cross Society is of course under special patronage of the Imperial family. It is regularly granted ¥ 20,000 a year in the name of Their Majesties, while another sum of 5,000 comes every year from the Empress towards the R.C. Hospital Charity Treatment Expenses. The money granted by the Court whenever calamity overtakes one or another district of the wide realm amounts to no small sum every year.

The chief charity institutions existing in Japan will be found in the following pages.

PATRIOTIC AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

For convenience's sake philanthropic institutions are broadly divided into two classes, though at times it is not easy to draw any sharp line of demarkation between the two.

I. PATRIOTIC INSTITUTIONS

Of these the most prominent are the Red Cross Society, Women's Patriotic Society, Volunteer Fleet Society, etc. as described below:—

The Red Cross Society of Japan.

The forerunner of this society was started in 1877 when the most disastrous and sanguinary civil war in modern Japan broke out. In 1886, Japan joined the Geneva Convention, and the present name of the society was assumed. The society's record has been one of steady progress all round and this was especially striking after the Japan-China War of 1894-'95 and after the Boxer trouble of 1900. The two hospital steamers "Hakuai

Maru" and "Kosai Maru," which had been newly constructed on the latter occasion, rendered invaluable service in bringing to Japan the wounded and sick, both Japanese and foreign. The society's hospital was first opened at Iida-machi, Tokyo, but was removed to the present site in 1891. In accommodation and general arrangement the hospital is reputed as being the best in the Far East. The hospital attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the society also maintains a similar service, though of two year course. Since the nurse training service was inaugurated in 1899, the society has turned out, at its head and branch establishments, thousands of nurses.

The latest statistics returned at end of '08 read as follows:—eleven hospitals; medical corps; 3,948 doctors, pharmacists and nurses; members, 1,443,420; capital fund, ¥ 9,687,067; property assessed at ¥ 16,703,772.

Number of Members.					Number of Members.				
1877...	...	...	...	38	1903...	...	...	...	894,760
1887...	...	...	...	2,179	1904...	...	...	...	986,852
1892...	...	...	...	32,615	1906...	...	...	...	1,275,517
1897...	...	...	...	455,638	1907...	...	...	...	1,397,344
1902...	...	...	...	851,918	1908...	...	...	...	1,443,420

The Women's Patriotic Society.

(Aikoku Fujinkwai)

The wonderful growth of this association supplies perhaps the best index of the recent awakening of Japanese women. Created as late as Feb. 1901, its roll already numbered about 800,000 at end of Apr. '08. The Society owes its conception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause. Madam Okumura (d. 5 Feb. '07), founder of the society twice visited North China on the occasion of the Boxer trouble 1900, and in connection with the comfort mission of the Higashi Hongwanji Temple. What she witnessed at that time, strongly moved her and she internally vowed to start a movement to rouse the 20 million sisters and to organize a patriotic body. On her return home, she started the movement with zealous devotion almost bordering on fanatical enthusiasm. Her motto was "Economize one scarf's cost and give it to the country," and so it is that the Society's badge bears a figure of a scarf. Among many notable persons to whom she represented her cause, she found in the late Prince Konoye one of the earnest supporters. Through his influence a large number of ladies in higher circles were enlisted in the service, and at last the Women's Patriotic Society has been carried to a success such as rarely seen in recent time. The acquisition of members during the last financial year ending April '08 numbered no less than 143,700, and in that year alone a sum of over Y. 124,000 was added to the stock fund. Every year the Empress grants Y. 2,000. The regular yearly contribution by a member of an ordinary kind is 2 yen. The Society's stock fund amounts to over Y. 510,000, and at the present rate of increase it will not be long before it will reach millions. It need hardly be stated that the part which the Society played during the late War in giving comfort to soldiers

and sailors and giving aid to their needy families gave a profound impression to the general public. It has subsequently done much for aiding destitute families of officers and men killed in the War.

Chief officers are, H. I. H. Princess Kan-in as Patron, Viscountess Okabe, as Pres., and Countess Abe, as Vice-Pres.

The Volunteer Fleet.

The Maritime Society started in October '04 the work of creating Volunteer Fleet as auxiliary to the Imperial Navy in time of emergency. Its programme is to raise fund of Y. 15,000,000 and to build and maintain auxiliary fleet of 100,000 tons. The first steamer *Sakura Maru* was built at the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki toward the end of 1908, and order for sister ship *Umegoka Maru* has also been placed with the same yard. The type is steel frame, and the former is of 3,000 and the latter of 3,500 tons displacement, both with 21 knots. The *Sakura* is in charge of the Osaka S.S. Co. and is on the Formosan service. The Maritime Society is under the presidency of H. I. H. Admiral Prince Arisugawa and is divided into men's and ladies' departments.

II. CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

General Remarks :—At present over 260 charity institutions exist in Japan, which are classified as follows: Orphanage 52, nursery 18, asylum for destitute 60, ragged school 55, charity hospital 15, invalid soldiers' and their families' home 10, ex-convict's home 60, blind, deaf and mute school 8, leper asylum 6, and 1 each of social reform and educational work. Besides there are about 15 public reformatories for refractory boys.

Tokyo Asylum for Invalids and Orphans.

Metropolitan institution est. 1872; at end 1907, number of inmates under

protection 1,506; fund, *yen* 378,908; receipts and disbursements, *yen* 121,875 and *yen* 112,227 respectively. Receives sick travellers from 1883, foundlings and stray children with no one to protect since 1885; boys for correction since 1900.

Tokyo Sugamo Lunatic Asylum.

Metropolitan institution est. 1879 for taking care of lunatics of poor families or travellers taken by lunacy; at end '07 had 418 inmates and spent *yen* 78,830 and received *yen* 30,700 in that year, so that this asylum is costing far more to the metropolitan treasury than the above.

Tokyo Charity Hospital.

This is a private inst. est. 1882 at Atago-cho, Shibaku, Tokyo; in 1907 had 51 patients in hospital, besides 39,962 out patients treated; possessed fund of *yen* 575,208 disbursed *yen* 40,301 and received *yen* 302,908. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Empress and is closely associated with the Red Cross Society.

Fukudenkai Orphanage.

A private asylum est. 1879 at Kogai-cho, Azabu, Tokyo; had in its charge 122 orphans at end '07, possessed fund amounting to *yen* 20,205, and received *yen* 8,865 against 7,771 disbursed.

Tokyo House for Correction.

A private inst. est. 1885 at Shibuya, Tokyo-fu; figures for 1907 were,—no. of inmates at end of year 69; fund *yen* 24,160; expenses *yen* 6,841, receipts *yen* 7,418.

The Okayama Orphanage.

The Okayama Orphanage is perhaps the most conspicuous example in Japan of a philanthropic work that has been carried to a state of success and usefulness through the single-hearted devotion and benevolence of one individual. It was founded in April '87 by Juji Ishii (b. '65 in Hyuga), a young Christian who had just finished the course of the Medical School at Oka-

yama, and who was induced by mere chance to give up his original intention and decided to devote himself to philanthropic work.

According to the latest returns the Orphanage now has under its care 486 boys and 234 girls while the total number of children cared for from the beginning has been 1,945. Some 164 of the youngest and physically weakest of the children are boarded out in carefully selected farmers' families. An officer of the institution visits them once a month, keeps a record of their weight and measures and makes suggestions as to food and other matters.

The monthly outlay of the Orphanage amounts to *yen* 5,000. The expense *per capita* is estimated at *yen* 6. The regular income account includes a grant of *yen* 1,000 from the Court, which first granted *yen* 2,000 in '04 and gave notice the following year that it would continue for ten years to give an annual grant; *yen* 500 from Okayama prefecture; about *yen* 14,000 from regular sustaining members who give one *yen* each per annum. The Orphanage has also devised various self-supporting works as printing and music and magic lantern bands. There is an endowment of *yen* 39,363 and moreover the Orphanage possesses nine acres of land and 70 buildings in Okayama and about 175 acres of fields and forest in Hyuga, Kyushu. The appeal made by the Orphanage to the general public for the support of its work is very simple. It is to set aside every day 1/3 of a *sen* and thus secure one *yen* a year for the maintenance of this great charity. Unfortunately a debt of *yen* 72,928.16 has been incurred owing to the sudden expansion of the institution caused by its famine-relief work two years ago. There is urgent need that this debt be lifted and the institution supplied with a meeting hall and school building.

Of the orphans aided, 235 boys have become self-supporting citizens and 75 girls have either married or are

supporting themselves as teachers, nurses, etc.

LEPER HOSPITALS.

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers have been founded in Japan, and that it was through their agitation for public support, especially Miss. Riddel's hospital in Kumamoto, that both the public and the Government have been induced to adopt a definite arrangement for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at state expense, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Kanazawa and Aomori. Two of them have already been established.

The Gotemba Hospital.

The *Fuku ei Byo-in*, founded by Father Testewinde in 1889 near Gotemba Station, Tokaido, is the one established earliest, as it is also the largest of the four. Seventy to eighty patients have always been cared for from the beginning, and at present they number 78. The hospital was converted into a juridical person in June, '01.

The Ihai-Yen Hospital.

The hospital was founded in 1894 by an American lady, Miss. Youngman, at Meguro, a suburb of Tokyo. It was recognized as a juridical person in '06. The number of patients is now 53. The hospital is attended thrice a week by the celebrated Dr. Kitasato, veteran bacteriologist of world-wide fame.

The Kwaishun Hospital.

This is a hospital founded at Kumamoto in 1895 by Miss Hannal Riddel, a British lady, whose work has obtained the Government recognition and who has been granted the Blue-ribbon decoration instituted by the Government in 1881 for honoring work of public utility. The patients at the hospital now number 49.

The Taiva-in Hospital.

This is another asylum in Kumamoto. It was founded in 1894 by a catholic priest, Rev. Father Corre. At present there are fourteen patients, tended by eight Sisters of Mercy and their Japanese helpers, Rev. Father Lebel is now in charge of the hospital. Father Corre has also been decorated with the Blue Ribbon.

REFORM WORK.

EX-CONVICTS HOMES.

Ex-convicts reform work may be said to have begun with the general amnesty granted on the occasion of the death of the Empress Dowager on Jan. 11, 1897, when 13,585 convicts were discharged. At the same time yen 400,000 was granted to assist discharged convicts' reform work. The sum was distributed among all the prefectures which have laid aside and moreover added to their allotments. The fund at present aggregates yen 1,800,000 approximately. According to the latest official returns 55 homes for ex-convicts exist throughout the country, and the number taken care

of in those homes aggregated up to date 5,209, classified as follows:—

Self-supporting	...	...	...	1,800
Delivered to relatives	...	...	...	710
Dismissed...	...	...	...	117
Re-incarcerated	...	...	...	207
Deserters...	...	...	...	1,488
Died or transferred to reformatories	...	...	...	497
Remaining at Homes	...	...	...	390
				5,209

Of the Homes at present giving protection to ex-convicts following fine, may be mentioned, Miike 87 persons, Hara's and Aichi Homes each

54, Salvation Army's and Nippon Jizen Kyokai each 23. The Homes income totalled in '06 *yen* 52,000 approximately against expense of *yen* 42,000. The funds possessed aggregate about 30,000 of which Ehime *yen* 6,000, Urawa 3,800. Kyoto 3,500 *yen* Ibaragi and Shizuoka 3,100 each head the list. The number of those who remained there at the end of the year was 422. Of those homes only five or six are doing the work on any perceptible scope, and among those we select the following:—

Mr. Hara's Ex-Convict Home.

This being one of the largest and best regulated may be described at

some length. It was started on the memorable occasion of the amnesty. Mr. Hara is a Christian who had been imprisoned for some years for political offence, had then been a prison chaplain ever since, and before founding the present Home he reclaimed from 1883 to '97 altogether 305 discharged convicts. With such record behind him, he was thoroughly qualified to undertake the work. The result of his work may be seen in the following compiled at end of 1908.

Up to that date the Home took care of 1,024 ticket-of-leave convicts, 842 males and 182 females classified as follows:—

Under protection at the Home	...	...	...	47	11	58
Self-supporting in Tokyo...	...	...	...	169	38	205
" " " the country	...	...	...	278	44	322
Death ...	...	...	...	97	8	105
Whereabout unknown	...	...	...	125	48	173
Escaped	...	...	...	42	17	59
Escaped and re-convicted	...	...	...	86	16	102
Total	...	...	...	842	182	1,024

THE TOKYO REFORMATORY
INSTITUTION.

The purpose of the Tokyo Reformatory Institution is the reformation of refractory children and the making of them into good citizens.

There are two classes of inmates—those who are self-supporting and those who are assisted. The monthly expenses of the former vary from seven to twelve *yen*. Through the introduction of any member, from the grade of a "regular member" upwards, a child may be cared for free of charge.

This Reformatory is the first institution of the kind established in our country, and since its establishment in '85 has effected the reformation of 440 boys, who are engaged as following:—

Soldiers...	...	...	...	...	27
Merchants	...	...	...	...	24
Mechanics	...	...	...	...	51

Government officials	...	...	...	9
Students	...	...	...	89
Farmers...	...	...	...	25
Present occupation not definitely known	...	...	...	215

There are five kinds of members; viz., an Honorary Member contributing *Y.* 50 or more; a Life member, *Y.* 30 or more; a Regular member, *Y.* 3 annually or *Y.* 10 at one time; a Sustaining member, contributing *Y.* 3 or more at any one time.

The institution has been favoured with contributions by the Emperor and Empress, Princes of the Blood and the Nobility, but it is not yet in a position to show a decent stock fund. Prince Nijo is the President, Count Yanagiwara Vice-President, and Messrs. M. Yokoyama and I. Morimura, Directors. The institution is situated at Imp. Household Dairy Farm, Shibuya, near Tokyo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Invaridated Soldier's Home.

This was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, suburb of Tokyo. Only 24 are at present living in the Home, all the rest of tens of thousands of invalids which the late War produced preferring to remain at their own home, partly because the pension for invalidated soldiers were somewhat raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. The Home was removed in June '08 to the newly built houses at Sugamo, in the spacious ground presented by the Mitsui family.

Life Boat Society.

This was established in 1889. In 1907-'08 fiscal year the members numbered 60,750, rescue stations totalled 60. Rescue record amounted to over 300 cases representing 2,421 ships and boats and 17,658 persons rescued, while the value of cargo, etc. thus saved aggregated yen 13,138,814 approximately. The Society possesses fund amounting to about yen 140,000. It receives regularly a Grant-in-aid of yen 20,000 a year from the Government. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa is the patron of the society.

Mitsui Charity Hospital.

This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and owes its existence to the sole effort of the Mitsui family which has devoted yen 1,000,000 for the purpose. Of that sum yen 300,000 is appropriated for initial expense and the remaining yen 700,000 constitutes the permanent fund, the interest on which is used for maintenance. 120 patents are to be received in the hospital and 650 day patients will receive treatment. The hospital, situated in Izumi-cho, Kanda, Tokyo, was completed at the end of '08.

The Japan Peace Society.

This society was formally organized in Tokyo on May 18th, '06, under the

promotion of a number of leading men in business and religious circles, education, press and bench and bar. The office is now placed in Y.M.C.A. building, Kanda, Tokyo.

The Takinogawa Orphanage for the Feeble-minded.

This was founded in '91 at Takinogawa, Oji, eastern suburb of Tokyo, by Mr. R. Ishii, a devout Christian. It was removed in '06 to Sugamo, western outskirts of the capital. About 67 inmates of both sexes are under the protection of the home, and in 1908 sixteen took to self-supporting business while thirty-four others were taken over by their relatives or friends. The home requires about yen 10,000 a year in maintenance, and as it has no fund but relies chiefly on the contribution of sympathizers, both Japanese and foreign, and on whatever the inmates of comparatively well-off families can pay, the orphanage is by no means strong financially.

Central Charity Association.

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Viscount Kiyo-ura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service, the Central Charity Association was created in Tokyo in 1908. The object aimed at is to inquire into the *modus operandi* and condition of charity and relief work at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relations; to bring charity bodies into closer touch with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Baron Shibusawa is chairman of Board of Directors, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Y. Inouye, K. Tomeoka, K. Kuwada, S. Kubota and others. The Association is located at 21 Hitotsuhashi-dori, Kanda, Tokyo.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The S.P.C.A. work still remains in a primitive state, and there are many things which demand attention both of the Government and public in connection with this particular benevolence which men owe to dumb creatures. The ordinance issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1901 covers only cattle and horses, but this is a great advance over the old state of affairs, this being the first legislative measure ever enacted in Japan.

Rules for Preventing Cruelty to Cattle and Horses.

The rules provide that work hours for a pack horse must not exceed 8 hours on an ordinary road and 6 hours on a bad or steep road, and weight of load to be from one third to one quarter of that of the horse. For a draught horse hours of labour must not exceed 6 hours and the load not to exceed one third of the weight of the horse. Carriage horses must not be made to carry more than six persons, including a driver for one-horse vehicle and that for two-horse carriage must not exceed twelve. Rest should be allowed for every $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 miles. In general beasts of burden must not be put to labour unless after full three years of age for cattle and four for horses, though the respective age-limit be reduced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ years for light service by owners. Horses and cattle

must not be used for fighting for amusement.

The S. P. C. A.—The society was organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers. It is still comparatively weak, with members numbering a little over 200. The Board of Council is represented by three main religious bodies in Japan, Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity in the person respectively of Baron Senge, ex-Minister of Justice, Mr. S. Ouchi and Mr. S. Ebara. Affiliated to the Society is the Children's Kindness to Animal Society aiming at inculcating on school children the idea of treating animals with kindness. By slide lantern shows and similar devices given once a month in Tokyo the society is doing excellent work. The office is located at 145 Himmura-cho Azabu, Tokyo.

The Japan Blind Men's Society.

This a philanthropic work which owes its inception to the devotion of one man, Prof. T. Yoshimoto, of the Waseda University. It was organized in 1906 in Tokyo and at present it chiefly devotes itself to supplying printed matters in raised characters, lack of such publications being sorely felt by all the blind people in Japan. Already three or four books have been distributed at less than cost price. The Office is situated at c/o Iso Abe, 42 Oimatsu-cho, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

LIST OF CHARITY INSTITUTIONS.

Besides those described above the other principal charity institutions existing in Japan are as follows. Those marked with an asterix (*) were granted official donation from the Home Office in Feb., '09, seventy-nine receiving the gift, Y. 200 to 1,000.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
*Aichi Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Yaba, Nagoya.
Aichi Jizen-kwai	Ch.	Otsunachi, Nagoya.
Airin-kan	Ch.	Mita, Tokyo.
Akita Discharged Convicts Home	Ch.	Akita City.
Bocho Koji-in (Orphanage)	Bud.	Chofu, Yamaguchi.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Bosatsu-kai Koj-in (Orphanage) ...	Bud.	Kurashiki, Okayama.
Dai-kan-jin Yo-iku-in Asylum... ..	Bud.	Nagano City.
Dai Nippon Bud. Jizen-dan	Bud.	Tokyo.
Do-aisha (charity treatment society by 32 doctors in Tokyo).		
*Dozen-kai (School)	Ch.	Shitaya, Tokyo.
Ehime ex-Con. Home... ..	Ch.	Teppo-cho, Matsuyama.
Ehime Jizen-kai... ..	—	Matsuyama City.
Essa Buddhist Orphanage	Bud.	Nagaoka, Echigo.
Fuji Orphanage	—	Yoshiwara, Suruga.
Fujin Kyoritsu Orphanage	—	Iida-machi, Tokyo.
*Futaba Kindergarten	Ch.	Samegahashi, Tokyo.
Gifu Lind Asylum	—	Gifu City.
Gotemba Leper Hospital	Ch.	Gotemba, Suruga.
Hakodate Charity Hospital	—	Hakodate, Hokkaido.
*Haku-ai-sha Orphanage	Ch.	Kozu, Osaka.
Han-ai Fushoku-kai	Bud.	Ikuno-mura, Osaka.
Hashimoto-en	Ch.	Okawa-mura, Maebashi.
*Hei-an Orphanage	Bud.	Sakae-machi-tori, Kyoto.
Higo Jikei-kan Kyoikubu	—	Nishi Hori, Kumamoto.
*Hiroshima Ikuji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nishi Tera-machi, Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Jikei Gaku-in	Ch.	Hiroshima.
*Hiroshima Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Osuga-mura, Hiroshima.
*Hoiku-in Orphanage	Ch.	Koshigoe, Sagami.
Hyogo-ken ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimo Yamate, Kobe.
*Ihai-en (Orphanage Hospital)... ..	Ch.	Meguro, Tokyo.
Jizen Kan	—	Okubo, Tokyo.
Jizen Kyokai	—	Odawara, Kanagawa.
*Jomo Orphanage	Ch.	Mayebashi, Joshi.
Kagoshima B. D. & D. School... ..	—	Nagata-cho, Kagoshima.
Kagoshima Charity B. D. & D. School	—	Yamanosu-cho, Kagoshima.
Kainan Jizen-kai	—	Marugame, Sanuki.
Kan-on Ko	—	Akita.
Kakushu Wakei Orphanage	Bud.	Kida, Naoyetsu.
*Kanazawa Orphanage	Ch.	Kanazawa.
*Kane Jizen ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Bitchu-machi, Kaga.
*Kano Orphanage	—	Kasaoka, Bitchu.
*Katei Gakko	Ch.	Sugamo, Tokyo.
Keikwa Yojo-in	—	Kyoto.
*Kobe Hokoku Orphanage	—	Kobe.
*Kobe Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Nakayamate, Kobe.
Kobe Kunmo-in	—	" "
Kobe Kyumin-in	—	Oi-dori, Kobe.
*Kobe Sen-eki-Orph.	—	Kobe.
Kochi Orphanage	—	Enokuchi, Kochi.
Koto-ura Orphanage	—	Amagasaki, Hyogo.
Kumamoto Jikatsu-dan	—	Higashi-tsuboi, Kumamoto.
Kuyo Yoro-in	Bud.	Uramonzen, Nagoya.
Kyoto City B. D. & D. School... ..	—	Kyoto.
Kyoto ex-Con. Home... ..	Ch.	Rokkaku, Shimokyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Kyusai-in	—	Kamikyo, Kyoto.
Kyoto Meternity Hospital	Ch.	Muromachi, Kyoto.
Maikai Jiku	Ch.	Koishikawa, Tokyo.
Matsuye Orphanage	Ch.	Matsuye.

Name.	Religion.	Locality.
Miike ex-Con. Home... ..	Ch.	Haseba, Miike-gun, Hizen.
Miye Orphanage	—	Tsu, Ise.
Motoe Orphanage	—	Takaoka, Etchu.
Muryo Shikuhaku-jo	Bud.	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Nagasaki B. D. & D. School	—	Kozen-cho, Nagasaki.
Nagasaki Orphanage... ..	—	Takanohira, Nagasaki.
*Niigata Blind & Dumb School... ..	—	Niigata.
*Ono Jizen-in	—	Kanagawa.
Osaka B. D. & D. School	—	Shio-cho, Osaka
*Osaka Charity Hospital	—	Kanzaki-cho, Osaka.
*Osaka Yohane Gakuin	—	Osaka.
Osaka Orphanage	—	Tennoji, Osaka.
Otaru Orphanage	—	Otaru, Hokkaido.
Ryuge Orphanage	—	Shimogion, Fukuoka.
Saga Orphanage... ..	—	Saga.
*Salvation Army Works	Ch.	Tokyo.
*San-in Ji-iku Katei Gakko	—	Matsuye.
Sanuki Hoikukai Koji-in	—	Takamats.
*Sendai Orphanage	Ch.	Kita Yobancho, Sendai.
Shimonoseki ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Shimonoseki.
Shitsugoku-nin Hogokai (ex-Con'ts Home)	Ch.	Yamate, Kobe.
Shitsugoku-nin Kyusaijo (ex-Con'ts Home)	Sal.Ch.	Kanda, Tokyo.
*Shomin Yaggako (School)	—	Azabu, Tokyo.
*Sumire Girl School	Ch.	Yamate, Yokohama.
*Takinogawa Orphanage for Feeble-minded	Ch.	Oji, near Tokyo.
Tohoku Jizen-in Hogobu	—	Sendai.
Tokai Orphanage	—	Toyohashi, Mikawa.
Tokyo Koji-in (Orphanage)	—	Ushigome, Tokyo.
Tokyo Shokubutsu-in	—	Shinagawa, Tokyo.
Tokyo Yoro-in	—	Honjo, Tokyo.
*Tottori Orphanage	—	Tottori.
Toyama Jizen-kai	—	Toyama, Etchu.
Watanabe Tai ex-Con. Home	Ch.	Omiya, Osaka.
Yokohama Keikwa Gakko	—	Yokohama.
*Yokohama Orphanage	Ch.	Tobe, Yokohama.
*Yokohama Fujin Jizen-kai	Ch.	Negishi, Yokohama.

CHAPTER X.

JUSTICE, PRISONS, POLICE AND SANITATION.

I. JUSTICE.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

The court of law consists of Judges, Procurators, clerks and counsel. In Japan, the jury system is absent. The number of judges that preside is, 7 in the court of cassation, 5 in the appeal court, 3 in the district court and 1 in the local court. The preliminary examination, applicable to criminal cases is conducted at the district courts and by the preliminary judges. These judges alone are empowered by law to intercept and seize letters of the parties involved, to issue writs of arrest, etc. Public procurators are comparatively powerless in this respect. Summary judgment, as seen in British or American courts, is considerably limited in scope in Japanese courts. Pleadings undertaken by counsel outside courts, as are known in England and America, are practically non-existent in Japan, where all cases are opened at the courts. For the so-called laws delay, counsels are chiefly responsible, for when they request the postponement on the plea of illness, the court must suspend the proceeding, and transfer the case to the next programme to be drawn up a month or two hence.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The criminal code revised in '07 and put in force in '09 is in many respects a marked advance over the old

code which was mainly based on the French model and unduly respected individual rights. Picking pockets and frands, under the old code, were punishable with imprisonment of not more than 4 years, and pickpockets and swindlers were "lucrative business" to abandoned people, as they could escape free or with very light sentences, and ring-leaders of the gangs could therefore live in luxury in defiance of law. These crimes can be visited, according to the new code, with 10 years, which may be extended to 15. The code allows a freer scope to the discretionary power of judges who take into account motives and character of the accused in determining the sentence. Punishments as provided in the new code are capital punishment, penal servitude, imprisonment, fines and detention, with confiscation as subsidiary penalty. Penal servitude and imprisonment are either for life or for limited period, the latter ranging from not less than one month and not less than fifteen years (to be extended to 20 under aggravating circumstances). The pecuniary punishment begins with 10 *sen*, but the maximum limit is not specified. A fine may be convertible into corporeal punishment of confinement at a work-house for a period of not less than one day and not more than one year.

The execution of a sentence may be postponed for a case of penal servitude or imprisonment of not more than two years, and for a period of not more than five years, provided an offender is of good antecedent. The sentence loses its force when the offender behaves as law-abiding citizen during the postponement period. Provisional discharge may be extended to those who are under sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment for life or limited period, when they have served one-third of the term in the one case or ten years in the other case. Prescription comes in operation when thirty years elapses from date of sentence, for capital punishment; twenty for life punishment; three to fifteen years for limited term case; one to three years for pecuniary punishment. Some of the punishments:

(1) Attempt on the life of a member of the Imperial Court or of a prince of the blood, capital punishment; lese majesté or insult, penal servitude of 2 months to 5 years. (2) Violence or intimidation on a foreign sovereign or president, penal servitude of 1 to 10 years; insult on the same, under 3 years; violence or intimidation on foreign diplomatic representatives, under 3 years; insult on the same,

under 2 years. (3) Obstructing competent officials in discharge of duties, servitude or imprisonment under 3 years; defacing sealing or seizure marks, servitude under 2 years or a fine under *yen* 300. (4) Harboring offenders, etc. servitude under 2 years or fine under *yen* 200. (5) Disclosing secret opening letters, servitude under 1 year or fine under *yen* 200; disclosing secret of clients by medical practitioners, barristers, etc., servitude under 6 months or fine under *yen* 100. (6) Opium importing or manufacturing the drug, 6 months to 7 years' servitude; importing or making utensils for opium smoking, 3 months to 5 years; smoking opium, under 3 years. (7) Forging negotiable bonds, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Perjury and calumny, 3 months to 10 years. (8) Defamation, under 1 month or *yen* 500. (9) Gambling or lottery: trying game of chance, under *yen* 1,000; habitually practising such game, under 3 years; issuing lottery tickets, under 2 years; acting as lottery agent, under 1 year or *yen* 2,000. (10) Affecting credit or business by false rumours, under 3 years or *yen* 1,000. (11) Theft, fraud, blackmailing, under 10 years. (12) Robbery with violence, not less than 5 years.

STAMPS IN CIVIL SUITS.

Value of Object of Suit	Stamp	Value of Object of Suit	Stamp
<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Up to 5	.25	Up to 250	7.50
" " 10	.40	" " 500	12.00
" " 20	.80	" " 750	15.00
" " 50	1.80	" " 1,000	18.00
" " 75	2.50	" " 2,500	25.00
" " 100	3.50	" " 5,000	30.00

Yen 3 to be added for every additional *yen* 100 above *yen* 5,000. In law suit not relating to property, the object of suit to be considered as of *yen* 100 in value. In appeal the stamp to be affixed is one half of the above, when the case is before the appeal courts, and double the rate when it is above the court of cassation.

1. COMPOSITION OF COURTS, AT END OF 1908.

			Supreme	Appeal	District	Local	Total
No. of Court	...	...	1	7	50	312	370
Judges...	...	...	26	129	600	574	1,329
Procurators...	...	...	7	34	143	239	423
Total	...	...	33	163	743	813	1,752

2 (A). NO. OF CASES DURING 1908.

		Civil or crim'al cases	Prose- cution	Average dealt with per month per court		Average dealt with per 1 Judge & Pro'tor per month	
				Civ. & Cri.	Pro.	Civ. & Cri.	Pro.
Supreme	...	2,095	1,286	174.7	107.2	6.0	21.4
Appeal	...	12,899	6,408	153.1	76.3	8.2	15.7

2 (B). NO. OF CASES AT DISTRICT AND LOCAL COURTS DURING 1908.

Jurisdiction of Appeal Courts	Civil & Crim'al Cases	Prelimi- nary Cases	Prosecu- tion	Average per month per court			Average per 1 Jud. & Pro. per month		
				Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.	Ci. & Cr.	Pre.	Pro.
Tokyo ...	176,996	2,995	54,239	196.7	9.2	60.3	67.7	5.9	48.6
Osaka ...	95,444	1,802	41,076	153.0	8.8	65.8	52.7	5.8	51.1
Nagoya ...	53,177	668	21,312	123.1	5.1	50.5	54.0	3.3	40.4
Hiroshima.	74,386	1,037	27,196	163.1	5.4	59.6	71.3	3.3	50.4
Nagasaki ..	86,143	1,292	29,215	121.7	5.7	41.3	58.8	3.6	46.8
Miyagi ...	80,880	1,299	22,108	156.7	5.7	43.9	67.4	4.7	40.1
Hakodate..	25,379	364	14,922	96.1	5.1	56.5	51.6	5.1	59.2

3. CIVIL CASES AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

				No. of cases in hand.	No. of cases disposed of.
1906	...	...	...	840	659
1905	...	...	...	747	568
1904	...	...	...	798	662
1903	...	...	...	859	693
1902	...	...	...	831	662

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE COURT OF CASSATION.

Nationality of party								No. of Cases	Cases rejected	Cases quashed	Cases with- drawn	Cases remaining in hand
1906	{	Japanese appellant						11	4	4	—	3
		Foreign "						8	3	2	—	3
		Both foreign "						8	2	5	—	1
		Total						27	19	11	—	7
1905		...	...	...	...	...	23	9	3	—	8	
1904		...	...	...	...	...	23	11	8	—	4	
1903		...	...	...	...	...	12	6	1	—	5	
1902		...	...	...	...	...	22	9	8	2	3	

CIVIL CASES AT THE APPEAL COURTS.

Of the two figures for each year the upper represent appeals from the District Courts and the lower those from the Local Courts for which the decision of the Appeal Courts is final.

	No. of cases in hand	No. of cases disposed of
1906... ..	4,775 710	3,070 614
1905... ..	5,553 775	3,397 603
1904... ..	6,532 780	3,896 583
1903... ..	6,807 774	3,859 601
1902... ..	6,490 823	3,549 660

CASES INVOLVING ALIENS AT THE APPEAL COURTS.

Appeals coming from the District Courts.

Nationality of party						No. of Cases	Cases re- jected	Cases non- suited or quashed	Cases with- drawn	Cases with- drawn by order	Total
1906	{ Japanese appellant ...					23	5	5	5	--	15
	{ Foreign " ...					29	11	5	3	—	19
	{ Both foreign... ..					33	9	3	6	—	19
	{ Total... ..					85	25	13	14	—	53
1905	...	...	...	...	...	88	29	10	10	—	49
1904	...	...	...	...	...	99	34	18	5	1	58
1903	...	...	...	...	...	92	31	15	5	—	51
1902	...	...	...	...	...	97	34	10	9	—	53

In 1906 there was one case that was settled out of court.

As to appeals coming from the Local courts there were at most only three cases in a year, so that litigation from this source is practically non-existent.

CIVIL CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases remaining in hand.	No. of new cases per 10,000 pop.
1906	24,465	18,237	6,228	3.65
1905	29,072	22,363	6,709	4.25
1904	38,150	29,332	8,818	6.08
1903	42,621	32,021	10,600	6.89
1902	41,557	31,315	10,016	6.87

Of the above cases those affecting aliens are as follows:—

Nationality of party.		No. of cases.		No. of cases disposed of.	
1906	Japanese plaintiff	...	73	...	52
	Foreign "	...	69	...	42
	Both foreigners	...	76	...	52
	Total	...	218	...	146
1905	...	...	185	...	124
1904	...	...	244	...	165
1903	...	...	254	...	190
1902	...	...	267	...	198

NATURE OF CASES AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1906...	3,091	1,697	311	7,222	113	294	247	5,262	18,237
1905...	2,875	1,439	391	10,220	184	389	244	6,421	22,363
1904...	2,946	2,043	381	13,891	259	520	287	9,005	29,332
1903...	3,350	2,179	459	14,924	342	605	326	9,836	32,021
1902...	3,030	2,030	387	15,064	281	558	323	9,363	31,315

CIVIL CASES AT THE LOCAL COURTS.

	No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of.	No. of cases in hand.	No. of new cases per 1,000 pop.
1906 ...	147,090	133,186	13,904	2.72
1905 ...	161,227	146,142	15,085	3.01
1904 ...	203,618	186,363	17,250	3.86
1903 ...	221,533	200,398	21,155	4.31
1902 ...	200,286	179,275	20,536	3.93

Of the above cases those affecting aliens were as follows:—

Nationality of party.		No. of cases.		Cases disposed of.	
1906	Japanese plaintiff	...	57	...	49
	Foreign "	...	62	...	53
	Both foreign	...	42	...	40
	Total	...	161	...	142
1905	...	...	141	...	120
1904	...	...	153	...	145
1903	...	...	125	...	111
1902	...	...	149	...	141

NATURE OF CASES AT LOCAL COURTS.

		Land	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1906...	...	2,687	2,540	59,281	2,716	2,326	407	63,229	133,186
1905...	...	2,306	2,643	66,134	3,166	2,605	363	68,725	146,142
1904...	...	2,268	3,206	83,327	3,994	3,267	345	31,991	186,368
1903..	...	2,389	3,472	91,480	4,608	3,604	376	94,469	200,398
1902...	...	2,015	3,029	83,696	3,354	3,232	394	83,655	179,275

LAW SUITS ON MONEY MATTERS AT THE FIRST INSTANCE CLASSIFIED.

	To yen 500.	To yen 750.	To yen 1000.	To yen 2500.	To yen 5000.	To yen 10,000.	Over yen 10,000.	Total cases.	Total Amount of money.
1906...	82,258	1,351	1,055	1,473	646	321	235	87,339	22,747,507
1905...	92,229	1,418	1,151	1,537	628	261	200	97,492	23,858,731
1904...	117,604	1,627	1,265	1,764	688	303	243	123,494	25,159,922
1903..	133,016	1,829	1,398	1,879	780	369	245	139,916	26,300,607
1902...	120,792	1,843	1,433	1,978	670	381	239	127,418	25,411,760

CASES OF CONCILIATION DEALT WITH AT THE DISTRICT COURTS.

	No. of cases.	Successfully settled.	Failed.	Withdrawn or rejected.	Cases remaining in hand.
1906	954	178	594	164	18
1905	1,072	253	588	206	25
1904	1,441	312	735	349	45
1903	2,056	353	1,104	542	57
1902	2,400	385	1,283	633	77

NATURE OF CONCILIATION CASES.

	Personal.	Land.	Buildings and ships.	Money.	Rice etc.	Things.	Documents.	General.	Total.
1906	118	172	42	371	16	64	34	119	936
1905... ..	166	191	42	404	22	83	50	139	1,048
1904... ..	162	236	59	517	47	129	66	180	1,396
1903... ..	219	344	123	702	43	185	88	295	1,999
1902... ..	275	382	132	864	58	158	118	314	2,301

CASES OF INSOLVENCY AND NO. OF PERSONS AFFECTED.

CASES OF REHABILITATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

			Insolvency.				Rehabilitation.	
			No. of Cases.	No. of Debtors.	No. of Creditors.	Amount of Credit.	Sanc-tioned.	Reject-ed.
1906	...	...	487	546	500	323,466	128	5
1905	...	...	610	699	672	657,715	168	9
1904	...	...	735	812	786	291,754	170	8
1903	...	...	857	951	895	262,930	138	12
1902	...	...	879	983	1,065	263,600	110	9

CRIMINAL CASES.

CRIMINAL DEFENDANTS.

			1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Convicted.	Male	...	115,215	97,701	82,234	62,778	66,013
	Female	...	9,920	7,673	6,229	4,775	5,230
	Total	...	125,135	105,374	88,436	67,553	71,243
Not guilty.	Male	...	10,653	7,972	5,326	3,459	3,362
	Female	...	1,135	805	460	338	335
	Total	...	11,788	8,777	5,786	3,797	3,697

SENTENCES CARRIED OUT.

				Penal servitude.		Imp'ment		Confinement.			
				}		}		}			
Capital punishment.				For life.	Limited period.	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.	Detention.	Total.
1906	...	...	19	103	389	502	714	64,842	160	480	67,209
1905	...	...	36	153	348	509	747	62,004	310	547	64,654
1904	...	...	45	217	442	671	994	85,436	651	884	89,300
1903	...	...	41	229	459	630	943	102,747	789	1,457	107,295
1902	...	...	28	216	395	551	721	115,285	570	2,038	119,784

MAJOR CRIMINAL CASES.

No. of Major Criminal Cases and No. of Accused.

						Total No. of Cases	Total No. of Accused.
1906	...	...	...	...	...	2,803	3,591
1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,794	3,647
1904	...	...	...	...	...	3,445	4,412
1903	...	...	...	...	...	3,220	4,154
1902	...	...	...	...	...	2,867	3,763

Nature of Accusations and No. of Conviction (in 1906).

Nature of Accusation.	Convicted.	Acquitted or Invalidated etc.	Others.	Total.
Disturbing public peace (sedition etc.)	115	51	3	169
Affecting Credit (forgery etc.) ...	937	141	10	1,088
Opium	3	—	—	3
Embezzlement of Gov. officials...	25	5	—	30
Crime affecting Persons (Murder, Assault and Battery, etc.) ...	938	111	11	1,060
Crime affecting Property (robbery, arson etc.)	1,282	52	44	1,378
Total (1906)...	3,300	360	68	3,728

Of the above convictions 133 represented cases of judgment in default, while 3,008 were males and 292 females.

1905	...	...	...	...	...	3,251	348	48	3,334
1904	...	...	...	...	...	3,866	509	37	4,412
1903	...	...	...	...	...	3,648	464	42	4,154
1902	...	...	...	...	...	3,045	691	27	3,763

Aliens as accused.

	Capital punishment.	Penal servitude.	Imp'ment.	Confinement.	Acq. or quashed.	Total.
1906	—	3	1	—	—	4
1905	—	—	1	—	—	1
1904	—	—	5	3	2	10
1903	1	4	5	1	—	11
1902	—	—	3	2	2	7

Causes of Murder classified.

(sentence in presence of accused.)

		Covetousness.	Adultery.	Domestic trouble.	Jealousy and dissipation.	Enmity.	Various causes.	Causes unknown.	Total.
1906	Male ...	6	8	152	8	2	8	2	186
	Female ...	6	7	91	119	144	27	3	407
1905	...	9	14	254	134	145	51	5	582
1904	...	12	17	224	153	167	39	5	647
1903	...	17	12	246	165	194	41	20	695
1902	...	16	14	262	135	214	34	21	696

Murders consummated were, '06, 432; '05, 383; '04, 442; '03, 446; '02, 469.

Personal Condition of Accused charged with Major Crimes.

(Cases sentenced in presence of accused.)

Age.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Under 12	5	13	7	12	12
12 to 16	101	93	99	106	78
16 to 20	454	361	311	363	314
20 to 30	1,210	1,052	1,340	1,351	1,190
30 to 40	871	967	1,176	1,070	986
40 to 50	529	516	681	628	545
50 to 60	252	292	343	264	263
Above 60	97	101	112	83	91
Total	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877	3,479

With or without consort.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Unmarried	1,664	1,509	1,817	1,810	1,540
With consort { having children	1,453	1,448	1,790	1,599	1,420
{ childless	294	289	327	275	313
Lost consort { having children	45	48	60	83	45
{ childless	11	9	8	7	6
Unknown	52	77	137	103	155
Total	3,519	3,000	4,139	3,877	3,479

Literate or illiterate.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
Literate	2,292	2,185	2,847	2,560	2,560
Illiterate	1,189	1,184	1,253	1,270	1,270
Unknown	38	31	39	47	47
Total	3,519	3,400	4,139	3,877	3,877

CASES OF MINOR CRIMES AND NO. OF PERSONS ACCUSED.

							No. of Judgment delivered in presence of accused.	
							No. of Accused.	No. per 1,000 pop.
							Of which exempted from servitude.	
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,310	1.37
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,604	1.29
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,080	1.68
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,719	2.03
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	106,824	2.32

OFFENDERS CHARGED WITH POLICE OFFENCE AND CONVICTION.

							No. of offenders detained or fined.	Acquitted, etc.	Total.
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	533,375	2,747	536,122
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	485,968	2,765	488,733
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	521,854	3,229	525,083
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	634,717	3,162	637,879
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	575,398	3,885	579,283

The foregoing figures include cases relating to alien offenders, 4 cases each of detention in 1905 and 1906, and 1 case each of detention, fine and acquittal in 1904.

APPEALS TO THE COURT OF CASSATION AND APPEAL COURTS. (1906).

	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
Cassation... ..	1,446	1,241	78	127
Appeal courts... ..	488	457	11	20
Total, 1906	1,934	1,698	89	147
1905	2,081	1,859	89	133
1904	3,454	3,086	189	179
1903	3,689	2,965	240	484
1902	3,372	2,721	179	472

APPEALS TO APPEAL COURTS AND DISTRICT COURTS.

	Appeals.	Cases dealt with.	Non-suited or cancelled.	Cases remaining in hand.
1906	9,775	7,558	1,551	666
1905	9,838	7,665	1,549	624
1904	14,212	10,717	2,769	725
1903	16,490	11,719	2,895	1,876
1902	16,575	12,097	2,501	1,977

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in different cells from those for older prisoners. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system should therefore be sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion, and other inmates from option, are made to work at work-houses, and rewards at certain rate are given. Work-houses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labour for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sunday, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own device, 3 books

being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration *per capita* of prisoners consists of .9½ pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 5 *sen*. Bath is allowed once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other season. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those **under sentence** of imprisonment and once every two months for those of penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for detention criminal, one in every month for a imprisonment criminal and every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected, than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

I. AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISON INMATES AT END OF YEAR.

	No. of Pri on	Convicts	For Correc- tion	Criminal Defen- dants	In Separate Cells	Infants	Average number during the year	Total
1902	138	49,461	215	7,227	906	100	57,912	60,132
1903	138	54,946	361	7,522	293	111	63,233	61,402
1904	150	52,446	456	3,702	67	66	56,737	60,714
1905	150	48,344	554	3,981	76	48	53,003	34,096
1906	150	48,738	806	4,211	154	70	53,981	53,928

NOTE.—The average number was obtained by dividing the aggregate number of days of confinement of inmates by 365.

2. NEW CONVICTIONS AND POPULATION.

	Convicted							Ratio per 1,000 pop.
1902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.97
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.40
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.94
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.52
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.75

3. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED.

	Felony		Larceny	Police Offence	Percent			Capital Pun. per 10,000 pop.
	Capital Pun.	Others			Fel.	Lar.	Police	
1902... ..	28	1,772	115,298	63,509	1.0	63.8	35.2	1.6
1903... ..	38	2,128	104,390	74,616	1.2	57.6	41.2	2.1
1904... ..	45	2,324	87,977	68,488	1.5	55.4	43.1	2.8
1905... ..	36	1,810	63,285	53,634	1.5	53.3	45.2	3.0
1906... ..	19	1,696	67,316	61,972	1.3	51.4	47.3	1.5

4. FREQUENCY OF OFFENCES ACCORDING TO CONVICTS.

	1st Time	2nd Time	3rd Time	4th Time	5th or over	Total	Offenders of 2nd-time or over per 100 1st-time offenders
1902.....	121,100	28,876	12,262	6,453	11,886	180,579	66.9
1903.....	116,459	30,943	13,631	7,172	12,929	181,134	80.7
1904.....	100,594	25,977	12,841	6,870	12,507	158,789	91.6
1905.....	29,728	12,615	7,709	4,551	8,900	63,503	113.6
1906.....	30,699	12,782	7,591	4,915	10,142	66,129	115.4

NOTE.—In the ratio of 2nd-time offenders or over per 100 1st-time offenders, cases of detention and of minor confinement in lieu of fine are excluded and in the new convicts for '05 and '06 detention and confinement in lieu of fine are excluded. This remark applies to all other tables.

5. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EDUCATION.

							Percentage	
							Edu.	Illi.
				Educated	Illiterate	Total		
1902	...	...	...	11,490	169,089	180,579	6.4	93.6
1903	...	...	...	9,837	171,297	181,134	5.4	94.6
1904	...	...	...	9,055	145,734	158,789	5.7	94.3
1905	...	...	...	5,240	58,263	63,503	8.2	91.8
1906	...	...	...	6,243	59,886	66,129	9.4	90.6

6. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PROFESSION AND PROPERTY.

		With Property.	%	Without	%	With Profession	%	Without	%
1902	.....	18,264	10.1	162,315	89.9	143,015	79.2	37,564	20.3
1903	.....	16,045	8.9	165,086	91.1	137,122	65.7	44,012	24.8
1904	.....	13,046	8.2	145,743	91.8	121,805	76.7	36,984	23.3
1905	.....	6,010	9.5	57,493	90.5	56,055	88.3	7,458	11.7
1906	.....	5,740	8.7	60,389	91.3	58,283	88.1	7,846	11.9

7. NEW CONVICTIONS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE.

	12-16	16-20	20-25	25-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	Above 60	Total	Ratio of Children and Minor per 100 Adults
1902...	3,676	18,013	36,402	36,160	44,108	26,902	11,989	3,329	180,579	13.7
1903...	4,157	18,618	36,535	35,281	44,245	26,636	12,158	3,504	181,134	14.4
1904 ..	3,506	17,743	31,178	32,166	39,166	3,638	10,203	2,989	158,789	15.4
1905 ..	1,368	7,208	11,570	11,932	15,887	9,556	4,689	1,293	63,503	15.6
1906...	1,107	7,695	11,814	12,259	16,631	10,187	5,005	1,431	66,129	15.4

8. ESCAPE OF PRISON-INMATES.

			Convicts.	Criminal def'tants.	Under Correction.	Separate cells.	Total.	Escape per 1,000.
1902	...	...	101	45	—	—	146	2.4
1903	...	...	99	34	13	3	149	2.4
1904	...	...	93	32	13	—	138	2.3
1905	...	...	69	40	14	—	123	2.3
1906	...	...	89	57	10	3	157	2.9
Average for '87-'06. ...			77	37	5	3	123	—

9. PUNISHMENT ON INMATES.

During 1906 cases of punishments inflicted on prisoners were as follows:—solitary confinement, 677 males, 27 females; reduced ration, 26,072 males; 552 females; confinement in dark cells, 657 males, 5 females; solitary dinner, 15 males. Causes of punishments were:—exchanging conversation, 4,025; concealing things, 3,009; insubordination 2,468; assault and battery of fellow-prisoners, 2,361; irregular posture 2,210; altercations, 1,940; idleness, 1,573; stealing food, 1,436; exchanging substances without permission, 950; acts of violence, 467; attempting escape, 237; gambling, 236; immoral acts, 169; other causes, 6,145.

10. SICK RATE AND MORTALITY OF PRISON-INMATES.

			Sick per 100 inmate.	No. of time of Sickness per average inmate.	No. of days Sickness per inmate.	Mortality per 100 inmates.
1902	...	...	56.57	3.92	9.6	1.84
1903	...	...	42.67	2.82	14.8	1.84
1904	...	...	40.88	2.32	17.1	2.67
1905	...	...	51.24	2.43	16.9	2.74
1906	...	...	44.91	2.25	18.7	2.44

11. NO. OF DAYS WORK BY PRISON-INMATES EARNINGS.

(A)

	No. of days work.		Earnings (<i>yen</i>).		Share given (<i>yen</i>).	
	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1902	5,895,943	9,329,001	450,108	592,111	107,232	127,678
1903	6,140,695	10,020,800	479,143	588,847	111,730	124,488
1904	6,273,080	9,838,197	470,897	535,248	107,070	111,975
1905	5,950,778	8,812,583	511,573	572,880	119,650	124,500
1906	5,657,040	8,924,048	504,648	659,606	117,040	147,273

(B)

				Average daily Earnings (<i>yen</i>).		Share given (<i>sen</i>).	
				Gov.	Contract.	Gov.	Contract.
1902	...	...	...	7.6	6.3	2.5	2.3
1903	...	...	...	7.8	5.9	2.5	2.1
1904	...	...	...	7.5	5.4	2.2	1.8
1905	...	...	...	8.6	6.5	2.5	2.1
1906	...	...	...	8.9	7.4	2.6	2.5

Average yearly earnings and receipts per one worker (*yen*):—

1901	...	...	...	26.820	1904	...	...	...	25.940
1902	...	...	...	28.620	1905	...	...	...	32.003
1903	...	...	...	25.800	1906	...	...	...	33.894

12. RATIO OF PRISON-OFFICERS AND PRISON-INMATES.

			per 1 warder.	per 1 turnkey.	per 1 female keeper.
1902	...	...	5.4	6.2	9.0
1903	...	...	5.8	7.0	9.2
1904	...	...	6.1	7.1	9.0
1905	...	...	5.3	6.2	8.0
1906	...	...	5.4	6.2	7.8

13. REVENUE OF PRISONS (in *yen*).

				Ordinary.		Extra-ordinary.	Total.
				Earnings from work.	Other receipts.		
1903—4	...	...	...	996,561	6,503	61,547	1,054,611
1904—5	...	...	...	1,008,894	13,753	47,248	1,072,077
1905—6	...	...	...	1,146,262	16,089	52,982	1,205,333
1906—7	...	...	...	1,166,688	17,167	56,579	1,230,434
1907—8	...	...	...	1,054,903	5,931	53,991	1,114,825

14. EXPENDITURE OF PRISON (in *yen*).

				Ordinary.			Extra-ordinary.	Total.
				Salaries.	Wages and sundries.	Expenses for inmates.		
1903—4	...	...	...	324,060	2,126,691	2,893,932	520,661	6,008,227
1904—5	...	...	...	307,062	2,116,441	2,400,289	1,098,204	5,357,331
1905—6	...	...	...	301,372	1,993,780	2,415,694	299,254	5,159,133
1906—7	...	...	...	301,789	2,003,400	2,475,148	294,855	5,440,937
1907—8	...	...	...	303,226	2,304,268	2,568,951	313,468	5,789,142

PRISON EXPENSE PER 1 INMATE (in *yen*).

				Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
1902—3	...	...	...	93.388	8.089	101.477
1903—4	...	...	...	92.266	5.584	97.850
1904—5	...	...	...	84.379	3.860	88.239
1905—6	...	...	...	92.615	2.755	95.370
1906—7	...	...	...	94.111	6.874	100.985

III. POLICE.

The Japanese Police has, on the whole, earned a deserved praise for its integrity and clear-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, Police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace to sternly uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a police for a signal service rendered

him, the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefit. With the pittance of a salary, about *yen* 18 all allowances included, the lot of police-men is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a police-man, of diligent and meritorious services, may rise to the post of a chief police com-

missioner drawing *yen* 1,000 a year. New police men are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months training at regular headquarters. A Police friendly society is in operation for purposes of mutual aid and protection.

POLICE OFFENCE.

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 30 days or fine under *yen* 20. Offences liable to detention are from, they being hiding in others' buildings or ships, prostitution, vagrancy, and intimid. Offences liable to either detention or fine number 37, some of them bring;—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, prac-

tical joke or obstruction to others' business or festive or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc, practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others' without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are;—needlessly discharging fire-arms; refusing summons of competent offices; when doctors and midwives refuse summons of chints; exposing bare shoulder, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing nuisance on the road; maltreating animals; etc.

1. POLICE OFFICES AND POLICE FORCE.

	No. of offices etc.	Police officers and men.	No of population per 1 officer.
1902	15,260	34,663	1,320
1903	15,425	35,128	1,328
1904	15,598	34,677	1,363
1905	15,698	36,101	1,326
1906	15,820	35,746	1,355

2. SUICIDES AND ACTS THEREOF.

Act.		'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
By Hanging ...	Male.	3,925	3,899	3,593	3,337	3,296
	Female.	1,704	1,718	1,591	1,516	1,573
" Drowning ...	M.	1,092	1,179	1,148	984	921
	F.	1,600	7,176	1,685	1,510	1,536
" Edged Tools.	M.	242	261	186	193	201
	F.	103	79	95	87	212
" Fire Arms ...	M.	127	126	117	127	121
	F.	9	8	8	13	9
" Poisons ...	M.	152	155	124	137	170
	F.	76	59	58	68	103
Others... ..	M.	615	625	564	644	759
	F.	219	254	244	290	379
Total	M.	6,153	6,245	5,732	5,422	5,486
	F.	3,711	3,904	3,681	3,484	3,712
Grand total ...		9,864	10,149	9,413	8,906	9,180

CASE OF SUICIDES OF OVER 200 CLASSIFIED.

		'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Mental derange-	{Male.	2,753	2,758	2,735	2,577	2,526
ment	{Female.	1,792	1,770	1,828	1,735	1,772
From long illness	{M.	906	918	960	877	937
	{F.	601	705	716	637	702
Poverty or misery	{M.	1,036	1,160	869	707	719
	{F.	371	477	323	277	286
Love of jealousy.	{M.	183	180	132	156	170
	{F.	272	236	208	217	258
Remorse	{M.	191	209	191	223	173
	{F.	67	64	83	48	53
Domestics discord	{M.	112	97	98	104	121
	{F.	164	173	150	174	213

3. SUFFERERS FROM ROBBERY, PECULATION AND FRAUD.

		Robbery and larceny per 10,000 houses.	Robbery, larceny, peculation and fraud per 10,000 pop.
1907	... ..	2,503	110
1906	... ..	2,666	127
1905	... ..	2,680	117
1904	... ..	3,037	128
1903	... ..	2,879	130

4. ARRESTS POLICE OFFENCES CLASSIFIED OF OVER 200 CASES.

Act.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Surveillance	6,045	5,355	3,450	2,970	2,854
Forgery of coins	4'8	647	567	347	249
Gambling	40,423	35,081	35,937	43,498	51,332
Homicide	1,524	1,571	1,511	1,625	1,717
Injuring	9,937	8,541	8,110	10,318	11,875
Larceny (two following excepted)	57,933	62,904	57,115	59,473	55,825
Stealing field products etc.	6,831	7,059	6,014	6,667	5,512
Pick pocket	1,006	1,268	1,095	1,253	921
Robbery with force ...	1,061	1,009	876	903	742
Fraud	23,424	21,620	19,873	21,856	22,804
Incen liarism	1,050	996	1,024	861	918
Other criminal offences...	41,392	35,987	35,431	37,746	41,610
Criminal or local police regulations	308,783	260,414	237,559	217,916	241,528
Disciplinary rules	321,510	289,320	256,298	313,326	332,557
Tax regulations	1,723	2,146	1,639	2,725	938
Other regulations	18,630	18,576	18,790	15,488	13,966
Total	841,740	752,494	685,345	736,972	785,650

5. THE RATIO OF ARRESTS PER 100 OFFENCES.

Act.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Larceny	22	23	23	24	24
Stealing fields, products etc.	39	43	47	52	47
Robbery with force ...	74	72	75	84	83
Fraud '... ..	83	79	78	76	74
Incendiarism	83	89	87	100	104
Total average	60.2	61.2	62.0	67.2	66.4

6. UNNATURAL DEATHS.

	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Suicide	9,864	10,149	9,413	8,906	9,180
Murdered	1,276	1,178	1,196	1,236	1,360
Fallen ill on the road ...	1,210	1,440	1,402	1,378	1,244
Natural calamity, etc. ...	13,918	14,142	13,334	14,015	15,523
Total	26,268	26,909	25,345	25,535	27,307

7. NO. OF FOUNDLINGS.

	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Boys	166	166	157	213	157
Girls	137	118	124	141	134
Total	303	284	281	354	291

8. FIRES.

	No. of cases.	No. of houses destroyed or. damage.	Total area <i>Tsubo.</i>	Average per cases.	
				House.	Area.
1903... ..	14,453	30,570	653,591	2.12	45.22
1904... ..	16,236	34,217	848,476	2.11	52.26
1905... ..	14,909	31,880	636,754	2.14	42.71
1906... ..	15,494	36,699	736,985	2.38	47.56
1907... ..	16,317	42,914	915,919	2.63	50.04

9. CASUALTIES CONCERNING POLICE AFFAIRS.

	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.	'07.
Killed	16	24	20	21	18
Wounded... ..	1,002	973	1,249	1,074	1,303

Figures include ordinary people besides police officers and men.

10. REWARDS WITH REGARD TO POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

	'05.	'06.	'07.
No. of men receiving. { Over 15 yen	17	19	49
{ Below 15 yen	16,729	17,607	19,233
{ Certificates of merit ...	2,054	2,426	3,645
Total	18,800	20,052	22,926

				'05.	'06.	'07.
Total sum of money.	{	Over 15 <i>yen</i> ...	...	359	403	1,168
		Below 15 <i>yen</i> ...	...	19,888	17,756	20,951
		Grand total ...	...	20,247	18,159	22,119

II. REFORM HOUSES FOR REFRACTORY CHILDREN.

Reform houses for taking care refractory minors are still non-existent as state institutions. This defect is about to be removed by establishing five such homes in different parts of the country. As returned in March, '07, the census of this particular class of children is as follows:—

Offenders under 20 years old, 50,663 (30,169 from 16 years old upward; 20,494 below 16) Convicts under age in Nov., '07, numbered as follows:—

Under 14	...	...	...	...	344
" 16	...	...	...	...	509
" 18	...	...	...	...	219
" 20	...	...	...	...	42
Total	...	...	...	...	1,114

Statistics of convicts under 14 are:—

1906	...	...	...	...	...	324
1905	...	...	...	...	...	237
1904	...	...	...	...	...	277
1903	...	...	...	...	...	294
1902	...	...	...	...	...	253

Ratio of reform of convicts under age was; number released during five years from 1902 to 1906 was 1,635 of which 1,125 were reformed and 500 repeated offence. Existing reform schools in Nov., 1907, numbered 5 communal with 117 inmates and 12 private with 176 inmates. Tokyo Municipal Office has been sending for some years past refractory boys with no one to take care of to Bonin islands.

IV. MEDICINE AND SANITARY AFFAIRS.

With the construction of water-works at Tokyo, Osaka, Okayama, and many other important cities cholera and other epidemics have practically ceased to appear. At present dysentery and intestinal fever and pest, the latter generally traceable to Chinese origin and only appearing sporadically at times, cause occasional trouble among the eight

epidemics that are regularly returned at the Sanitary Bureau. On the other hand, the epidemic eye-disease, trachom, and a certain objectionable contagious disease are found to affect a large number of young men, and the conscription surgeons declare that some stern measures should be adopted for suppressing the diseases.

I. DEATHS CLASSIFIED.

			'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.
Epidemic	...	...	64,779	48,928	46,255	56,166	44,979
Alimentary	...	...	141,981	146,064	148,137	149,940	145,197
Skin and muscles	...	...	13,419	13,417	13,623	13,370	13,435
Bones and Joints	...	...	11,986	11,532	11,810	12,956	12,112
Blood circulation	...	...	54,056	3,516	56,884	60,456	58,478
Nervous system	...	...	195,019	192,177	193,151	195,588	183,553

	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'07.
Respiration	207,085	203,837	216,049	236,067	223,116
(Including consumption.)	(86,712)	(8,918)	(88,120)	(99,085)	(92,217)
Digestion	199,444	196,933	203,634	217,825	206,439
Urinary & Reproduction.	35,669	38,643	37,959	39,951	40,246
External Causes	24,305	25,639	32,553	34,799	25,194
Poison	1,284	1,375	1,432	1,314	1,552
Unknown	10,163	10,332	11,355	12,135	1,975
Total... ..	959,190	942,393	972,842	1,030,567	965,906

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS.

	'02.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.
Episdemic	6.75	5.19	4.75	5.45	4.66
Alimentary	14.80	15.50	15.23	14.55	15.06
Skins and muscles	1.40	1.42	1.40	1.30	1.39
Bones and Joints	1.25	1.22	1.21	1.26	1.26
Blood circula ion	5.64	5.68	5.85	5.87	6.05
Nervous System	20.33	20.39	19.85	18.98	19.00
Respiration	21.59	21.63	22.21	22.90	23.10
Digestion	20.79	20.90	20.93	21.13	21.37
Urinary & Reproduction.	3.72	4.10	3.90	3.88	4.17
External Causes	2.54	2.72	3.35	3.37	2.64
Poison	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.13	0.16
Unknown	1.06	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.14
Total... ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. EPIDEMIC DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

	Enteric Fever.	Dysen- tery.	Diph- theria.	Cholera.	Pest.	Others.	Mortality per 100 Cases.
1903... {	Cases. 18,852	30,311	13,702	177	58	203	25.02
Deaths. 4,292	7,201	4,175	91	50	22		
1904... {	Cases. 19,635	22,772	12,649	1	1	1,325	24.41
Deaths. 4,627	5,166	3,720	1	1	250		
1905... {	Cases. 22,879	37,988	13,261	—	282	413	24.14
Deaths. 5,276	8,606	3,883	—	218	76		
1906... {	Cases. 25,178	22,277	14,188	—	498	956	25.06
Deaths. 5,897	5,144	4,188	—	383	143		
1907... {	Cases. 25,988	24,942	14,761	3,632	646	1,564	27.31
Deaths. 5,693	5,946	4,292	2,526	574	505		

3. HOSPITALS, DOCTORS AND MID-WIVES.

Almost all Japanese people, whether rich or poor, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are judged serious. This is partly from custom and also from the fact that Japanese housewives are not well trained in nursing, though this defect is

gradually disappearing. Inadequate arrangement even in the best families is perhaps another cause of this universal patronage of hospital. Mid-wives are generally practised by women who have to undergo regular training to get the license.

At the End of year.	Hospital.	Doctors.		Mid-wives.
		Total.	No. per 100 pop.	
1903	879	35,317	0.73	25,959
1904	873	36,115	0.76	26,220
1905	841	36,508	0.76	25,998
1906	870	36,776	0.76	26,389
1907	901	—	—	26,677

4. PATENT MEDICINES AND RECEIPTS.

The Patent Medicine and Receipts Regulations now in force date from 1877 and are based on the principle of issuing license indiscriminately on any medicines or receipts that are not injurious, and therefore even when they are destitute of efficacy.

Toyama continues to enjoy from former time the honor of being the most important centre of patent medicines. This honor was attained not particularly from any great merit

of Toyama patent medicine manufactures but chiefly from excellent system of persuasion. It consists in leaving with a house wife a bag, medicine 10 *sen* or more in value, and on the occasion of round next year to ask payment for whatever has been used, and then leaving a fresh bag in exchange for the old one. Statistics of numbers of licensed patent medicines and receipts are as follows:—

1902, 61,207; '03, 63,067; '04, 50,475; '05, 61,010; '06, 55,775,

5. VACCINATION.

Vaccination is compulsory, and cases of vaccination dealt with in recent years are thus recorded:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Total	3,043,615	5,277,154	6,626,250	3,618,024	3,577,049

Ratio of successful vaccination on persons tried for the first time and second time or over:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
1st time	87.33	87.23	85.44	—	85.22
2nd or over	34.44	33.22	33.41	—	30.44

CHAPTER XI.

AGRICULTURE.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Of all the industries in Japan, primary and manufacturing agriculture is, from its very nature, remains relatively unaffected by the Western learning. Rice is still the staple crop *par excellence*, as in former days, and is cultivated practically according to the old method in which labor-saving devices play but an insignificant part. It is in subsidiary products and occupations, as fruit-culture, kitchen-gardening, dairy, etc., that a marked change has appeared during the last few decades. The recent progress in fruit-culture has been quite striking, it being now considered as business far more profitable than ordinary farming. It is also believed to be more refined than the ordinary laborious work of tillage, and farmers of middle and higher classes are now engaged in it. Fruits most widely raised are oranges, peaches, grapes, pears and persimmons, of which the first four are practically imported varieties, though indigenous pears are still cultivated to a large extent.

In the agriculture of Japan intensive cultivation and relatively backward progress of stock-farming are perhaps the

most prominent features as compared with farming carried on in Europe and America. Then too must be mentioned in this connection the fact that the average area cultivated per family of farmers is extremely small and also that the gap separating large land-owners and small freeholders is not so striking as in Europe. Generally speaking, owing to the volcanic nature of land and the scarcity of alluvial plains, the soil is not so very rich. The low and richer places are all occupied by rice paddies which require irrigation. The use of manure has been completely changed during these two decades or so. Night soil was the principal manure, and with it a small proportion of animal and vegetable manures was used. The introduction of chemical fertilizers was a comparatively recent affair, and Japanese farmers used to call them "cash manures," to distinguish them from the ordinary manures which they used to get in exchange for farm produce. These "cash manures" have steadily gained ground and are now considered as indispensable by conservative farmers.

GROSS AREA.

Excluding Formosa and Saghalien the gross area of agricultural land in Japan proper is 30,018,511 *cho* (1 *cho* = 2½ acres), distributed as follows:—

Private land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,315,157.7
Crown land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,246,677.2
State land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,456,676.1
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,018,511.0

ARABLE LAND.

Gross area of arable land is 6,900,479.3 *cho*, corresponding to only 15.7 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper.

Arable land may be classified as follows:—

Paddy fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,860,248.8
Upland fields	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,709,369.3
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,330,861.2
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,900,479.3

MARGIN OF RECLAMATION.

There being more than 80 per cent. of the whole area of Japan proper still remaining unutilized for purpose of tillage, the question is how far that portion may be brought under cultivation. Experts calculate that, supposing land which is inclined less than 15 degrees admits of being utilized, there is still left a considerable margin of reclamation.

	Inclined at less than 15°. (<i>cho</i> .)	Area under tillage. (<i>cho</i> .)	Not yet reclaimed. (<i>cho</i> .)
Honshu	5,602,786	3,863,725	1,739,061
Shikoku	439,671	361,020	78,651
Kyūshū	1,102,666	934,015	168,651
Total	7,145,123	5,158,760	1,986,363
Hokkaidō	2,383,889	346,137	2,037,752
	9,529,012	5,504,897	4,024,115

Whether this work of reclamation pays or not is of course another question. It will be proper to exclude Hokkaido in computing the reclaimable area. Confining the calculation to the Old Japan, out of 7,000,000 *cho* approximately of land which is inclined less than 15 degrees, the area under tillage amounts to about 5,000,000 *cho*, i.e., 70 per cent. of the theoretically reclaimable land. There remain therefore even in the Old Japan about 2,000,000 *cho* open to reclamation. This area roughly corresponds to that of plains and moors found in Old Japan. Does the reclamation of land in the Old Japan pay? Reclamation means emigration to a place more or less distant from one's native village, and supposing this work is to be started by one desirous of becoming a small independent farmer owning say 2 *cho* of wet and dry farms and 1 *cho* of wooded area, he must start with a capital of some 2,600 *yen*, consisting of *yen* 1,172 to purchase land

and 1,420 for food, shelter, and sundry necessities. After five or six years the tenant value of the reclaimed land will not exceed 100 to 150 *yen*, or the return of only 4 to 6 percent. against the investment. The prospect can hardly be alluring. Hence it follows that Japanese farmers who are obliged to seek more elbow rooms and better return for their work than can be obtained from over-populated district at their own native seat, are rather inclined to remove to places offering greater promise. Whatever emigration takes place in the Old Japan is a result of the opening up of a large wild tract of land by some wealthy men or companies, and the offer by the latter of special help and inducement for the settlement of farmers. Such extensive reclamation work is being carried on here and there. The following table gives some idea of the progress of the work of reclamation.

FORESTS AND WILD LAND CONVERTED.

The progress of reclamation is shown below:—

Year.	Arable land. (cho)	Others. (cho)	Total. (cho)	Reclamation in Hokkaido (cho)
1902	6,714.4	532.9	7,247.3	35,639.0
1903	7,491.8	1,080.1	8,571.9	28,946.2
1904	6,223.6	1,545.2	7,768.8	30,334.7
1905	9,476.4	2,321.6	11,798.0	27,318.3
1906	15,105.1	2,467.3	17,572.4	—

FARMING POPULATION.

According to the latest reliable returns collected by the central authorities the farming population in 1903 and '07 approximately number as follows, excluding land-owners not engaged in farming.

	No. of families.		Per cent. to total No.	
	1903	'07	1903	'07
Householders of all descriptions	8,270,781	8,207,701	—	—
Those pursuing farming only	3,621,852	3,778,250	43.80	46.04
Farming with other occupations	1,628,634	1,627,922	19.70	19.83
Total farming population	5,250,486	5,406,172	63.50	65.87

Educated Farmers.

Presuming that the presence of one educated farmer in one family has the efficacy equivalent to possessing agricultural knowledge by the whole family, then about 20 per cent. of Japanese farming population may be said to possess adequate knowledge in farming, those who had completed regular farming schools or evening classes numbering 249,967 in 1903 and 597,826 in '07 respectively.

Independent Farmers and Tenant Farmers.

Cultivated by owners:—

	cho			percentage.		
	1903	'04	'07	1903	'04	'07
Paddy-fields	1,373,521.7	1,367,955.0	1,435,209.2	50.09	50.21	50.36
Upland farms	1,428,131.9	1,462,399.7	1,586,878.8	60.55	60.93	61.34

Cultivated by tenants:—

Paddy-fields	1,368,624.4	1,356,446.2	1,414,550.3	49.91	49.79	49.64
Upland farms	930,395.5	937,619.8	1,000,016.7	39.45	39.07	38.66

TAXABLE LAND.

Taxable land existing on 1st. Jan. 1907 aggregated 14,111,279 cho officially valued at 2,408,724,708 yen. The comparison of the last few years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	Area. (1,000, <i>cho</i>)	Value. (1,000, <i>yen</i>)	Year.	Area. (1,000, <i>cho</i>)	Value. (1,000, <i>yen</i>)
1901	13,550	1,384,776	1904	13,830	1,403,083
1902	13,544	1,390,235	1905	13,930	1,405,533
1903	13,663	1,394,690	1906	13,982	1,406,268

OFFICIAL VALUE, AND MARKET VALUE AND RENT OF DWELLING-LAND.

According to the investigations carried out by the Treasury, the official value, market value and rent-rate of dwelling-land at all the 47 different places in Japan proper, including Okinawa and Hokkaidō, were as follows:—

Rate per "taubo" (6×6 ft.) ' for Urban Dwelling-Land.

	Official value, <i>yen</i>	Rent per annum, <i>yen</i>	Market value, <i>yen</i>
Tokyo	.878	1.073	22.801
Osaka-fu	.924	.932	20.261
Hyogo-ken	.667	.406	10.501
Shidzuka-ken	.552	.271	8.587
Average for Japan proper. ...	.480	.479	10.396

Rate per "taubo" for Rural Dwelling-Land.

	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Tokyo-fu	.088	.060	.871
Osaka-fu	.252	.064	.899
Hyogo-ken	.178	.051	.741
Shidzuoka-ken	.127	.045	.735
Average for Japan proper ...	.099	.036	.559

INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE POWER.

On the whole the average productive power of tilled areas has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may be obtained in this respect. The average yield per *tan* of paddy-fields during the twenty years ending 1906 is shown below:—

	'87-'91	'92-'96	'97-'01	'02-'06	Average 20 years
Average per <i>tan</i> (<i>koku</i>). ...	1.423	1.421	1.475	1.504	1.460

RATE OF INCREASE OF PRODUCTIVE AREA.

The rate of increase of tillage area in Honshu, Kyushu and Shikoku is about .5 per cent. as against .8 both in Germany and Italy. The rate is more than double for upland farms than for paddy fields, as shown below.

Increase of Tillage Area in Old Japan.

	Paddy-fields (1,000 <i>cho</i>).	Upland farms (1,000 <i>cho</i>).	Total (1,000 <i>cho</i>).
Average of '84-'93.	2,668	2,108	4,776
Average of '94-'05.	2,757	2,276	5,033

Rate of increase (per cent.).	...	...	3.3	7.9	5.4
Ave. rate per annum (per cent.).	...	...	.33	.79	.54

TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

Showing No. of Items.

Owing to petty subdivisions of farming lots, the transfer of ownership of arable land naturally takes place at a rather alarming rate. According to the investigation carried out by the Department of Finance, transfer returns for last available years make this record:—

			Right obtained by purchase.	Acquisition of pledge.	Acquisition of mortgage.
1897-01 (ave.)	...	...	1,240,547	24,413	816,959
1902	...	...	1,391,432	20,073	858,512
1903	...	...	1,420,707	20,085	925,946
1904	...	...	1,383,523	18,519	883,146
1905	...	...	1,409,861	16,746	713,917

AVERAGE AREA PER ONE FARMER'S FAMILY.

According to the latest available returns in Japan proper (exclusive of Hokkaido, Taiwan and Karafuto) 53% of paddy fields consist of lots measuring less than 5 *se* (about 0.1225 of an acre), while 74% of upland farms consist of lots measuring about double that area. On the whole the average for rice paddies is 1.14 *se* and for the other about 5.12 *se*. The average area per one farmer's family in the main island is 1.04 *cho* farmland, 0.435 moors, and 1.47 total area. In other divisions the respective areas are as follows:—

			Farmland.	Moors.	Total.
Shikoku	...	...	0.943	0.363	1.306
Kyushu	...	...	1.029	0.398	1.427
Hokkaido	...	...	3.108	—	3.108

RATIO OF ONE-CROP AND TWO-CROP FARMS.

The official returns put the ratio of one-crop and two-crop paddy fields for the last years as follows:—

			<i>cho.</i>	<i>cho.</i>	per cent.	per cent.
			'03	'07	'03	'07
One-crop fields	...	...	1,726,408.1	1,755,985.0	62.96	61.73
Two-crop fields, ordinary rotation for second crop	...	...	840,461.7	856,239.0	30.83	30.10
Two-crop paddy-fields, green manure for second crop	...	...	159,275.0	232,326	6.21	8.17
			2,726,144.8	2,844,551.0	100.00	100.00

HUMAN LABOR AND ANIMAL LABOR IN TILLAGE.

The area of land tilled with cattle or horse labor (1st kind) and that tilled exclusively with hands (2nd kind) are approximately as follows:

		<i>cho.</i>		Percentage.	
		'03	'07	'03	'07
1st	{ Paddy-fields ...	1,479,632.5	1,842,520	54.29	55.62
	{ Upland farms ...	774,732.9	875.864	45.71	34.11
2nd	{ Paddy-fields ...	1,245,626.9	1,264.283	32.93	44.38
	{ Upland farms ...	1,578,128.3	1,692.194	66.07	65.89

ADJUSTMENT OF FARMS.

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive areas in the shape of boundary ridges and finally to obviate the disadvantages incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms, by setting apart for the purpose a special sum and by turning out experts qualified to undertake it. The areas to be adjusted are primarily paddy fields measuring 2 million *cho*, and about 70 per cent. of the total area. How important this undertaking is may be easily inferred when it is remembered in what small lots are the greater part of paddy and upland fields exist. The adjustment aims to increase the average to 2 or 3 *tan* for the paddies. The economy for labor effected, so far as past experience goes, is immense as it results in concentrating the owners' scattered plots and also facilitating the better utilization of animal labor. Then the lessening of spaces formerly required for boundary ridges and the better drainage incidentally effected by the adjustment are exerting a highly beneficial influence, as

in many places a second crop after rice has become possible where there was none before. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15% and the normal average per *tan*, 1.51 *koku*, will become 1.735. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted. So far as experience goes, this estimate of the authorities seems to be a safe one. The average of 50 places adjusted has shown that the additional yield amounted to .573 *koku* valued at *yen* 7½ approximately. Supposing that the money needed is obtained at 9% per annum, the expense incurred will be paid off in three years. Expenses required are loaned on easy terms by the Japan Hypothec Bank and its local representatives, the People's Banks. But even these banks are able to meet only part of the applications and lack of funds is therefore seriously hampering the progress of the work. Formerly consent of ¾ of owners concerned was required for undertaking the work, but now consent of ½ is enough for the purpose. The following shows the progress of this undertaking.

		Project sanctioned.	Area adjusted.			Project sanctioned.	Area adjusted.
		No. of place.	<i>cho.</i>			No. of places.	<i>cho.</i>
1900	...	17	33.9	1905	...	217	789.3
1901	...	71	67.8	1906	...	541	1,146.3
1902	...	88	124.6	1907	...	405	1,886.1
1903	...	162	699.4	1908	...	451	1,914.8
1904	...	175	1,383.3	Total	...	2,127	8,136.0

The aggregate area of all the projects sanctioned measures 125,864.8 *cho*. The cost of adjustment, including estimates for the area remaining incomplete, are Y. 14,677,819, as returned at the end of 1908.

MANURE.

Night soil constitutes by far the most important item of manure, and indeed in many districts it was almost the only manure used till about a decade ago. Other manures used were stable manure, compost, fish guano, and rice bran. The use of chemical manures is a recent innovation. The sale of this special kind of fertilizers is under a strict control of the Government, the object being to prevent adulteration. At first mixed fertilizers were very popular, as farmers were ignorant how to properly use different ingredients of fertilizers. Sufficient experience having been acquired, farmers now prefer to purchase the ingredients and to mix them for themselves, this being less costly than to buy mixed fertilizers. Manufacturers of this kind of fertilizers are suffering much from falling off of demand. Phosphate fertilizers, at present manufactured with phosphatic rocks imported from the Oceania islands in South Pacific and Christmas island in Indian Ocean, contain about 20% of sand mixture. This mixture will be forbidden from 1910. In general about Y. 4 to 5 worth of manure is used per *tan* of farm.

Export, Import and Production of artificial Fertilizers.

	Export (yen).	Import (yen).	Home production (yen).
1904	388,038	10,085,471	19,197,901
1905	264,993	22,346,518	22,011,043
1906	160,826	29,482,305	24,686,628
1907	352,946	38,855,991	23,352,885
1908	415,872	41,871,280	—

The artificial fertilizer industry has recently made a striking advance. In 1902 the output did not exceed Y. 2,380,000 approximately, but it has subsequently been increased about tenfold.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS.

RICE.

(in 1,000)

			Export.				Import.		
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	
			Area.	Produc- tion.	Produc- tion.				
			<i>cho.</i>	<i>koku.</i>	per <i>tan.</i>	<i>koku.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>koku.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
1903	...	...	2,864	46,473	1.623	328	4,959	4,864	51,960
1904	...	...	2,880	51,430	1.785	308	4,724	5,892	59,791
1905	...	...	2,881	38,102	1.325	208	3,126	4,638	47,981
1906	...	...	2,898	46,330	1.598	224	3,687	2,440	26,173
1907	...	...	2,906	49,043	1.688	201	3,664	2,708	30,931
1908	...	...	2,922	51,932	1.777	216	3,910	1,941	22,688
Normal Yield.			2,879	45,382	1.576	—	—	—	—

Note :—"Normal yield" represents the average of the seven preceding years beginning with 1908 inclusive, from which two years of abnormal yield, one of success and the other of failure are excluded.

Varieties of Rice Plant.

About 4,000 varieties of rice-plant are cultivated in Japan and of those the following five covered over 10,000 *cho* (25,000 acres) in 1907.

Shin-riki, 612,520 *cho*; Aikoku, 143,494 *cho*; Omachi, 141,639 *cho*; Chiksei 94,574 *cho*; Sekitori, 77,703.

The first was cultivated almost universally in Japan, excepting northern and cooler districts.

Output, Consumption, etc. of Rice.

Rice is specially adapted for cultivation in Eastern countries, it requiring wet land which does not easily admit the use to any great extent of labor-saving machines. Necessity of transplanting seedlings from nursery-beds also militates against their use. As the staple farm produce of Japan, the cereal is of paramount importance in her national economy, covering more than one half of the total area of cultivated fields in the whole of Japan, and producing yearly about 45 million *koku* which at Y. 10 per *koku* represents Y. 45 millions. Three kinds of rice are cultivated, namely ordinary rice which constitutes about 90% of the total output, glutinous rice which amounts to 8.3% and the upland rice which supplies only 1.6% of the total. The former two are raised in regular paddy fields, and the glutinous variety being more sticky is used for making rice dumplings. The glutinous variety yields about 10% less and the upland variety about 50% less than the ordinary rice. The output of rice is deficient to meet the consumption at home, the average consumption *per capita* being put at about 1 *koku* a year.

Year.	Amount of outputs at home. (in 1000) <i>koku</i>	Amount consumed. (in 1000) <i>koku</i>	Excess and deficit of outputs. (in 1000) <i>koku</i> (Ex.) (Def.)	Number of popula- tion. (in 1000) <i>koku</i>	Amount consumed per head. (in 1000) <i>koku</i>
Average in the five years 1887-1891	38,376	38,099	276	39,984	0.953
Average in the five years 1892-1896	39,739	39,829	89 (Def.)	41,854	0.952
Average in the five years 1897-1901	39,566	41,052	1,486 (Def.)	44,310	0.927
Average in the five years 1902-1906	43,984	48,028	4,044	47,227	1.017

Note :—The output at home is that for the previous year, as consumption of rice takes place a year later than that of production, and owing to this one year's difference the figures in the table may differ from those in the other tables.

The amount of consumption has been obtained by adding the output of the previous year to the amount imported, re-imported and that brought from Formosa during the year, by deducting therefrom the amount of export, re-export and that taken over to Formosa.

Since 1904, census returns have not been made, and an increase is put at the rate of 1.22 percent. The extraordinary deficit in 1902-6 years is owing to the Russo-Japanese War.

The increase in consumption is not due merely to increase in population, but also because, owing to elevated standard of living, people who were formerly contented with rice mixed with barley food now prefer to eat rice alone. There are evidently some inaccuracies in statistical returns as the amount of consumption does not well agree with the amount of output plus imports and minus exports. It should be noted also that the brewing of national liquor, *sake*, consumes about 3 to 4 million *koku*.

BARLEY, NAKED BARLEY AND WHEAT.

(in 1000)

					Barley. <i>koku</i>	Naked barley. <i>koku</i>	Wheat. <i>koku</i>	Total. <i>koku</i>
1903	...	...	...	...	7,462	4,207	1,875	13,548
1904	...	...	...	...	8,927	6,766	4,065	19,758
1905	...	...	...	...	7,621	5,360	2,290	15,272
1906	...	...	...	...	9,445	6,957	3,962	20,365
1907	...	...	...	...	10,158	7,529	4,476	22,167
1908	...	...	...	...	9,444	7,578	4,412	21,434
Normal average yield per <i>tan</i> .					1.341	989	.849	1.081

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crop in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crop after rice. Naked barley is raised more as second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as it is shown below, showing data for 1907.

					Barley. <i>cho</i>	Naked Barley. <i>cho</i>	Wheat. <i>cho</i>
Paddy-field	...	...	...	...	163,517.1	379,778.3	145,100.6
Upland farm	...	...	...	...	494,943.0	315,193.1	299,015.6

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. For those affected by leg dropsy the mixed ratio is considered indispensable. The native barley does not seem quite as excellent as German produce for beer-brewing, and the malt continues to come from that country, whence barley seeds are also imported for cultivation in Japan, especially in Hokkaido. Barley stalks are important to make straw braids. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuff, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is quite enormous. The amount of wheat produced being inefficient to supply the growing demand, a large quantity of wheat is imported from U.S.A. and other countries, either in original form or as flour.

MISCELLANEOUS GRAINS.

(in 1000)

					Proso millet. <i>koku.</i>	Buckwheat. <i>koku.</i>	Foxtail millet. <i>koku.</i>	Barnyard millet. <i>koku.</i>	Maize <i>koku.</i>
1903	...	...	...	...	359	1,172	2,312	894	—
1904	...	...	...	...	374	1,176	1,980	926	—
1905	...	...	...	...	364	1,119	1,829	705	592
1906	...	...	...	...	363	1,202	2,313	766	611
1907	...	...	...	...	388	1,238	2,353	834	641

The millets are raised in mountainous districts where rice paddies are scarce, and are also sown as substitute for rice when, owing to unfavorable season and other adverse circumstances, the planting season of rice is passed. They are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat

flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i. e., buck-wheat maccaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is only in Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, SWEET POTATO AND POTATO.

(in 1000)

			Soja Bean. <i>koku.</i>	Red Bean. <i>koku.</i>	Horse Bean. <i>koku.</i>	Pea. <i>koku.</i>	Sweet Potato. <i>kwan.</i>	Potato. <i>kwan.</i>	Pea- nut. <i>kwan.</i>
1903	...	...	3,647	918	—	—	751,177	71,296	—
1904	...	...	3,710	730	—	—	660,495	81,820	—
1905	...	...	3,261	804	396	238	651,678	117,969	599
1906	...	...	3,557	896	408	280	798,664	135,650	371
1907	...	...	3,667	925	422	290	921,018	152,574	266

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as Soja beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. *soy*, *miso* and *tofu* are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The *tofu* (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the *miso* makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The *soy* is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horse beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, quite a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery, are boiled with rice on ceremonious occasions and for other purposes. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are favorite food-stuffs in Japan, and they are extensively cultivated as second crop after rice and as a forerunner to upland rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Ground-nuts are among a few subsidiary farm produce that go abroad, mostly to U. S. A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. In colder season baked sweet potatoes are usual accompaniment at tea hours, for ordinary people. They are especially ladies' delicacy. Potatoes, first brought by Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about twenty years ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers who began to grow them more and more extensively, as demand for the tubers increased with the gradual spread of foreign style of cooking. Potatoes are now used as substitute for dearer rice by poor folk, and are also much exported to Russian Siberia, Manila. Best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

SOME SPECIAL CROPS.

					Indigo.	Tobacco.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Flax, dried stalks.
1903	...	...	...	...	13,550	11,509	2,950	2,665	1,519
1904	...	...	...	...	9,173	12,803	2,020	2,727	2,229
1905	...	...	...	...	7,254	10,877	2,145	2,185	2,865
1906	...	...	...	...	7,100	11,732	1,602	2,671	4,261
1907	...	...	...	...	6,333	12,143	1,424	2,507	—

Of the above the leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off in output. Flax, which is cultivated almost exclusively in Hokkaido, shows more or less increase in output.

OTHER MINOR CROPS.

	Area. <i>cho.</i>	Output. <i>kwan.</i>
Radish	99,181.6	648,796,087
Carrot (<i>Daucus carota</i>)	8,996.1	27,521,035
Burdock (<i>Lappa major</i>)	11,860.3	34,469,459
"Konnyaku" (edible root)... ..	291.0	8,506,423
Ginger	1,968.8	4,971,065
Chilies	613.5	304,470
Lily (green) (for food)... ..	656.7	{ 600,497
" (dried) (")... ..		{ 10,070
China grass	2,118.4	560,680
Paper Mulberry (bark dried)	33,277.7	8,415,642
Rush for matting... ..	4,437.4	11,530,264
<i>Shitai</i> rush	2,212.4	3,603,970
Peppermint	3,781.3	3,393,257

SERICULTURE.

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on export list, supplying about 28% of the total consumption in the world, and about 60% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the two seasons of spring and autumn, though some even undertake the intermediary rearing, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it is as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers. This domestic system of rearing, however, is attended by a serious drawback, namely lack of uniformity as to quality of the filaments, and the question of how to remove this defect has begun to attract wide attention. At present 734 "annual" breeds, 448 bivoltini breeds, and 41 other polyvoltini breeds are known, and it is proposed that the sericultural

districts be subdivided into a number of sections each with special breeds judged best adapted to it. One thing that is specially satisfactory is that the art of feeding the worms seems to have made no small progress recently, for the ratio of cocoons obtained per one egg-card hatched has increased about 20% during the last seven years. At any rate, the Japanese, being proverbially deft-handed, are believed to do the job with better success than their rivals, the Italians and Chinese. Raw silk produced in Japan is of coarse size, about 70 to 80% of the total output. This is because Japan's best customer, America, prefers coarse yarns, being contented to get the supply of finer silk fabrics from France and Italy and it is to the two countries that the finer silk produced in Japan is exported. Another equally important reason is Japanese cocoons lack uniformity and are unfit to produce finer filaments to be used for warp. The "honey-comb" brand of the Ito filature at Muroyama, Ise, is generally reputed as one of the model coarse filaments produced in Japan.

It may be noted that in general one

operative reels 70 to 80 *momme* of extra No. 1 filature silk; the quantity being about 30% less at filatures producing finer yarns.

Of the leading sericultural districts in Japan Shinshu (Nagano-ken) and Koshu (Yamana-hi-ken) produce in comparatively larger quantities filature silk while Jo-shu (Gumma-ken) and Fukushima are noted for hand-reeling. Joshu rereel producers devise by combining themselves into corporations silk of comparatively uniform quality. According to

the arrangement in force at the three noted re-reeling corporations of Joshu, viz., Wusui, Shimonita and Kanra 30 sericultural families are to form one group provided with a common reeling shop where silk produced by each member is reeled in a large hank and then sent in to the head establishment. There the hanks are carefully graded according to denier, lustre, number of nodes etc., and sent to Yokohama for sale.

Mulberry Fields and No. of Sericulturists in Japan.

	Mulberry trees. Area. <i>cho</i>	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.		Mulberry trees. Area. <i>cho</i>	No. of families pursuing sericulture. Households.
1901 ...	303,459	1,476,227	1905 ...	339,971	1,484,750
1902 ...	316,616	1,434,837	1906 ...	364,717	1,407,766
1903 ...	319,176	1,445,220	1907 ...	390,827	1,421,030
1904 ...	324,941	1,474,587			

To encourage the planting of mulberry trees the Government has been appropriating ¥. 80,000 yearly during these two or three years. Out of that sum a grant corresponding to about a third of the outlay set apart by provincial authorities towards the same end is to be made.

Output of Cocoons. (in 1000.)

	Egg-card hatched No.	Cocoons. <i>koku</i>	Double C. <i>koku</i>	Pierced C. <i>koku</i>	Waste C. <i>koku</i>	Total C. <i>koku</i>	Output per card. <i>koku</i>
1904 ...	4,106	2,274	289	52	209	2,825	0.689
1905 ...	4,118	2,148	282	50	242	2,723	0.661
1906 ...	4,048	2,365	306	49	249	2,970	0.733
1907 ...	4,433	2,789	359	58	248	3,456	0.780

*Cocoons: by season. (1000 *koku*.)*

						Percentage.		
		Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Total.	Sp.	Sum.	Aut.
1904 ...	...	1,850	390	583	2,825	65	14	21
1905 ...	...	1,771	367	583	2,723	65	14	21
1906 ...	...	1,865	413	692	2,970	63	14	23
1907 ...	...	2,241	469	746	3,456	65	14	21
1908 ...	...	2,205	476	948	3,530	62	13	25

Production in 1908.

No. of Est' ment.		Raw silk.	Noshi.	Kibiso.	Waste.	Total value. <i>yen</i>
Filature, { <i>kwan</i> ...	...	1,777,675	38,000	327,946	151,341	—
7,173. { <i>yen</i> ...	...	101,737,891	315,055	2,104,190	447,593	104,604,729

Re-reels, { <i>kwan</i>	764,449	94,407	79,570	66,717	—
348,222. { <i>yen</i>	37,288,717	604,257	403,385	176,520	38,472,979
Doupions, { <i>kwan</i>	168,720	11,117	18,161	14,136	—
35,719. { <i>yen</i>	5,372,447	64,434	83,625	36,583	5,557,089
Silk Floss	177,521 ;	<i>kwan</i> , 78,538 ;	value	1,588,899	
Egg-cards	14,482 ;	frame made,	value	4,876,677	
Total	...	...	...	...	115,100,373

Export of Raw Silk and Year's Average of Highest monthly Price per 100 kin.

	Quantity. (1,000) <i>kin</i>	Value. (1,000) <i>yen</i> .	Highest prince of Shinshu filature.		Quantity. (1,000) <i>kin</i>	Value. (1,000) <i>yen</i> .	Highest prince of Shinshu filature.
1901 ...	8,697	74,667	945	1905 ...	7,241	71,843	1,065
1902 ...	8,078	76,857	1,015	1906 ...	10,383	110,442	1,285
1903 ...	7,315	74,428	1,060	1907 ...	9,354	116,886	—
1904 ...	9,658	88,740	1,010	1908 ...	11,521	108,607	917

Leading Districts of Raw Silk Production.

District.	Families engaged.		Value. <i>yen</i> .	
	1907	1906	1907	1906
Miye	1,179	345	3,481,055	3,312,490
Gumma... ..	43,274	42,769	9,735,992	9,585,254
Aichi	2,185	2,622	9,907,062	8,358,883
Yamanashi	12,443	12,422	11,304,012	8,346,864
Nagano... ..	25,000	26,502	37,535,778	34,999,371
Fukushima	35,432	37,530	8,231,458	6,188,107
Saitama	24,300	24,688	9,373,010	8,352,784
Gifu	7,126	6,650	7,895,995	6,155,458
Yamagata	27,242	25,912	6,249,301	4,885,739

Where Exported (Raw Silk).

	1904 <i>kin</i>	1905 <i>kin</i>	1906 <i>kin</i>	1907 <i>kin</i>	1908 <i>kin</i>
U.S.A.	6,562,514	5,404,585	7,345,038	6,341,102	8,523,708
France	1,897,481	1,127,379	2,101,359	2,032,783	1,904,394
Italy	1,169,848	692,416	858,102	937,370	972,490
Other countries.	28,739	17,512	79,109	42,837	120,970
Total	9,658,582	7,241,900	10,383,605	9,354,092	11,521,562

Export of Waste Silk. (in 1,000.)

	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>
1905	5,260	5,576
1906	4,626	5,078
1907	4,498	5,571
1908	7,250	7,614

The Lulk go to Fance and Italy.

Import (from China).

					Ordinary Cocoons.		Tussah silk.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
					1,000 kin.	1,000 yen.	1,000 yen.	1,000 yen.
1904	...	...	...	...	540	401	176	437
1905	...	...	...	...	627	531	468	1,223
1906	...	...	...	...	1,018	799	539	1,605
1907	...	...	...	...	1,031	1,090	479	1,638

Silk Conditioning.

There is only one establishment, the Silk Conditioning House at Yokohama, for the one started about the same time at Kobe was abolished because of lack of applications. The importance of this business having become fully recognized both by Japanese and foreign silk exporters, the House at Yokohama is having a very busy time. Applications average about 60,000 a year and of that number about 60 percent come from foreigners. The examinations are carried out under the four heads of gross weight, net weight, quality and softening allowance.

Year.	Conditioning.			Weighing.		Boil off.	Quality tests.	Total.			
	No.	Weight.	Average	No.	Weight.			No.	No.	No.	Weight.
		<i>kin.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>		<i>kin.</i>						<i>kin.</i>
1904	...	41,998	1,874,354.	1.85	33	1,684.	6	28,544	70,581	1,876,039.	
1905	...	32,524	1,407,168.	1.99	13	920.	76	27,903	60,525	1,408,089.	
1906	...	45,196	2,110,951.	1.91	13	920.	59	35,503	80,758	2,110,951.	
1907	...	37,807	1,719,326.	1.77	5	293.	4	36,824	74,640	1,719,619.	
1908	...	43,036	2,077,803.	1.77	10	340.	11	54,666	97,723	2,078,143.	

Japanese and Foreign Exporters of Raw Silk.

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground. Till 1895 the Doshin Kaisha was the only direct exporting firm worked with Japanese capital and its business record had not been entirely satisfactory. In that year the Kiito Gomei Kaisha entered the field, followed by the Mitsui Bussan two years later, and at present these three may practically be regarded as representing direct export trade of raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year.	Total bale exported.	Of which Jap. firms.	Of which Foreign firms.	Percentage.	
				Jap.	Foreign.
1904	165,079.5	55,728.5	109,351.0	34	66
1905	122,778.5	47,278.5	75,500.0	38	62
1906	183,040.5	80,490.5	102,550.0	44	56
1907	162,559.0	76,982.0	85,577.0	47	53
1908	209,485.5	100,298.5	109,187.0	48	52

TEA.

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has curiously remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The foreign demand, principally in America, has remained unchanged, because the Japanese leaves have formidable rivals in Ceylon and Chinese teas which practically mono-

polize the European market, and because on account of special merits which the Japanese tea possesses as compared with its rivals, the American consumers are disinclined to change it with the others. The merits consist in the special flavor and preserving power of quality. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other centres of manufacture, labor-saving appliances being used in less extent than in India. Japanese teas are therefore about 50% higher than the other beverages, in American market. Shizuoka, Miye and Saitama principal centres of green teas for export, while Kyoto and partly Saitama and Miye produce the leaves for home consumption.

Formerly export teas were recured Yokohama and Kobe by foreign ex-

porters, but of late producers in Shizuoka-ken who used to supply Yokohama merchants have begun to undertake this recuring business by themselves, and in consequence Shizuoka teas which were formerly shipped at Yokohama are now shipped at Shimizu, the local port, as shown elsewhere. Kobe is still doing recuring process, but in all probability the producers of Miye who are the chief suppliers to Kobe exporters will before long follow the example set by Shizuoka people. In that case teas now exported from Kobe will be shipped at Yokkaichi, the local port of Miye-ken. It may be noted that of export teas Shizuoka and Miye generally produce green teas while black teas are produced at Fukuoka, Kumamoto and Kochi.

Area of Tea Plantations and Number of Manufacturers.

				Area.	No. of					Area.	No. of
				cho	Manufacturers.					cho	Manufacturers.
1902	...	...	...	49,046.1	594,933	1905	...	...	...	49,552.3	785,948
1903	...	...	...	48,632.9	595,165	1906	...	...	...	50,457.5	866,735
1904	...	...	...	50,782.2	708,199	1907	...	...	...	50,808.5	889,773

Output of Various Kinds of Tea.

			Green.	Green.	Green.	Black.	Oolong.	Green.	Total.
			1st kind.	2nd kind.	3rd kind.			4th kind.	
			kwan	kwan	kwan	kwan	kwan	kwan	kwan
1902	...	...	4,210	61,171	4,599,690	28,906	23,162	2,066,289	6,783,428
1903	...	...	5,733	73,750	4,721,692	25,223	8,028	1,876,416	6,711,112
1904	...	...	12,771	70,502	4,851,341	7,941	3,340	2,095,130	7,051,025
1905	...	...	10,516	72,681	4,528,603	14,898	11,687	2,131,472	6,798,113
1906	...	...	10,247	69,477	4,664,443	17,637	12,740	2,272,649	7,047,193
1907	...	...	9,940	75,138	4,944,086	24,626	8,922	2,249,912	7,312,624

Leading Districts of Tea Production (1907).

District.	Output	Value	District.	Output	Value
	kwan	yen		kwan	yen
Shizuoka...	2,219,528	3,959,462	Miye ...	516,035	750,287
Kyoto ...	411,514	785,321	Nara ...	251,998	400,291
Shiga ...	242,713	430,497	Kumamoto ...	316,508	395,888

Export of Teas.

With Ceylon and China teas to compete with in American and Canadian markets and with the grant of export subsidy discontinued in 1905, the Japanese teas find it no easy task to extend their foreign markets. The attention of

the manufacturers has lately been turned to the advisability of devoting greater energy to manufacturing black and brick teas. As light subsidy is granted to the Shizuoka and Fukuoka experimental stations.

	Quantity. in 1000 <i>kin</i>	Value. in 1000 <i>yen</i>		Quantity. in 1000 <i>kin</i>	Value. in 1000 <i>yen</i>
1902...	32,759	10,484	1906...	30,021	10,767
1903...	36,179	13,935	1907...	30,684	12,618
1904...	35,612	12,833	1908...	26,662	11,153
1905...	29,155	10,584			

Export from Yokohama and Shimizu.

			1906	1907	1908 (to July)
Yokohama	(<i>kin</i>)...	...	14,386,820	13,494,145	9,932,814
Shimizu	(")...	...	3,921,699	5,670,610	7,972,010

Destinations of Green Tea Exported.

	U.S.A. in 1000 <i>yen</i>	Canada. in 1000 <i>yen</i>	China. in 1000 <i>yen</i>	Others. in 1000 <i>yen</i>	Total in 1000 <i>yen</i>
1904 ...	11,243	1,383	86	120	12,833
1905 ...	9,368	898	183	134	10,584
1906 ...	9,142	909	411	304	10,767
1907 ...	10,861	1,203	342	212	12,618
1908 ...	9,731	1,135	65	222	11,153

STOCK-FARMING.

HORSES.

Horse-breeding is par excellence the question that has been demanding earnest attention for a long time past, both from the Government and general public. The experience of the Japan-China War in 1894-'95 and the later experience of the Russo-Japan War has convinced the public still more of the imperative need of improving the native stock. So earnest are the authorities to effect the improvement that in '06 they established the Horse Administration Bureau, specially placed under the direct control of the Cabinet and with a Privy Councillor and ex-Minister of State as

its chief. To attract public attention to this business horse racing was specially encouraged, and even betting, sternly repressed, in general, was connived at. The sudden prohibition of pari-mutuel in 1908 created a panic among the horse-race companies which had appeared near Tokyo and Osaka, and owners of race-horses have since been verging on bankruptcy. The peculiar circumstances existing in Japan did not encourage the development of horse-breeding-industry there being comparative absence of wide plains, universal presence of rice-paddies which interfere with the free use of horses, lack of necessity, comparatively, on the part of farmers and general

public to utilize horse-labour, absence of the custom of horse-riding among general public and so on. The policy of the Administration Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about ¥. 30,000,000.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as 3 centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, and in Hokkaido the province of Hidaka where the Imperial Household's Niicup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Of all those native breeds NAMBU HORSES, produced in Aomori and Iwate Prefectures, surpass all others in build, being larger, with broad chest, strong bones and joints, besides possessing a mild disposition and great powers of endurance. HOKKAIDO HORSES being originally brought from Nambu, they are on the whole much like in build and so forth to the original stock. SENDAI HORSES are somewhat slighter in build than the Nambu, possess deep chests,

sloping hips, small heads, big sharp eyes, long weak necks, and small bones. The blood of Persian horses is very much mixed in this breed. MIHARU HORSES produced in Fukushima-ken, possess thin skin, small heads, large eyes, with strong chests and fore legs. Being also mettlesome, they are better suited for mount than the preceding. KAGOSHIMA HORSES are smaller in build than those above described, and though quick and mettlesome, they often prove vicious and intractable.

Import of Foreign Horses.—Foreign horses of various breeds have been steadily imported recently in order to improve the native stock. This introduction was made soon after the Restoration, a number of stallions having been imported into Hokkaido from America in 1872. But it was after the War of 1894-'95 that the work of improvement was taken up in any systematic manner. In obedience to the resolutions of the Horse Investigation Commission that deliberated on the problem of improvement from 1895 to '67, the Government established a number of depots and studs. At the instance of the said Commission, the Government imported over 40 foreign horses since 1906, breeds being Arab, Anglo-Arab, Hackney, Trotter, Clydesdale, Thoroughbred, etc.

In 1906 the Horse Administration Bureau purchased 48 horses; in '07 about 40; in '08 some 40 mares and 44 stallions.

Depots and Studs.—The number of horses kept at the Studs and Depots for the service at end of '08 was as follows.

O.U. stud	...	...	...	368
Hidaka stud (est. '07)	...	...	...	92
Iwate stud	"	...	...	122
" depot	...	...	...	122
Miyagi "	...	...	...	34
Kumamoto depot	...	...	...	44
Akita	"	...	...	40
Aomori depot (est. '08)	...	...	...	17

Fukushima depot	...	...	...	57
Shimane	"	...	...	27
Aichi	"	...	...	30
Ishikawa	"	...	...	25
Miyazaki	"	...	...	34
Nagano	"	...	...	32
Kagoshima	"	(est. '07)	...	31

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-

China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 made it

imperative to enforce castration, for horses sent by Japan stood in marked contrast to those coming from other Powers, being generally inferior and of vicious temper. The law was enacted in 1904, but it is not yet put in force. At present the authorities confine them-

selves to encouraging castration by means of persuasion and a small grant of money, Y. 3 per head at first, but later Y. 4, while Y. 50 is given when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration. Castration records are as follows:—

	No. of horses castrated.	Disabled or died.	Castration grant. yen	Compen- sation. yen
1905	17,927	78	53,861	2,014
1906	9,979	35	29,937	918
1907	9,992	40	39,977	1,894

Such being the case, the authorities may be impelled to adopt compulsory measures of castration.

Number of Horses in Japan.

1902	1,434,566	78,805	1,737	1,515,108	100,806	27,889
1903	1,420,274	87,290	16,175	1,523,745	102,937	23,605
1904	1,284,840	103,130	2,047	1,390,017	96,805	24,876
1905	1,235,868	129,029	2,718	1,367,615	96,344	23,593
1906	1,286,896	167,382	11,188	1,465,466	99,349	21,978
1907	1,290,072	193,131	12,049	1,495,252	107,072	23,102

HORNED CATTLE.

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to the neglect in breeding, somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by colour. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly; the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the north-eastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in Oki and Hirado and other islands, while the brown breed is generally found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much

resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came, originally, from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. The disappearance of native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle is much more palatable than that of a foreign cattle. The failure, so far, of import of Australian beef in cold storage, was chiefly due to its inferior taste. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire, but of late Holstein, Ayrshire, Brown-Swiss and Simmenthal are judged more suitable for Japan. The number of imported cattle

during '07 totalled 221 (137 from U.S.A. and 70 from England). Various measures are adopted for improving cattle. Thus the work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on cattle which have won

1st to 3rd prizes at a district cattle show. Two cattle pastures are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, one at Nanatsgahara, Hiroshima, and the other at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The returns for the two pastures during the two years are as follows:—

						Cattle.		Swine.	
						'06.	'07.	'06.	'07.
Imported	...	...	...	...	...	54	48	12	20
Foaling	...	...	...	...	...	65	68	38	96
Sold	...	...	...	...	...	59	51	—	39
At end '07.						Cow.		Bull.	
Nanatsgahara	...	...	...	...	...	137	60	197	125
Tsukisappo	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	89	13

At the branch station at Shibuya, near Tokyo, of Tsukisappo pasture, a number of swine are also kept.

Number of Cattle in Japan.

			Native.	Cross.	Foreign.	Total.	Calving.	Deaths.
1902	...	...	1,129,787	124,705	20,888	1,275,381	151,820	17,549
1903	...	...	1,076,377	189,520	20,219	1,286,116	155,780	16,384
1904	...	...	972,330	207,237	20,568	1,200,135	147,049	15,867
1905	...	...	906,441	241,443	19,726	1,167,610	145,259	14,098
1906	...	...	900,325	269,972	20,076	1,190,373	151,400	11,490
1907	...	...	891,972	323,818	21,371	1,237,161	174,785	12,590

Sheep, Goats and Swine.

			Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.			
1902	...	...	2,289	62,203	213,417	1905	...	3,590
1903	...	...	2,288	62,407	212,569	1906	...	3,501
1904	...	...	2,769	67,972	191,952	1907	...	3,949
								72,121
								74,750
								80,901
								228,204
								284,708
								317,640

Slaughtering Returns.

				Slaughter houses.	Cattle & calves.	Horse	Sheep & Goats.	Swine.
1902	...	...	...	1,448	206,030	47,871	7,125	124,263
1903	...	...	...	1,436	233,570	53,832	8,105	123,558
1904	...	...	...	1,346	296,971	44,651	7,609	110,879
1905	...	...	...	1,340	208,615	46,879	7,218	132,034
1906	...	...	...	1,111	167,458	69,268	7,539	131,858
1907	...	...	...	938	160,414	65,655	6,552	177,351

Leadings Stock Farms.

Hokkaido occupies by far the most important position in stock farming, chiefly on account of presence of large tracts of available land obtainable at

easy terms and also because the district is well suited for growing grasses. The following is a list of leading stock farms in Japan.

Name.	Place.	Natur.	Ownership.
Niicup	Hokkaido	Horse	Court.
Tsukisappo	"	Cattle, Sheep	Government.
Makomanai	"	General	"
Kikyono	"	Horse and Cattle	Private.
Maeda Farm	"	General & farming	"
Fujino St. Farm	"	"	"
Sekishinsha St. Farm.	"	"	"
Iwane St. Farm	"	Horse	"
Shimosa Pasture	Chiba	General & farming	Court.
Koiwai St. Farm	Iwate	General	Private.
Jungi Farm	Fukushima	Cattle	"
Kozu St. Farm... ..	Gumma	"	"
Nanatsgahara	Hiroshima	"	Government.
Sheep Farm	Shimabara	Sheep	Private.

Besides the above, there are a number of horse studs and depots belonging to the Government, as already shown in this chapter.

Shimosa Pasture.

Shimosa pasture that belongs to the Imperial Household is the largest breeding station in Japan. It is situated about 40 miles south-east of Tokyo and covers about 8,800 acres. First started in '75 by the Home Office and transferred to the Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce, it was finally transferred in '85 to the Imperial Household. The assets of the pasture are represented '08 as follows.—

Horses, 691 (of which imported 308 and cross 383); Cattle, 178 (of which imported 177 and native 1); sheep 1,113. Under sundry crops, 725 *cho*; under grass, 528; wood, 1,022; leased,

46; dwelling lots and road, 196; grazing enclosures, 902.

The pasture is especially noted as possessing the largest number of sheep which have somehow failed in other places.

Koiwai Pasture.

This pasture which belongs to the Mitsui family is situated in Iwate-ken and at Shijiku, a village some 8 miles from the town of Morioka. It covers about 8,500 acres, has 270 milch cows, about 30 horses. The Koiwai butter is one of the best known home-made brands.

POULTRY.

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, and poultry-yards on any large scale are practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. The import that stood in 1891 at only

Y. 30,000 steadily went on increasing till in '01 the customs recorded Y. 1,300,000 approximately, but since the import tariff was raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a poultry-yard in '06 at Shibuya, near

Tokyo, where at end of 1907, 204 imported fowls consisting of 18 breeds were kept. Eggs are sold at cost price as the first step towards improving the breeds at present kept in Japan, these

being very seldom pure, and including Humburg, Leghorn, Minorca, Spanish, Plymouth Rock, Cochin, Andalusian, etc.

Number of Households keeping Poultry.

	1907		1908	
Number of households.	2,858,757	.....	3,039,559	.....
No. of fowl and duck.	No. 18,647,723	¥ 7,792,316	No. 19,247,906	¥ 7,599,285
Eggs	No. 699,494,137	¥ 13,113,371	No. 753,676,246	¥ 14,297,866

Leading Poultry Districts in 1906.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of households.	Number of (including chicken.)	
		Fowls. (yen)	Eggs. (yen)
Chiba... ..	146,210	603,591	1,674,370
Ibaraki	138,402	393,422	815,804
Aichi	90,186	399,739	678,972
Shizuoka	92,027	247,598	410,377
Nagano	87,218	223,803	405,975
Fukushima	90,013	559,195	490,000
Okayama	60,461	371,564	335,147
Hiroshima... ..	67,033	429,048	337,559
Fukuoka	97,009	680,470	358,885
Kagoshima	167,977	1,134,463	391,038
Hokkaido	57,823	650,620	676,003

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING.

Dairy is a new industry, and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to use it in fresh state, and very little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 3 to 4 *sen* per *go* (1.019 peck), and the quality is inferior. Butter-making is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter

made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and Kozu farms command a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into regular business. Cheese-making is also insignificant. In meat-preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Leading Dairy Districts in 1907.

	No. of Dairy.	No. of Milch Cow.*	Milk.	
			koku	yen
Tokyo	401	6,983	45,723	943,857
Kyoto	102	1,715	8,217	214,858

Osaka	120	4,989	15,071	367,340
Kanagawa	170	1,814	7,905	217,542
Ihyogo	200	1,788	8,330	215,742
Aichi	159	1,866	10,275	294,581
Nagano	151	1,182	7,325	227,529
Yamaguchi	106	930	6,563	262,330
Hokkaido	199	1,954	7,699	206,183
Total (including other dis- tricts)	4,339	42,120	201,608	5,777,870
1906	4,059	37,238	173,540	5,080,471
1905	3,895	33,154	161,277	4,739,071

*Those under two years included.

HORTICULTURE.

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity, as briefly referred to at the beginning of the present chapter. Formerly, fruit-culture was comparatively poor, for as the Japanese lived on plain diet and generally abstained from beef and other animal meat, they felt no great need of fruits. Pears, oranges, persimmons, and peaches were principal fruits in those days. With the introduction of meat-eating custom and also to improved facilities of communications, a great change has come over the habit of the people in the use of fruits. Demand for them has grown apace, and fruit-culture has acquired a greater importance in the eyes of farmers. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated, superseding indigenous fruits, of which persimmons, oranges and pears remain important. Orchards were found only in places adjacent to large towns, but at present orchards of oranges, peaches,

apples, etc. are found in remote places. Hills are now extensively opened up to lay out orchards, and hills favourably situated command, in fruit districts, astonishing prices. In Wakayama-ken, the foremost orange district, a forest land that was once sold at Y. 20 or 30 per 2½ acres now fetches Y. 1,600 in extreme cases, and never below Y. 800. Generally speaking, Apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches near Tokyo and in Okayama, pears in suburbs of Tokyo, in Saitama, Niigata, Nara, Chiba; Grapes in Yamanashi, Tochigi, and Niigata; Oranges in Wakayama and in Southern Japan. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are therefore altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are cultivated in Yamagata.

Fruits in 1905-7 (in 1,000)

Kinds.	No. of trees			Yield (<i>kwan</i>)		
	1905	1906	1907	1905	1906	1907
Plums	4,232	4,066	4,253	471	605	516
Peaches	4,521	4,507	4,773	5,413	5,951	7,071
Pears... ..	4,907	4,305	5,322	15,211	13,883	14,349
Persimmons	8,146	8,111	8,770	44,314	46,260	51,694
Apples	2,002	1,811	2,151	6,070	5,668	6,703
Grapes	1,197	1,102	1,513	1,783	1,892	3,381
Oranges. ("mikan")	10,604	9,053	11,408	23,227	26,012	34,532
All other kinds of Orange	6,804	4,476	4,838	9,493	15,571	19,013

The outputs in full *Kiwame* of principal fruit districts are shown below :—

Plums :—Oita, 37,528; Niigata 50,881.

Peaches :—Tokyo 583,435; Okayama 667,967; Kagoshima 367,062.

Pears :—Niigata 571,278; Nara 2,023,122; Kanagawa 681,327.

Persimmons :—Fukushima 4,415,609; Niigata 3,772,490; Saitama 2,595,667
Chiba 2,483,651.

Apples :—Hokkaido 2,591,717; Aomori 2,705,370.

Grapes :—Tochigi 366,045; Yamanashi 1,199,898.

Oranges ("mikan") :—Wakayama 13,336,024; Osaka 4,757,620.

Exports of Fruits and Vegetables.

	yen		yen
1903... ..	1,282,116	1906... ..	2,769,563
1904... ..	1,113,090	1907... ..	3,020,624
1905... ..	1,406,935		

COLONIZATION AND FARMING IN HOKKAIDO.

Hokkaido covers over 6,000 square miles with the population of only a little over 1,000,000 so that as compared with other parts of Japan proper the northern island may be said to have room for supporting at least five times as much people as at present. The state land disposed of during the 36 years ending 1907 aggregated 1,300,000 *cho* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ million acres) and there is still about as much state land left available for possession by settlers. In disposing of state land the authorities have hitherto adopted the free leasing process with eventual granting when the opening up was satisfactorily concluded within the

prescribed limit of time. This leasing has been abused by "brokers" while it had further defect of not yielding any revenue to the Government, so that, it has with the consent of the Diet decided to adopt from July '08 the sale system, side by side with the former method.

SALE OF STATE LAND IN HOKKAIDO.

With the exception of a small lot not exceeding 5 *cho* ($12\frac{1}{2}$ acres), an individual may purchase State land within the following limit, this, however, to be increased five times for a party of applicants :—

Land for tillage	...	...	...	...	...	500 <i>cho</i> at Y. $4\frac{1}{2}$ per <i>cho</i> .
" " stock farming	...	...	...	...	...	800 " " " 3 " "
" " forest	...	...	...	...	...	800 " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ " "
" " special use	...	...	...	...	...	10 " " " — " "
" " other use	...	...	...	...	...	10 " " " — " "

The work for the land purchased or leased must be finished within the following limit of time :—

Lot not exceeding 10 <i>cho</i>	...	...	...	...	...	5 years.
" " " 30	"	...	...	...	...	8 "
" " " 30	"	...	...	...	...	10 "

For forest or peat extraction the respective limits are doubled. Land for special use is intended for small settlers who will get the land gratui-

tously on certain conditions. It may be added that a purchaser or lesser who has satisfactorily finished work for the land purchased or leased is entitled to further

purchase or lease within the same limit as mentioned before.

MODEL FARMING IN HOKKAIDO.

The following three were awarded prize as model farms in Hokkaido by the jury in the competitive exhibition held in Sapporo, 1907:—

1. *Model farming on small scale.*—The farm is situated at Shinoro, a few miles from Sapporo, and covers about 5 *cho* (12½ acres), keeping 3 sheep, 1 swine and goat each and 6 fowls; compost with a sprinkling of phosphote is a principal manure; tilled with horse. Yearly disbursements including wages for labor which was supplied by the family amount on an average Y. 663 as against earnings of Y. 1,046, balance of profit Y. 412. If imaginary payment on account of wages is excluded the net profit exceeds Y. 800.

2. *Model farming on large scale.*—The example is furnished by a farm belonging to the Hok-yetsu Shok-min Kwaisha situated at Noboro, some seven miles from Sapporo. It is a partnership started '86 with capital Y. 50,000 and owns land covering 2,017½ *cho* (about 5,043 acres) which has been brought under cultivation. The mode of work-

ing is to allot 5 *cho* (12½ acres) to each approved family of settlers, to aid expense of opening up at the rate of Y. 2½ per ½ *cho*, the settlers being under obligation to complete opening up in 4 years. One half of the opened-up land is given to the settlers and for the remaining half rent is charged at the rate of Y. 2 to 1.4 per *tan*, but this collection is exempted for the first three years after the completion of reclamation work. Of the reclaimed land 754 *cho* has been given to the settlers and about 760 *cho* yields rent to the company, about 200 *cho* being yet under rent-free stag. The farm contains 251 families of settlers of whom 50 are tenants. In '06 the Co.'s receipt amounted to Y. 9,692 against expense of Y. 4,510, yielding net profit of 5,182.

3. *Model farming on large scale.*—Second example is furnished by Marquis Maeda's farm near Sapporo combining tillage and stock farming. The farm was laid out in 1888 and has land covering about 330 *cho*, keeping 117 milch-cows. With the working capital of Y. 80,000 approximately in '06, the expense amounted to Y. 11,816 against earning of Y. 17,613, yielding net profit of Y. 5,797.

CHAPTER XII.

MINES AND MINING.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

Striking as has been the progress which the mining industry has recently attained, much still remains to be done in various ways. Thus the adoption of up-to-date plant is urgently needed in coal-fields and other mines where the use of old-fashioned machineries are causing considerable waste in labour and money. In many coal mines in Kyushu, for instance, Lancashire boilers are still used and are consuming 10 to 15% of the output. The working capacity per capital of Japanese mine-workers is far below that in Europe and America, the labour-saving devices being not so perfectly developed in Japan as elsewhere. In regard to coal alone, the two extremes in 1905 were 297 tons per annum at Miike and 83 tons at Katsuno collieries, the average being only 145 tons. The corresponding figures in other countries were 490 tons in America, 459 in Australia, 302 in England, 269 in Germany, 218 in France, and 180 in Austria. Smelting work is still far from being satisfactory, though mines worked by weal-

thy capitalists as the copper mines at Kosaka, Ashio, and Ani boast smelting shops which are as good as any found elsewhere. For all that, the fact remains that Japan lacks smelting equipment to deal with zinc ores which are therefore exported to Germany, to come in again in refined shape. Mineral pollution question of copper mines continues to attract the attention of the Government and general public. The agitation that drew public attention concerning the pollution question of Ashio mine about seven or eight years ago has practically subsided owing to the preventive devices which its owners provided at an enormous cost. Similar agitation has lately appeared in connection with the Kosaka and Besshi mines. The method now in operation in granting concessions also demands some radical change, for as sanction is now issued merely by area and without regard to configuration, concession areas lying side by side present a highly complicated aspect.

ADMINISTRATION OF MINES.

The whole country is subdivided into five districts for purpose of inspection and control, the controlling offices being located at Sapporo, Sendai, Tokyo, Osaka, and Fukuoka. A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 *tsubo* (about 41 acres) for coal, and 5,000 for other minerals, but in a few cases a concession must not exceed 600,000 *tsubo* (490 acres). The right of prospecting

is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may consti-

tute in object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law, promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create mining foundation with a view to its mortgage. A mining

foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of use of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) Machines, tools etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA.

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage :—

Sedimentary Rocks.

Archæan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.78
Palæozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.24
Mesozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.95
Cainozoic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.87
								67.81

Igneous Rocks.

Old period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.27
Young period	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.92
								32.19
								100.000

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA.

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks in the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palæozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Mines working veins :—

GOLD :—Yamagano in Kagoshima-ken, Zuiho and Kinkwaseki in Formosa.

GOLD-SILVER :—Sado in Sado, Ikuno in Hyogo-ken, Innai in Akita-ken, Ponshikaribetsu in Hokkaidō.

COPPER :—Ashio in Tochigi-ken, Osaruzawa, Ani and Arakawa in Akita-

ken, etc.

LEAD :—Kamioka in Gifu-ken.

ANTIMONY :—Ichinokawa in Ehime-ken.

Mines working stratified deposits :

GOLD :—Ushio, Serigano and Oguchi all in Kagoshima-ken.

SILVER :—Tsubaki in Akita-ken.

COPPER :—Hibira and Makimine in Miyazaki-ken, Itsuki in Kumamoto-ken, Besshi in Ehime-ken, Kosaka in Akita-ken, Hidachi in Ibaraki-ken.

IRON :—Kamaishi and Sen-nin in Iwate-ken, Akadani in Niigata-ken, etc.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS.

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in the Mesozoic

strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occurring in the Tertiary formation produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

Momme = 2.411 dwts. *Kin* = 1.607 lbs. (Troy).

Kwan = 10.047 lbs. (Troy). *Koku* = 39.703 gallons.

Gold.		Silver.		Copper.		Lead.	
Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
<i>momme.</i>	Y. 1,000.	<i>momme.</i>	Y. 1,000.	<i>kin</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>kin</i> 1,000	Y. 1,000
1902...793,518	3,967	15,371,045	1,936	48,390	13,742	2,740	189
1903...835,847	4,179	15,627,245	1,969	55,312	17,202	2,875	204
1904...736,137	3,680	16,328,575	2,276	53,538	17,979	3,004	236
1905...812,764	4,063	22,103,408	3,293	59,158	23,663	3,787	321
1906...726,743	3,633	20,985,741	3,439	64,191	30,079	4,687	496
1907...735,000	3,650	24,285,172	4,023	60,589	29,192	5,025	556
1908...824,497	4,147	31,259,833	4,265	67,805	22,402	4,899	408

The above do not include output in Formosa.

Iron.		Iron Pyrites.		Antimony.		Manganese.	
Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.
<i>kwan</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>kwan</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>kin</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>kin</i> 1,000	Y. 1,000.
1902... 8,568	1,194	4,954	28	1,026	134	18,110	67
1903... 9,016	1,265	4,293	25	977	107	9,344	37
1904... 10,171	1,413	6,636	53	708	83	7,207	36
1905... 14,189	2,639	6,818	75	476	91	23,361	81
1906... 13,413	2,595	9,591	93	503	228	21,402	513
1907... 13,851	2,634	14,977	230	412	143	34,230	149
1908...*41,606	1,927	6,493	136	368	57	11,583	50

Coal.		Sulphur.		Petroleum.		Others. Total.	
Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Quant.	Value.	Value.	Value.
<i>Ton</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>kin</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	<i>koku</i> 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	Y. 1,000.	Y. 1,000.
1902... 9,742	32,304	30,478	411	877	2,077	44	56,129
1903... 10,138	29,047	38,123	571	1,065	2,819	46	57,475
1904... 10,772	29,286	42,645	571	1,073	2,776	66	58,459
1905... 11,542	40,196	41,087	575	1,187	2,942	164	78,109
1906... 12,980	63,144	47,220	613	1,378	3,145	413	108,397
1907... 13,745	59,482	55,438	790	1,513	5,207	—	109,457
1908... 14,468	61,963	53,815	766	1,639	6,475	—	103,167

Note.—The returns for 1908 do not include output from independent smelting establishments. * The output of pig iron and steel combined in 1908 was 41,606 tons.

PRINCIPAL MINES.

YAMAGANO GOLD MINE.

The mine is situated only 5 miles to the west of Yokogawa station, Kago-shima line, and belongs to the House of Shimazu. Discovered in 1640 and opened the following year, at one time it yielded 498,000 *momme* of gold. Of late new methods of mining have been introduced and the mine is at present one of the most promising gold mines in our country. The district consists of sandstone and shale of the Tertiary period, pierced by augite-andesite. This andesite is traversed by numerous metalliferous veins, which may be divided into two groups. One series consists of very thin quartz veins varying from 1 inch to 5 inches in thickness, and crossing each

other, the intersections being specially rich in ore. Another type is represented by a quartz vein varying in thickness from 20 to 30 feet with abundant cavities. Near the veins there generally occurs a white clayey substance, such as is produced by fumarole action. The general strike of the veins is east and west, dipping to the north at a high angle. The veinstone is mainly quartz, often mixed with iron pyrites and calcite. The ore is native gold associated with argentite and rarely with chalcopryrite. The average percentage of gold and silver is 0.005% and 0.001% respectively.

								Gold. <i>momme</i>	Silver. <i>momme</i>
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71,124	63,854
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	101,396	222,794

USHIO AND OGUCHI GOLD MINES.

Ushio, Oguchi, and Fuke gold mines are located in close proximity to one another, the first two being the most important. Ushio and Oguchi were both opened by the local prince about the beginning of the 17th century, and after long history of varied fortunes were transferred to other miners soon after the advent of the present reign. The importance of Ushio mine at once sprang into fame about 1896 when for the first time in Japan the cyanide process was adopted by the owners of the mine. The district consists of

augite-andesite and quartz-porphry covered here and there with tuff. The veinstone is quartz traversing augite-andesite, and runs N.E. with the dip of 40 to 50° N.W. The principal vein has thickness of 4 to 13 ft, and parallel to it are several smaller veins. The surface veins having been almost exhausted, a plan is being made to work lower veins. The percentage of the ore is about 0.001 to 0.0016. The following shows the production in recent years. Both are worked by companies.

						Ushio.		Oguchi.	
						Gold. <i>momme</i>	Silver. <i>momme</i>	Gold. <i>momme</i>	Silver. <i>momme</i>
1907	...	...	...	...	...	75,932	32,654	49,454	19,934
1908	...	...	...	...	...	74,435	28,555	39,723	17,627

PLACER GOLD.

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks, in the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The most celebrated locality is Esashi in Hokkaidō, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 *monime* of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weigh-

ing 198 *monime* was once picked up. The place has subsequently lost much of its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palæozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SADO (OR AIKAWA) GOLD AND SILVER MINE.

The mine is situated on the island of Sado, in the Japan Sea, and is the oldest gold mine in Japan, having been discovered in 1600. First worked by the local feudal barons and next by the Tokugawa Regency, after the Restoration of Meiji (1869) it was worked by the Imperial Government, then transferred to the Imperial Household in 1889 and finally sold in 1895 to the Mitsubishi Company, the present owners. The metalliferous veins intersect tuffs and shales of the Tertiary period and augite-andesite. There are three principal veins which run almost parallel to one another coursing from east to west. The Aoban, the southern-most of these three veins, is nearly 100 feet through in the thickest part and a little more than 1 foot in the thinnest. It dips 68° N. The Torigoe vein, the northern-most, has a thickness varying from 5 feet to 50 feet and dips 85° S.; the Ōtate, the middle

one, has a thickness of 2 to 10 feet and dips 80° S. The length of the outcrop of the Aoban and Torigoe veins measures about 4,000 feet each and that of the Ōtate vein about 2,500 feet. The veinstone is mainly quartz with calcite, rarely with dolomite and gypsum. Though there are great variations in thickness of veins and qualities of ores, the Aoban vein is generally rich in gold and silver, and less variable in thickness; the ores of the Ōtate vein are of a good quality but it is rather variable in thickness; and those of Torigoe vein are most diverse in their quality. The ores are chiefly native gold and silver, and argentite associated with chalcopryrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende and galena, rarely stephanite, pyrargyrite, marcasite, arsenopyrite. In general about Y. 2.70 worth of gold is obtained from 1 ton of ores.

				Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
				<i>monime</i>	<i>monime</i>	<i>kin</i>
1907	...	...	...	109,344	963,753	6,780
1908	...	...	...	114,500	947,099	6,252

IKUNO SILVER MINE.

The mine is situated near the town of Ikuno, Tajima Province, the name embracing several mines in that vicinity. The Ban-Tan Railway passes through the town, connecting it with the San-yō Railway at Himeji. The Ikuno mines have been extensively worked and have long been famous in silver as the Sado mine in gold. The mines are said to

have been discovered in 807 were worked by the Tokugawa Government, then passed into the possession of the Imperial Government, to be sold in 1896, together with Sado mine, to the Mitsubishi company. There are three principal mines, namely the Tasei, Kanagase and Kasei.

The country rocks consist of liparite,

diorite, propylite and Tertiary tuffs. The veinstones are chiefly quartz and calcite, and the ores are argentite, native gold and silver, chalcopyrite, iron pyrite,

zinc blende, etc. Numerous veins exist and there are lodes varying from 5,300 to 10,000 ft in length.

				Gold. <i>monme</i>	Silver. <i>monme</i>	Copper. <i>kin</i>
1907	...	...	...	23,493	1,482,770	1,434,120
1908	...	...	...	32,342	1,765,546	1,950,997

KOSAKA COPPER MINE.

The mine is situated in Kosaka-mura, Kazuno-gōri, Rikuchū Province, in a hilly region about 580 feet above the sea-level and 30 miles north of Hiro-saki. It was discovered in 1862 by a peasant. After several changes of ownership, the Fujita Company bought it in 1886 and introduced further improvements. The rocks are Tertiary tuff, dipping 30°-40° E., with frequent intrusion of liparite and dacite. The ore deposit lies in the tuff and seems to have a close relation to the dacite. It seems to be an impregnation, forming a large stock. The strike is N.-S., nearly the same as that of the country rocks,

steeply dipping toward the east. The thickness is from 100 to 300 feet, thinning out to 20 feet. The length is 2,500 feet so far as has been ascertained by boring and excavation. The ore is the so-called *kurom no* or "black ore," characteristic of northern Japan. The "black ore" consists chiefly of chalcopyrite, iron pyrites, zinc blende, galena and barite, homogeneously combined. Oxidized varieties change to earthy ores consisting of cerussite, azurite, malachite, chalcantite, native copper, silver and barite. The latter varieties of the ore naturally decrease downwards.

				Gold. <i>monme</i>	Silver. <i>monme</i>	Copper. <i>kin</i>
1907	...	...	...	79,650	9,103,889	12,403,223
1908	...	...	...	87,423	9,255,893	12,007,117

ASHIO COPPER MINE.

The mine is situated some 10 miles inward from the town of Nikko, and is one of the oldest and most important copper mines in Japan, having been discovered in 1610 and worked under the direct control of the Tokugawa government. The yearly production between 1676 and 1688 was 2,320,300 *kin* which exceeded the home demand, so that the greater part of the output was exported to Holland. After the Restoration of Meiji (1869) the mine was transferred to the Nikkō prefectural government of that time, and in 1877 it came into the possession of Ichibei Furukawa, founder of the Furukawa firm, the present owner. At that time the yield was only 87,750 *kin* a year,

and the prosperity which it has since attained was solely due to the improvement which the owner introduced at enormous cost. The rocks are intrusive liparite, with Palæozoic clayslate, sandstone and hornstone. Abundant metaliferous veins traverse the liparite, but they thin out in the Palæozoic rocks. There are seven principal veins. The general strike differs, some veins running N.E.-S.W. and others E.-W., all with a high dip. The length is variable, the longest lode being nearly a half *ri*. The breadth is also variable, but generally six or seven feet. The veinstone consists of quartz and calcite, and generally occurs in small quantities. The ore is chalcopyrite with iron pyrites,

and associated with galena, zinc blende and arsenopyrite. The quality of the ore seems to be better in the upper parts of the lodes, where it is altered to bornite and tenorite by weathering.

Generally speaking, the present prosperity of the mine is due to the regularity and great thickness of the lodes, and the good quality of the ore.

		Silver. <i>monme</i>	Copper. <i>kin</i>
1907	... ..	406,348	10,607,607
1908	... ..	625,687	11,807,312

BESSHI COPPER MINE.

The mine is located on the mountain range between Iyo and Tosa, and 3,600 feet above the sea level, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of the town of Niihama. The mine is owned by the Sumitomo firm and was discovered by an ancestor of the Sumitomo family in 1690 and was opened the following year. At that time there was an old mine called the Tachikawa Mine on the opposite side of the mountain. In 1695 the new mine was worked so far into the mountain as to meet the Tachikawa mine accidentally, and it was thus known that both mines were in the same bed of ore. The Tachikawa was afterwards amalgamated with the Besshi mine. The annual production of copper reached 2,500,000 *kin* in 1698. The rocks consist of

graphite-schist and chlorite-schist intersratified with piedmontite-schist and quartz-schist. The ore bed is found in the alternating layers of graphite-schist and chlorite-schist, generally enveloped by a quartzschist known as *habu*. They dip 45° N.E. At present the worked length of the beds is 6,000 feet. The thickness of the bed varies from 4 to 30 feet, but is commonly from 10 to 20 feet. Step-faults running almost parallel from east to west are frequently met with. The amount of the throw in the step-faults is generally from 10 to 20 feet and never exceed 60 feet. The ore is chalcopyrite containing a large amount of iron pyrites and small quantities of arsenic, cobalt, manganese and lead. The ore contains 6% of copper.

		Copper. <i>kin</i>
1907	... ..	8,911,894
1908	... ..	8,760,702

IRON AND IRON MINES.

The production of this important mineral in Japan is still far from sufficiently supplying the amount required. How to meet this deficiency and how to make Japan self-dependent for iron wares has long demanded the serious attention of the Government and the general public. Perhaps a satisfactory solution may be reached in no distant future. Iron mines are curiously scarce in this country, these being only Kamaishi, Sennin and Akaiwa, but of sand iron and iron pyrite Japan has ample supply.

The project of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. in conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers of manufacturing steel from sand iron is an undertaking of far-reaching importance. The output of pig iron in Japan does not yet reach 150,000 tons of which about 60% is produced at the Government steel foundry in Wakamatsu, the magnetite ores extracted from the lease which the foundry possesses at the famous Taiya iron mines in China supplying the bulk of the raw material. Japan imports

about 300,000 tons of pig iron (including converted tonnage of steel), so that the total consumption of iron may be estimated at about 450,000 tons, of which only about a small portion comes from Japanese iron mines. The Muroran steel foundry of the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship referred to above successfully conducted the experiment with sand iron in the summer of 1909, and the

work was to be started in full activity from the fall of the year. The chief expert declared on the strength of his prolonged experiments that 60% of sand iron to the ores used can be satisfactorily melted and that the sand iron to be used by the foundry contains even less quantities of injurious ingredients than other ores, as below:—

Injurious Ingredients (per 100 ores.)

	Phosphorous.	Sulphur.	Copper.
Kamaishi ores	0.074	1.000	0.400
Taiya ores	0.046	trace	0.011
Sand iron	0.005	0.020	trace

Moreover the Hokkaido sand iron often contains a valuable ingredient of palladium. It should be noted that the Government Steel Foundry also uses the ores coming from the Korean iron mines at Chailiyong, in Ilwanghai district.

KAMAISHI MINE.

The mine is situated in Kami-Heigōri, Rikuchū Province, about 12 miles west of the local harbour. The deposits are scattered on Mt. Kataba which is about 4,000 feet above the sea level. The mine was discovered about 1823 and the Government which bought it in 1874, introduced various improvements under the direction of six English engineers. But owing to the poor results, the government was obliged to stop the work. Afterward Ichibei Tanaka bought the mine and introduced many improvements, so that it became one of the principal iron mines in Japan. The rocks are granite and diorite penetrating the Palæozoic limestone, clayslate and

hornstone. The ore deposits which consist of magnetite, occur in large scattered masses in the contact zone of the Palæozoic rocks with the granite, and are enveloped by various contact minerals such as garnet, pyroxene, epidote, etc. The principal deposit has a thickness of from 20 to 70 feet. Some of the ores contain iron pyrites but in small quantities. Besides these, there are many outcrops in other localities, as Hosogoe, Sotohisagosawa, and Ōtakisawa. The deposits at Hosogoe and Sotohisagosawa are inferior in quality and not so thick, while that at Ōtakisawa has a thickness of about 20 feet and is generally of good quality.

	Gold <i>monme</i>	Copper <i>kin</i>	Iron M. Ton
1907... ..	—	43,341	38,733
1908... ..	16,778	—	37,251

SENNIN MINE.

The Sennin mine is situated at the foot of Sennin-yama in Waga-gōri, Rikuchū Province, about 25 miles west of Kurosawajiri railway station. The rocks are gneissic granite and limestone, which are covered by Tertiary strata. The deposit is found in the contact

zone of limestone with gneissic granite, and the thickest part of the deposit is as much as 24 feet through, but more commonly it is about 10 feet. The ore is hematite, sometimes with iron pyrites. 1907, 3,115 m. tons; 1908, 2,933.

IRON SAND.

Iron sand as it exists in Japan is chiefly found in the mountainous region of Chūgoku, mostly coming from the disintegration of granite, diorite and basic volcanic rocks. Those sands contained in diorite and volcanic rocks, are mixed with titaniferous iron and bisili-

cates, so that the quality is inferior to those from granite. The original sand generally contains one to six per cent. of iron. Iron sand also abounds in the districts bordering on the Volcanic Bay, Hokkaido.

OTHER METALLIC MINES.

Other metallic mines of note are mentioned below, the upper figures being for 1907 and the lower for 1908.

	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Worked by
Ani... ..	{ —	369,280	1,933,620	Furukawa.
	{ —	374,569	2,175,384	
Arakawa ...	{ —	—	1,256,428	Mitsubishi.
	{ —	—	1,167,942	
Hisa-ichi ...	{ —	300,777	1,201,901	Mitsubishi.
	{ 12,981	257,629	3,169,293	
Hitachi... ..	{ —	—	—	F. Kuhara.
	{ 138	4,154	1,333,713	
Innai	{ 13,266	1,206,878	433,958	Furukawa.
	{ —	789,649	472,588	
Kamioka* ...	{ —	1,336,242	61,152	Mitui.
	{ —	1,412,748	—	
Osaruzawa ...	{ 2,474	199,068	1,916,244	Mitsubishi.
	{ 3,439	210,158	2,300,659	
Serigano ...	{ 28,690	101,359	—	Shimazu.
	{ 20,803	80,955	—	
Tsubaki ...	{ —	3,708,835	145,874	K. Takeda.
	{ —	10,371,440	463,924	

* Besides Kamioka produced 3,539,473 *kin* lead and 5,772 metric tons zinc in '07 and 3,606,631 lead and 8,878 zinc in '08.

COAL.

The oldest coal in Japan is found in the Mesozoic formation, but it is in the Tertiary system that coal seams of far greater importance are found. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshū there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō in quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in

Kyūshū are those of Miike and of Chikuhō *i.e.*, Chikuzen and Buzen, while in Hokkaido the coal-fields of the province of Ishikari are most important. The Chikuhō fields supply about 80%, Hokkaido 10%, and the other places 10%, of the total output. The coal fields worked or leased aggregate about 700 million *tsubo* in area, a *tsubo* supposing one *tsubo* contains on an average a seam of 3 ft. the available coal in Japan is estimated at about 2,000 million tons.

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below :—

Localities.	Name of Coals.	Water.	Volatile Matter.	Coke.	Ash.	Sulphur.	Caking Qualities.	Sp. Gravity.	Calorific power.
Chikuhō Coal-field.	Shinnyū 3 ft. Seam.	3.41	42.76	48.46	5.37	0.22	Cakes pretty Compactly.	1.311	—
"	Akaike 5 ft. Seam.	2.64	43.99	50.44	2.93	0.41	Cakes and swells.	1.275	75.90
"	Namazuta Chirimen Coal.	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	"	1.298	75.90
"	Miike 8 ft. Seam.	0.70	42.15	48.85	3.30	3.34	"	1.278	—
Hizen Coal-field.	Takashima. Coal.	0.98	39.08	53.42	6.53	0.65	"	1.270	80.30
Ishikari Coal-field.	Yūbari Coal.	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.57	0.31	Cakes.	1.200	—
"	Poronai Coal.	5.09	42.19	48.80	3.92	0.25	Cakes Compactly.	1.306	—
Hitachi-Iwaki Coal-field.	Shiramizu Coal.	5.06	44.36	40.81	8.75	1.39	Does not Cake.	1.304	—

The chief coal-fields of Japan are described below, all of them yielding bituminous coal.

HOKKAIDO.

Coal-bearing strata are found on both sides of the central mountain range of this northern island; especially on the western side we find a band of important coal-fields stretching from Hidaka to Teshio. According to the geological survey conducted by the former Colonial and the present Prefectural Governments of Hokkaidō, the coal available in the important coal-fields of Hokkaidō amounts to 600,000,000 tons. Miocene plant fossils are found in the mines of Sorachi, Poronai and Ikushumbetsu, and the principal coal seams are considered

as of the Tertiary age; but in the mines of Yūbari, Ikushumbetsu, and Poronai fossils of the upper Cretaceous age have been found. Thin coal seams exposed on the Apeshinai, a tributary of the Teshio-gawa, and those on the Mukawa in Iburi and on the upper course of the Utomabetsu in Hidaka, belong to the Mesozoic system. The largest coal-field is that of Ishikari. Of other coal-fields including those of Teshio, Kushiro, Shiribeshi, Kayanuma, Sōya, Makumbetsu, etc., only the Kushiro and Kayanuma have been worked in recent years.

		1907	1908
		M. Tons	M. Tons
Yubari No. 1	... ..	482,234	495,963
Sorachi	... ..	132,848	251,351
Shin Yubari	... ..	84,934	168,046
Horonai	... ..	203,509	190,276
Yubari No. 2	... ..	169,750	118,592
Ikushumbetsu	... ..	68,965	78,081
Total	... ..	1,141,970	1,302,309

HONSHU (MAIN ISLAND).

Iwaki-Hitachi Coal-field is the largest coal-field in Honshū and extends as far as over 50 miles along the eastern coast of the provinces of Iwaki and Hitachi. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata consist of an alternation of tufaceous shale and sandstone belonging to the Miocene period. The general strike is from

north to south, and the inclination is gently eastward. The seams are of brown coal, very inferior in quality, compared with the coals of Kyūshū and Hokkaidō. The chief collieries are those of Onoda, Shiramizu, Iwaki, Iriyama, etc. Output for the last two years is,

		M. ton.
1907	... ..	959,070
1908	... ..	993,476

KYUSHU.

Chikuhō Coal-field comprises a wide area extending over Onga-gōri, Kurategori, Munakata-gōri, Kaho-gōri, Kasuyagōri in Chikugo, and Tagawa-gōri and Himegōri in Buzen. The quantity of available coal in the field is estimated at 87,000,000 tons. The coal-bearing Tertiary strata were deposited in basins that had been formed in the older

rocks, cutting them about N.N.W.-S.S.E., and the coal-field is accordingly divided by intervening mountains into several troughs running in that general direction. The coal-bearing strata usually form synclinals which dip eastwards gently and westwards steeply. The coal seams number more than ten, of which the most generally workable are two

seams of 3 feet and 5 feet. The coals are of a good bituminous quality and mostly make good coke. There occurs frequently a variety of coal locally known as *senseki*. It has the appearance of an anthracite or a coke, and it decrepitates in fire; it is a natural coke formed in places where the seams come

in contact with andesite sheets.

The essential portion of the Chikuhō coal-field occupies the greater portion of the drainage area of the Onga-gawa and its tributaries, extending over Kurategōri, Onga-gōri, Kaho-gōri and Tagawa-gōri.

OTHER PRINCIPAL COAL MINES IN CHIKU-HO DISTRICT AND SAGA AND
NAGASAKI (in 1,000 metric tons.)

Name.	Production.		Owned by
	1907.	1908.	
Takashima (Nagasaki)	183	187	Mitsubishi.
Yoshinotani (Saga.)	219	255	Yoshinotani Co.
Onoura (Fukuoka)	593	783	Kaijima, Tasuke.
Shin-niu (do.)	438	433	Mitsubishi.
Namuzuda (do.)	244	276	"
Meiji (do.)	416	426	Yasukawa, Keiichiro.
Kanada (do.)	271	296	Prince Mori.
Mitsui's Tagawa (do.)	486	544	Mitsui.
Futase (do.)	366	360	Government.
Shiogashira (do.)	386	379	Furukawa firm.

MIIKE COAL-FIELD.

This field occupies an area of about 20 sq. *ri*, containing coal within 1,500 feet below the sea-level estimated approximately at 100,005,000 tons. There are eight seams in thick Tertiary sandstone, of which the most valuable are the first "8-foot" and the second "5-foot" seams. They gently dip 6°-8° to S.W. The eastern side of the Tertiary is thrust up and comes in direct contact with the underlying granite. The "8-foot" seam yields the best coal, and often attains a thickness of 20 feet, while the "5-foot" seam which lies from 6 to 10 feet below the former is inferior in quality and is not worked at

present. The "8-foot" coal, the Miike coal of themarket, is not quite black but grayish in colour; it is a highly bituminous caking coal, with no small proportion of sulphur, and having a great calorific power. In the Asiatic markets it is highly esteemed as a gass and coke-producing, and an excellent engine coal. The principal collieries are at Ōura, Miyanoura, Nanaura, and Kachidate, and the deepest level has a length of 5,214 feet. In production the Miike stands at the head of Japanese coal mines. It is worked by the Mitsui family.

	M. ton.							
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,497,476
1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537,684

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and in the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially in the province of Echigo (Niigata-ken).

Collection of petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a sudden activity and regular

machine boring was adopted at several oil-fields. Eight oil-fields are found in that district, and of these Niitsu, Higashiyama, Nishiyama, Kubiki, Amase, and Ojiya are most important, especially the first three. Of the total output of crude oil in Japan, Echigo supplies 95%, but when it is remembered that the consumption of lamp-oil in Japan amounted to 2,215,197 *koku* in 1908

and of the total 1,516,364 *koku* came from abroad, Echigo can not supply more than a third of the total consumption in the country. The crude oil obtained at Nishiyama and Higashiyama contains about 40 to 50% lamp-oil but that at Niitsu is much inferior and contains less, as may be judged from following data:—

		Baumé.	Price per <i>koku</i> .
Higashiyama	... ..	30.0	Y. 5.96
Nishiyama	... ..	36.4	Y. 5.25
Niitsu...	... ..	19.1	Y. 2.72
Kubiki	... ..	43.6	Y. 7.58

In many places first and second veins have been almost exhausted, but the presence of oil in the third and fourth veins has very much reassured the oil companies. The output and other data relating to the principal oil-fields are given below:—

	1907 <i>koku</i>	1908 <i>koku</i>	% for total in Japan.	
			'07	'08
Niitsu	959,820	837,360	54.8	46.0
Higashiyama	341,871	332,416	19.5	18.3
Nishiyama	372,494	567,114	20.6	30.3

The production (in *koku*) from Echigo fields is classified as follows:—

	Volatile oil.	Lamp oil.	Solar oil.	Heavy & lubricant.
1907	125,836	541,965	266,866	671,460
1908	4,195	548,650	150,183	384,366

The relative percentage of the various productions to the total crude oil is:—

	Volatile.	Lamp.	Solar.	Heavy & lubricant.
1907	2.1	31.1	15.3	38.5
1908	0.2	30.0	8.3	21.3

Wells existing at the end of 1908 are:—

	Machine well.	"Kazusabori"	Hand well.
Higashiyama...	411	—	178
Nishiyama	276	—	—
Niitsu	471	205	—

The total number of the oil-wells exploited in Echigo is 1,406 machine bored wells, 236 "Kazusabori" (simple method of artesian well digging), and 211 hand digged wells. The average monthly collection per well was 116 *kouk* in 1906, 84 in '07 and 87 in '08. It is feared by some sections of petro-

leum miners that the most active stage may have been passed for Echigo, and that new fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita should be exploited to make up for the possible decline of Echigo production. Oil companies in Echigo are counted by hundreds, but of these the Nippon Petroleum and the Hōden

Petroleum Co's. (with capital of Y. 10,000,000 and 10,650,000 respectively) tower over all the others. The American Standard Oil Co. started with capital of Y. 10,000,000 the International Oil Co. in '01, but disappointed in the original expectation, it has sold its leases and plant at Y. 1,700,000 to the Nippon Petro. Co. On the other hand the Hōden has been amalgamated with the Nanhoku Petro. Co. (cap. Y. 3,000,000, one-quarter paid in, aiming to exploit oil-fields in Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita). It should be noted that the advance of import duty from 20 to 50

per cent. advalorem as war tax in '04 has given powerful impetus to the development of this home industry. A foreign house in Yokohama is carrying on a large scale import of crude oil from Java and refining it at Yokohama and elsewhere.

Hokkaido, Formosa and Akita.—The veins in these districts are still in the inception stage of exploitation, and the output in them does not amount to much, being practically confined to the work of the Nanhoku Petro. Co. lately fused with the Hōden.

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS AT PRINCIPAL MINES.

(At the end of June.)

				Metal-mines.	Coal-mines.	Non-Metal-mines.	Total.	Alluvial-diggers.
1902	...	...	...	60,339	78,894	7,706	146,939	8,440
1903	...	...	...	64,859	84,941	7,329	157,129	6,401
1904	...	...	...	69,133	88,330	7,395	164,858	5,829
1905	...	...	...	68,861	79,505	6,609	154,975	4,739
1906	...	...	...	73,751	106,589	7,582	187,922	5,235
1907	...	...	...	76,721	128,772	8,942	214,435	4,229

WORK AND WAGES OF MINE-WORKERS.

According to the researches of the Mining Bureau, the condition of work and wages of mine-workers are tabulated as below.

				Metal mines.		Collieries.	
				No. of days work per month.	Average hours per day.	No. of days work per month.	Average hours per day.
Miners	...	...	...	24	8	21	9
Dressers	...	...	...	26	11	25	11
Smelters	...	...	...	27	11	0	0
Mechanics	...	...	...	27	11	27	11
Wagon-hands	...	...	...	—	—	25	11

Wages (in yen) at Metal-mines.

				Males.		Females.	
				Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners	...	...	...	.657	.342	—	—
Timber-men	...	...	...	.580	.389	—	—
Dressers	...	...	...	.406	.292	.181	.110
Smelters	...	...	...	.534	.283	.357	.130

Wagon-hands	...	...	...	{.546	.337	.388	.136
				{.497	.278	.343	.120
Mechanics	...	...	...	{.474	.275	—	—
				{.578	.333	.120	.120
Odd-hands...	...	...	...	{.444	.336	.391	.105
				{.396	.309	.187	.146

Wages at Collieries (yen).

				Males.		Females.	
				Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
Miners	...	...	...	1.116	.566	.551	.350
Timber-men	...	...	...	1.338	.461	.508	.240
Dressers	...	...	...	.382	.220	.278	.189
Wagon-hands	...	...	...	{.707	.368	.500	.228
				{.680	.371	.274	.255
Mechanics...	...	...	...	{.627	.419	—	—
				{.626	.430	.476	.476
Odd-hands...	...	...	...	{.494	.280	.319	.237
				{.461	.275	.249	.161

ACCIDENT IN THE MINES.

				No. of accident.	Death.	Severely wounded.	Others.	Total.
1902	...	...	...	472	328	209	337	874
1903	...	...	...	541	309	340	228	877
1904	...	...	...	985	267	323	629	1,219
1905	...	...	...	3,502	330	260	3,219	3,809
1906	...	...	...	6,620	763	426	6,093	7,282
1907	...	...	...	13,281	581	641	12,768	13,990

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF MINERAL PRODUCTIONS.

				Export. (in 1,000)			Import. (in 1,000)		
				Copper. <i>kin</i>	Coal. ton	Sulphur. <i>kin</i>	Iron. <i>kin</i>	Steel. <i>kin</i>	Petroleum. gram.
1902	...	...	...	34,428	2,969	35,454	202,667	5,437	75,480
1903	...	...	...	46,024	3,466	42,547	236,978	5,844	59,870
1904	...	...	...	34,903	2,907	42,633	313,006	5,554	81,671
1905	...	...	...	34,099	2,532	48,991	599,303	17,270	58,703
1906	...	...	...	56,822	2,445	62,800	470,665	11,589	59,429
1907	...	...	...	53,450	2,922	52,309	531,130	15,288	70,165

The total volume of exports and imports (except metallic wares) amounted **Y. 110,359,899** in 1908, exports **Y. 42,942,556** and imports **Y. 67,417,343**.

CHAPTER XIII.

FISHERY.

Fishery in Japan is characterized by extreme diversity, for, from the natural position of the country, it comprises fishery in all climatic conditions, from the tropic to the arctic. On the other hand Japan can not boast any great development in any particular mode of fishery. She has no particular fishery carried on any great scale, except perhaps herring fishery in the north. One thing that is noteworthy about Japanese fishery is a striking ingenuity and diversity in tools and implements, as well as modes of fishing.

Japan is now suffering from a pernicious effect of reckless capture; growing scarcity of fish and shell-fish is complained of everywhere and some species are

even threatened almost with extinction. The law for protecting sea and river fish and shell-fish was enforced several years ago, but this is far from being faithfully obeyed.

Artificial fecundation and preserve industry are as yet imperfectly developed. In respect to the former it is chiefly in Hokkaido and Echigo that eggs, of salmon alone, are annually hatched, though oyster is also similarly to curing the business still remains in experimental stage. Cod and herring in Hokkaido, herring in Akita, sardine in Aichi, Miye and Nagasaki may be expected to rise in the near future to the importance of regular industry.

FISHERY POPULATION.

There are about 1,000,000 fishermen exclusively engaged and 1,500,000 combining fishery with other occupations.

The figures correspond to about 20 per cent. of the entire population.

FISHING-BOATS.

Fishing-boats for use either on the sea or in fresh-water number a little above 40,000 in 1907. However nine out of ten open-boats do not exceed 30 ft.

			Total.	Newly built.	Worn out.	European style boats.
1903	...	...	435,628	35,017	31,724	—
1904	...	...	426,287	36,642	35,098	—
1905	...	...	422,976	38,276	32,779	316
1906	...	...	426,429	39,510	32,993	559
1907	...	...	431,575	44,143	37,059	443

The aggregate cost for 29,722 newly built boats measuring under 18 ft. was estimated at Y. 1,248,354 and that for 2,864 measuring over 30 ft. at Y. 450,-

535, both in 1907. The average for a steamer was Y. 53,000 and for a sailer Y. 2,890.

ACCIDENTS TO FISHING-BOATS AND CASUALTIES TO FISHERMEN.

	No. of Boats.	Crew.			Total.
		Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	
Wrecked	409	99	31	57	187
Drifted	131	46	—	58	84
Missing	57	—	—	251	251
Upset	303	279	21	235	535
Others	38	8	3	1	12
Total (1907)	983	432	55	582	1,069
1906... ..	949	642	285	588	1,515

THE VALUE OF CATCHES AND OF MARINE PRODUCTS.

						Catches.	Marine products.
						<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1902						45,242,499	28,656,952
1903						42,145,602	29,570,312
1904						43,892,784	31,726,659
1905						50,261,626	35,500,016
1906						54,673,844	33,543,281
1907						62,857,212	39,267,195

Value of catch and commercial value of principal kinds of fish, shell-fish, etc.
were these in 1907 :—

Kinds.	1000 <i>kwan</i>	1000 <i>yen</i>	Kinds.	1000 <i>kwan</i>	1000 <i>yen</i>
Sardine	33,378	6,486	Mackerel	4,785	1,906
Bonito... ..	8,808	5,911	Tunny... ..	2,733	1,799
Cuttlefish & Squid	10,931	3,290	Yellow-tail	4,961	3,006
Prawns	4,584	1,648	<i>Tai</i> (<i>Pagrus</i>)	3,982	4,487

Principal kinds of manufactured marine products were :—

Kinds.	1000 <i>kin</i>	1000 <i>yen</i>	Kinds.	1000 <i>kwan</i>	1000 <i>yen</i>
Squid dried... ..	2,042	3,176	Sardine dried etc.	5,902	3,913
Prawns dried	567	850	Sardine (for		
Bonito dried etc... ..	1,627	5,949	manure)	1,895	834
Mackerel (salted). ..	1,334	718	Herring (for food).	2,254	964
			Herring (for		
			manure)	17,215	5,907
			Dried Porphyra	312	1,913

LEADING DISTRICTS OF MARINE CATCHES AND PRODUCTION.

Prefecture.	Marine catches.	Marine Products.
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
Tokyo	792,980	1,431,772
Chiba	5,367,284	1,987,551
Miye	2,514,388	1,249,405

Shizuoka ...	...	...	...	...	3,303,480	1,811,120
Niigata ...	...	...	...	...	1,730,796	538,947
Ibaraki ...	...	...	...	...	3,295,626	1,004,900
Aichi ..	...	...	...	...	1,837,084	401,441
Toyama ...	...	...	...	...	1,327,702	716,256
Ishikawa ...	...	...	...	...	2,082,387	490,075
Kanagawa ...	...	...	...	...	1,854,803	360,011
Hyogo ...	...	...	...	...	2,697,540	971,184
Yamaguchi ...	...	...	...	...	2,659,533	903,475
Hiroshima ...	...	...	...	...	2,263,492	755,742
Shimane ...	...	...	...	...	1,596,903	1,012,572
Nagasaki ...	...	...	...	...	2,783,111	2,155,322
Kago-hima ...	...	...	...	...	2,995,170	1,614,940
Kochi ...	...	...	...	...	2,517,676	1,869,690
Ehime ...	...	...	...	...	2,047,516	873,181
Hokkaido...	...	...	...	...	1,665,399	11,295,437

AQUICULTURE.

	Snapping-turtle.	Oyster	Corp	Eel	Porphyra	Others	Total
1903 (<i>yen</i>) ...	4,662	176,544	283,543	17,642	456,872	429,104	1,366,497
1904 („) ...	6,633	141,739	511,432	46,613	440,898	605,757	1,754,992
1905 („) ...	9,782	527,646	482,805	42,688	684,228	682,996	2,430,145
1906 („) ...	9,705	153,018	843,857	135,992	1,176,618	816,569	2,805,590
1907 („) ...	10,479	167,808	382,684	157,590	1,432,899	461,120	2,823,263

Among the miscellaneous kinds included under the head of "Others" Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to the patented process of this description existing in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with occurs in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does in putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance

which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster beds in the Bay of Ago near Toba, Shima, extend 20 nautical miles. "The Red Current" that sometimes sweeps along the coast of Japan plays terrible havoc, as the parasites which the current brings are destructive to almost all shell-fish tribes.

PELAGIC FISHERY.

This branch of fishery was for the first time granted bounty in 1897. The law was revised in '05 and was extended to bonito-fishing and several kinds of

net-fishing where as formerly it was restricted to whaling and sealing. The rate as raised by the revised law is as follows:—

For home-built vessels or home-equipment the rate is:—

Per gross ton steel or iron *yen* 40; composite, *yen* 35; wood, *yen* 30.

Steam engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 10.

Oil engine. Per net horse power, *yen* 20.

For foreign-built vessels flying Japanese flag:—

Steamer *yen* 22 per gross ton sailer, *yen* 18.

The rate for crew is as under:—

Captain, *yen* 72; mate, *yen* 36; sailor, *yen* 12.

Vessels eligible to protection must be, for deep-sea fishing, 50 to 200 tons for a steamer which is to engage in the business by herself, instead of by her boats; 10 to 250 tons for a sailer engaged in net-fishing by herself and 30 to 250 for a sailer fishing with her boats. For bonito-fishing the qualified tonnage must be 10 to 30 tons for a sailer fishing by herself and 50 to 200 for a steamer

fishing with boats and 15 to 150 for a sailer not using boats. For transports the limit is 80 to 350 for a steamer and 15 to 150 for a sailer.

The bounty is granted for five years, to be renewable on examination of the ship and gears after the expiration prise Japanese subjects not less than four-fifths of the total.

The bounty granted up to date is as follows for deep-sea fishing :—

In March.	No. of Boats.	Fishing.	Crew.	Total.
1905	29	20,790	6,610	27,400
1906	35	21,656	7,296	29,652
1907	44	31,787	9,207	40,994

The bounty for home-built ships and equipment is :—

	No. of Ships.	yen.
1906	8	4,854
1907	12	28,712
1908	24	57,802

The bounty granted since '97 has aggregated about yen 500,000 all told.

The use of steam-trawling in coast fishing having provoked loud protest from ordinary fishermen, the fishing by steam-trawlers was restricted in June, 1909, by the authorities only to the off-coast of Kii, Sagami, Izu, Rikuchu, Etchu provinces and also Hokkaido,

Formosa, Okinawa, and Karafuto (Saghalien). Steam trawling in a prohibited zone is liable to a fine not exceeding Y. 100, and the selling of fish caught by a steam-trawler in such zone to a fine not exceeding Y. 50.

WHALING.

As whaling grounds the coast of Japan occupied a very high place till about 40 years ago, so much so that at one time more than 70 whaling vessels from America and Europe used to come to Japanese waters. These daring whalers did in no long time almost exterminate the species. This was not an unmixed evil, in fact it conferred a lasting benefit on Japan. These men secretly carried on the commerce or barter in the open sea with some Japanese merchants at the time when Japan was shut to outside world, while it was at the instance of those whalers who were under necessity to get supply of water, fuel and other

necessaries, that the U.S. Government sent a mission to Japan and ultimately compelled the latter to assent to opening the country to foreign commerce and intercourse. During the decades that intervened from the disappearance of foreign whalers and the recent progress of deep-sea-fishing in Japan the cetacea have gradually multiplied and the Japanese and Korean waters at present supply a fairly good field of whaling enterprise.

The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea

off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato, and Kyushu (all in winter.) Formerly the Korean field was almost monopolized by Russian

whalers, but they have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since the late war.

Since 1906 the deep-sea whaling in these waters has suddenly grown in importance, as may be inferred from the following:—

The whaling result up to date is as follows:—

1906	...	...	...	...	...	Steamer	5	434
1907	...	...	...	...	...	Steamer	10	939
						Sailer	1	19
1908	...	...	...	...	...	Steamer	18	806
						Sailers	2	22

For 1908 the captures in Japanese territorial water alone are given, and if those along Korean coast are added the total reached 12,000. Those deep-sea whaling returns, however, are at best approximate, for there are several whaling vessels which do not come under the bounty rules and which, in consequence, often neglect reporting themselves to the authorities. The whaling returns given under the head of Results of Pelagic Fishery are those of near-sea enterprise which is fast dwindling away. It should be noted that all those deep-sea-whalers carry Norwegian harpooners.

In order to protect the cetaceans the Department of Agriculture and Com-

merce issued in Oct., '09, an Ordinance which came into force the following month. The new legislation provides that persons desirous to engage in whaling business and to establish a whaling station must obtain license which will be effective for five years. Right to prohibit or restrict the hunting, the term of its season, the area of ground, and the number of vessels is reserved with the authorities. The number is limited to 30, this being the the number of whaling steamers or sailing vessels now engage in the business. A fine not exceeding ¥. 100 besides confiscation of the apparatus etc. is imposed for any case of violation of the provisions.

RESULTS OF PELAGIC FISHERY.

					Japanese style sailor. No.	European style sailor. No.	Steam- ship. No.	Total catch. yon.
1905	...	...	...	...	3,534	48	—	1,934,458
1906	...	...	...	...	3,334	52	4	3,262,300
1907	...	...	...	...	3,795	84	18	3,640,213

Pelagic Fishery in Japan proper.

					Value of Catches. yen				Value of Catches. yen
Sealing . .	...	...	...	...	374,909	Bonito...	...	...	1,539,453
Whaling	...	...	...	...	703,316	Yellow tail...	...	...	106,942
Shark, line	...	...	...	...	84,330	Purse seine...	...	...	69,183
Tunny, line	...	...	...	...	320,839	Others...	...	...	187,058
" , drift...	...	...	...	...	88,987				
Cod	...	...	...	...	58,414	1907	...	...	3,640,213
Mackerel	...	...	...	...	106,782	1906	...	...	3,262,300
						1905	...	...	1,934,458

Pelagic Fishery off Korean Coast.

Kinds.	No. of ships.	Crew.	Value (yen)
Sardine net	440	3,142	456,373
"Tai" long line	648	2,819	435,289
King fish drift-net	420	1,763	265,636
King fish hand line	130	1,104	27,705
Shark long line	105	512	72,312
Mackerel hand line	218	1,451	53,045
Trawling-net... ..	53	187	29,663
"Teguri" (hand-hauling) net	118	415	41,095
Diving apparatus	72	584	71,955
"Ankō" net	333	1,040	127,828
Others... ..	464	1,823	694,660
Total (1907)	3,001	14,840	2,275,561
1906	3,118	15,027	2,015,165
1905	2,892	13,545	2,225,521

Pelagic fishery on Saghalien Coast.

	Sailing ships.		Value of Catches. yen.
	No.	Crew.	
Herring	18	144	36,200
Salmon	8	56	16,000
Trout... ..	10	70	24,000
Total (1907)	36	270	76,200
1906	43	320	64,665

Junks and sailed ships engaged in open sea fishery on Saghalien coast are registered in the four districts of Niigata, Fukui, Shimane and Oita.

Japanese fishery on Siberian Coast.

	Sailing ships.		Value of Catches. yen
	No.	Crew.	
Herring	2	22	5,545
Salmon	24	334	103,893
Trout... ..	—	—	26,491
Total (1907)	26	356	135,929
1906	65	610	227,112

In 1907 Japan concluded with Russia an agreement which has secured the right of Japanese subjects on the coasts of the Maritime Provinces.

SALT INDUSTRY.

Salt produced in Japan is extracted almost entirely from the brine. Rock salt is very rare. In Japan proper refining is made by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa, in conse-

quence of high temperature prevailing all the year round, natural heating system is adopted. The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production in Japan proper, but it is

likely to be eclipsed by Formosa which enjoys greater natural advantages. Salt is a state monopoly in the island, and it was also converted into one in Japan proper in June, 1905, from necessity of

war finance. The monopoly, together with the taxes on textiles and on transit is called "3 bad taxes," and has evoked loud complaint.

			Salt fields (Area). <i>cho</i>	No. of Furnace.	Production. <i>koku</i>	Value. <i>yen</i>	Average price per <i>koku</i> . <i>yen</i>
1902	...	...	8,255	18,679	6,120,949	8,869,569	1.45
1903	...	...	7,967	18,096	6,482,485	9,426,832	1.46
1904	...	...	8,063	15,988	6,920,995	9,971,327	1.44
1905	...	...	8,083	16,295	4,767,106	10,214,200	2.14
1906	...	...	8,193	16,184	5,578,142	9,718,062	1.74
1907	...	...	8,090	15,808	5,861,130	10,268,772	1.75

MARINE PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Marine products in foreign trade occupy nearly the same position as mineral products, so far as total value is

concerned, both being about 10 million *yen*, as shown in the following table.

			Exports (<i>yen</i>).	Imports (<i>yen</i>).	Total.
1891	...	...	3,841,467	257,749	4,099,216
1901	...	...	7,873,367	1,442,790	9,316,157
1908	...	...	9,121,827	2,111,156	11,232,983

Principal items of exports are (figures in 1000):—

				Squid and cuttle fish, dried.		Sea-ear, dried.		Sea-cucumber, dried.	
				<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>
1907	...	...	...	11,574	2,401	897	566	973,230	540
				Shark's fins dried.		Prawns and shrimps, dried.		Fish-oils.	
				<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>
1907	...	...	...	468	211	2,110	460	36,063	2,975

All the above products with the exception of fish-oils are practically for Chinese consumption. Fish-oils go to

Germany, England, and other countries where they are used for soap-making, lubricant, etc.

CHAPTER XIV.

FORESTRY.

AREA.

Forests occupy about 72 per cent. of the whole area of the country, although not a small portion of them are blank areas or areas planted with young trees. Evils of reckless denudation at the time of the Restoration are still felt; disast-

rous floods, from which the country has not infrequently suffered, being attributable to it.

Forests in Japan may be broadly classified as follows as to proprietorship:—

Area of Forests (1 cho = 2½ acres).

(At end March, 1908).

Ownership.	Protection forests.	Utilization forests.	Percentage forests.	Total.
State Forests... ..	366,063.6	11,381,900.6	77,704.9	11,825,669.1
Crown Forest... ..	66,958.5	2,035,966.4	—	2,102,924.9
Shrine or Temple, Public } Institution and Private } Forest... ..	—	—	—	8,467,258.9
Total	433,022.1	13,417,867.0	77,704.9	22,395,852.9

Note.—Percentage forests mean those State forests which are left under control of villages or towns which in return

for the service are allowed to enjoy certain percentage of forest produce.

Besides there are 2,222,519.8 cho of moors distributed as follows:—

State 396,120.1 cho; Crown 136,956.5 cho; public and private 1,689,515.2 cho. The aggregate area of forests and plains reach the total of 24,618,444.7 cho.

PRINCIPAL FOREST TREES.

Principal trees in sub-tropical forests are:—Camphor tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*), several species of oaks (*Quercus ilex*, *Q. silva*, *Q. acuta*, etc.), several species of pines (*Pinus densiflora*, *P. Thunbergii*), etc.

Principal trees in the temperate forests are:—*Hinoki* (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*), *Sugi* (*Cryptomeria japonica*), *Hiba* (*Thujopsis dolabrata*), *Momi* (*Abies firma*), *Tsuga* (*Tsuga Sieboldii*), several

species of pine, (above are all evergreens), *Keyaki* (*Zelkova Kelki*), *Buna* (*Fagus sylvatica*), *Katsura* (*Cercidiphyllum japonica*), *Yachidamo* (*Flaxinus mandshurica*), Walnut and Chestnut, several species of oaks, Poplar, *Prunus* etc. (all these are deciduous trees).

Principal trees in frigid forests are:—*Todo-matsu* (*Abies Sachaliensis*), *Yezo-matsu* (*Picea ajanensis*), some species of birch, etc.

DISTRIBUTION OF FORESTS.

North-eastern districts of Honshū and Hokkaidō, ot speak only of Japan proper, are known to abound in forests.

Below is given a list of the prefectures containing not less than 500,000 *cho* (or 1,250,000 acres).

Hokkaido	12,250,995	Fukushima	778,231
Nagano	1,285,242	Niigata	634,853
Akita	1,163,761	Yamagata	602,524
Gifu	1,131,804	Gumma	562,208
Aomori... ..	1,040,693	Ehime... ..	543,453
Iwate	902,463	Yamaguchi... ..	404,019

FOREST ECONOMY.

As yet forestry as a source of revenue has not yet attained any marked progress. The yield per acre is very small.

The forest yield was returned as follows for 1907-1908 year (exclusive of Formosa and Saghalien).

	Timbers. Quantity. <i>Shakujime.</i> (ab. 12 cubic ft.)	Value. <i>yen.</i>	Fuels. Quantity. <i>Tana.</i> (ab. 3×6×6 ft.)	Value. <i>yen.</i>
"Hinoki"	1,009,618	2,985,989	331,293	83,514
"Hiba." (<i>Thujopsis</i>) ...	294,906	364,488	2,633	3,243
"Sugi" (<i>Cryptomeria</i>) ...	7,318,674	16,583,271	67,175	115,964
Pines	11,629,775	12,488,000	3,587,305	6,085,357
Abies	1,759,123	1,885,008	42,777	83,207
Tsuga	903,006	954,950	24,540	37,532
Camphor... ..	14,345	60,026	119	467
Quercus	93,297	179,437	577,527	1,256,096
Chestnut... ..	506,046	1,036,377	194,943	293,238
"Keyaki." (<i>Zelkova</i>) ...	136,820	435,931	23,800	61,359
"Kunugi" (<i>Q. serrata</i>)...	9,918	7,705	251,020	593,337
Others	2,964,140	2,069,515	12,889,200	21,566,667
Total	226,639,668	39,052,697	17,702,332	30,179,981
Bamboos (bundles) ...	4,993,571	1,861,002	—	—

The grand total of about 71 million *yen* being divided by the total area of utilization forest land, exclusive of Hokkaidō, etc., that is, about 8,756,000

cho, the financial yield of forests of different classes as to ownership for 1908 was as follows:—

	Timber. <i>yen</i>	Fagots. <i>yen</i>	Total. <i>yen</i>
State	2,852,532	1,101,543	3,954,075
Crown... ..	1,035,315	106,320	1,141,635
Percentage	229,604	16,007	245,611
Public and private	34,663,639	28,667,122	63,330,761
Total	38,785,090	29,890,992	68,672,082

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labour spent and expense

made. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these.

					Receipt. yen	Expense. yen	Balance. yen
1901-2	...	...	...	...	6,166,733	2,239,953	3,926,780
1902-3	...	...	...	...	7,832,575	2,670,635	5,161,940
1903-4	...	...	...	...	4,456,435	3,118,581	1,337,854
1904-5	...	...	...	...	5,378,695	2,956,552	2,422,141
1905-6	...	...	...	...	5,016,049	2,577,498	2,438,551
1906-7	...	...	...	...	9,169,272	3,796,862	5,372,410
1907-8	...	...	...	...	12,026,109	5,145,519	6,303,862

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while

the relative heavy outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

FOREST PRODUCTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Principal items of forest products as figuring in export and import trade are given below (in 1,000 yen).

				Timbers.	Boards for Tea-chests.	Match Sticks.	Bamboos.	Exports. Total.	Imports. Total.
1901	...	...	...	1,120	270	90	386	1,966	709
1902	...	...	...	1,141	413	175	304	2,033	755
1903	...	...	...	1,746	539	210	240	2,735	675
1904	...	...	...	2,472	549	197	283	3,501	508
1905	...	...	...	4,503	464	118	298	5,385	1,331
1906	...	...	...	8,449	632	132	360	9,575	1,325
1907	...	...	...	12,526	531	169	421	12,647	2,306

Japanese timbers etc. go in greater part to China, India, and other neighboring countries, tea-chest boards being especially intended for British India. As to import, Japan gets supply of teak-

wood from Siam and various kinds of timbers from Canada, America and England. Teak figured about Y. 850,000 in '07.

ADJUSTMENT OF STATE FORESTS.

The work of adjusting State forests has been proceeding for years under special account. The adjustment programme aims.

(1) To dispose of 740,000 *cho* judged unimportant to State forests.

(2) To carry out final survey for 5,000,000 *cho* of State forests which to be retained as Government property.

(3) To apply suitable working plan to 2,000,000 *cho* of State forests urgently requiring such treatment.

(4) To plant and adjust State forests

as follows:—to apply artificial planting to 90,000 *cho*, natural regeneration to 50,000 *cho*, to create and maintain nurseries of 550 *cho*, to arrange roads and rivers to the extent of 100 *ri* and 32,000 *tsubo* respectively, and to establish fire zones aggregating over 2,000,000 *cho*.

(5) To purchase preservation areas of 50,000 *cho* and sheltering and intermediate areas of 140,000 *cho*.

The progress of the work so far effected and its prospective aspect are tabulated below:—

	Up to 1904.	Estimate for 1905.	Estimate for 1906.	After 1907.
Disposed of (<i>cho</i>)... ..	227,621	34,625	82,477	396,881
Brought under work (") ...	375,804	70,000	135,000	1,531,195
Tri'lar survey (sq. <i>ri</i>)	1,248	300	240	2,238
Contour survey (<i>cho</i>)	503,733	159,000	360,000	3,896,266
Boundary delimitation (") ...	287,946	60,000	144,000	1,260,944
Artificial planting (")	180,087	12,301	70,000	20,343
Natural regeneration	6,926	500	1,500	3,910
Planting in dunes etc. (") ...	4,904	600	1,650	3,164
Nurseries (1,000 <i>tsubo</i>)	7,160	152	1,206	862
Perm. fire zone (")	1,763	60	420	2,670
Temp. " " (")	16,680	20	3,700	46,104
Const'ing forest roads (1,000 <i>ken</i>)	987	215	251	450
Forests purchased (<i>cho</i>)	470	—	500	7,500

The fund required on account of this forest adjustment is estimated at Y. 23,000,000 to be met with the proceeds obtained by selling unnecessary State forest-land. From 1909 the additional land tax of about Y. 51,000 was to accrue to the Treasury from the State forest-lands disposed of, while from 1910 the proceeds from the State forests are estimated at Y. 4,400,000, to increase to

Y. 66,000,000 from 1967. All this is from the 2,000,000 *cho* to be adjusted. One thing remarkable is that as a result of actual surveying the area of State forests and moors thus far estimated at over 7 million *cho* has dwindled to about 4 millions.

Regeneration work recently carried out on State forests is shown below.

	Planted area (<i>cho</i>).	No. of trees planted.	Natural regeneration area.
1906	28,926	83,802,126	4,888
1907	29,201	99,973,396	11,019
1908	32,695	107,202,442	7,923

There were besides a large quantities of seeds sown.

SAWING BUSINESS.

Government Yards.

The State has lately started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it used to dispose of trees growing in state forests as they stood. At present Government conversion works number five, in Aomori (est. '06), Akita (est. '07), Kumamoto (est.

'07), Oita (est. '08), and Kochi (burned very recently). Six other works are to be established during the '08-'09 fiscal year, at Nagano, Miyagi, Shimane and at three places in Aomori. The existing and coming state sawing pits are these:—

Name and locality.	Motive power and H.P.	Output <i>Snakujime</i> at ordinary rate.	Maximum Output.
*Aomori	{ 210 steam 100 elect.	55,800 —	110,000 —
Masugawa (A)	100 steam	18,000	30,000
Ai-uchi (A)	80 "	12,000	18,000
Niijigai (A)	80 "	12,000	18,000

*Akita	...	...	...	295	steam	54,000	90,000
Miyagi	...	...	...	150	"	15,000	18,000
Nagano	...	...	...	150	"	27,000	48,000
Kochi	...	...	...	80	"	12,000	18,000
Hiroshima	...	...	...	150	"	24,000	42,000
*Ikkaiichi (K)	...	...	...	85	"	12,000	18,000
*Shimoaka (K)	...	...	...	100	"	18,000	30,000
Kagashima	...	...	...	150	"	24,000	44,000

Note.—* represents in actual operation, other pits being in course of construction. (A) = Aomori; (K) = Kumamoto.

The result of conversion work at those places during the last three years was as follows:—

Total volume of Felling (Shakujime) and Conversion (Tana).

	1906.	1907.	1908. (estimate).
Timbers ...	5,815,267	5,136,947	5,123,700
Fagotts ...	1,264,151	1,479,137	1,499,350

Sided logs and Charcoals (Kwamme).

Timbers ...	377,973	799,985	1,222,600
Charcoals ...	2,651	3,000	348,000

There were besides some quantities of fagotts.

Hewn Baards etc.

Timbers...	44,723	132,160	290,000
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Private sawing yard.

As return by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce private sawing yards throughout Japan proper number 698, capital invested being ¥. 7,727,360 and wood converted amounting to 8,584,393 *shakujime*. Steam, water-

power, electricity, oil-engine, etc. supplied motive power which aggregates over 11,525 h.p. Of the total the districts under the jurisdiction of Akita and Osaka head the list, as follows:—

	No. of yare.	¥. 1,000.	1'000 <i>shak' me.</i>	H.P.
Akita ...	41	4,712	1,349	2,567
Osaka ...	202	1,685	2,545	2,840

KISO FORESTS.

The most important and extensive wooded districts of Japan are Yamato, Rik-u (Japan sea half of Northern extremity of North-eastern Japan, and Kiso). The last-named is famous as having been during the pre-Restoration days a principal source of income of the fief of Owari, and at present as one of

the most important hereditary crown properties. The district covers 382,500 acres of which the crown possesses 252,500. The work of surveying was finished for the first time as late as 1905, the primeval condition and difficulty of access having previously deterred exploitation and measurement of the old

owners. The Crown forests are densely wooded and are covered almost exclusively with needle-leaf evergreens among which "Hinoki" (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) is predominant. At present about 120,000 *Shakujime* (1 *sh'ime* = 1 b. 12 c.f.) are felled every year and the worth of ¥ 700,000 timbers approximately are floated down the Kiso river and stored at the timber yards in Nagoya. The Crown Kiso office spends about ¥ 350,000 a year all told so that in forest yields net profit of about ¥ 350,000 a year. Regeneration, both artificial and natural, has been completed for about 1,250 acres only, and it is said that ¥ 50 is needed in planting the area of 2½ acres. The facilities of transportation still remain far from satisfactory, there being only railed track of only 4 miles

and two lines of forest-path, but this will be vastly improved when the West Section of the Government Central Railway is completed, as it is to traverse the forest. It is said that in 120 year rotation 700,000 *shakuime* can be obtained every year at the spot, that is about 350,000 *shakujime* as converted timbers to be stored at Nagoya yard. For utilizing the forests satisfactorily than at present an outlay of about ¥ 2,000,000 will be required in rail track and so forth, but at the same time the receipt will be increased to ¥ 2,000,000 a year. As yearly expenditures will not exceed ¥ 700,000 on the realization of the utilization scheme and net yield to the Crown will then amount to ¥ 1,300,000 a year.

CAMPHOR.

Champhor is by far the most important item of the subsidiary forest products in Japan, and, in view of the singular position which this stuff occupies in the world, deserves brief description. The world's consumption of this article amounts to about 8 million *kin* (1 *kin* = 1½ lb) per annum, and of that quantity the bulk is supplied by Formosa and Japan proper and by southern China.

Supply and Output of Camphor.

When the camphor monopoly was established in Formosa in 1899, it was thought that the Formosa camphor would rule the market of the world. This prediction has been very much falsified chiefly because the advance of the camphor market on account of the Formosan monopoly has encouraged the refining business in Japan proper and southern China. The supply of the trees in private forests in Japan proper had been nearly exhausted, but driven by the desire of gain people began to dig up abandoned stumps and roots, with the result that the output was trebled or even quadrupled after the

monopoly to what it was before. The monopoly rules were extended to Japan proper in '03, but southern China, though producing less refined camphor, still remains to rival the Formosan camphor, and last of all the synthetic camphor appeared to further complicate the situation. The Formosan Government has to modify its policy and in March '08, with the expiration of the term of contract, Messrs. Samuel and Samuels were relieved of the agency, the Government intending to conduct business in London either on its own account or with the help of the Mitsui firm. It is true camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are still considerable, over 12 millions estimated to yield about 209,959 *shakujime*, but these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary state of the market. In Formosa camphor trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million *shakujime* producing 32,000,000 of camphor and 23,360,000 *kin* of oil. As a tree must be over 60 years old to yield a comparatively larger percentage of camphor,

the supply of trees will be exhausted in a few decades.

Herein comes the necessity of devising some means to extract as paying business the stuff from young twigs and leaves of the trees, as some Japanese chemists have been experimenting for some years past, and the Government is earnestly encouraging the planting of young camphor trees and to convert them after they are grown four or five years. Eight provinces in southern Japan are granted a slight aid in this

respect. In Formosa about *yen* 50,000 a year is spent for planting by the Government and over 3,600 acres have received planting there. The acreage in Japan proper is about 2,700 acres.

Experiments on Camphor Twigs.

So far nothing has yet been done toward turning those experiments to practical purpose. The result of analysis carried out at the Chemical Laboratory of Agricultural College, Imperial University, Tokyo, was as follows:—

					Water	Camphor from	Camphor from
					%	hydrated	dehydrated
					70	materials	materials
					%	%	%
Twigs	...	...	...	...	7.07	1.03	3.53
Fallen leaves	...	...	...	...	9.10	2.89	3.25
Do.	...	...	...	...	14.80	2.83	3.22
Do.	...	...	...	...	11.70	2.61	2.95

Uses of Camphor.

Camphor is used for making celluloid, gunpowder, perfume, etc., in the following proportion.

Celluloid	...	...	...	...	70	Gunpowder	...	...	...	...	2
Medicine	...	...	...	...	16	Perfume	...	...	...	...	2
Indian incense	...	...	...	...	10	Total	...	...	...	...	100

GAME LAW.

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from sentiment of curiosity and amusement. At present 59 species of birds are placed under absolute protection while 16 are protected during the season of laying. The protection does not cover beats of game. The

shooting season extends from Oct. 15th to April 15th of the following year. At one time, when shooting licenses were issued at nominal fees, the number of sportmen was enormous, with the necessarily evil result as to reproduction of birds, but since the fees were raised the number has markedly fallen off, as shown below.

Year.						License A.	License B.	Total.
1902	...	...	...	...	...	9,831	95,286	105,117
1903	...	...	...	...	...	9,885	93,744	103,629
1904	...	...	...	...	...	7,043	50,956	57,999
1905	...	...	...	...	...	4,602	24,497	29,099
1906	...	...	...	...	...	5,284	32,521	37,805

Licenses A. are issued to those who use fire-arms while licenses of class B. are issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of three grades, 1st grade to be issued to those paying income tax of over *yen* 100 or equivalent direct tax, 2nd grade over *yen* 3 and 3rd grade to others. The fee is *yen* 40 for 1st, 30 for 2nd, 7 for 3rd. Game preserves as they

exist in the West are few and far between though there are about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild ducks, pheasants, grouse, snipe, brown-ear bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at *yen* 10 million as year.



CHAPTER XV.

INDUSTRY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT AND PROTECTION.

Many of the new industries dating from the advent of the new regime owe their inception to encouragement and protection of the Government. Spinning industry, (cotton and silk) filature, shipbuilding, cement, glass factory, safety-match, gas-works, brick-making, power loom weaving, and some others are all traceable to the Government inception. Between 1880, when the regulations for selling Government property were enacted, and 1893 when the

Tomioka filature was sold to the Mitsui family, most of the Government factories were sold to private individuals. At present, besides certain special industries which are run as State monopolies from financial consideration, and several works maintained to supply military stores, the only undertakings conducted by the Government are a printing office, steel foundry and also mint.

FACTORY AND DOMESTIC INDUSTRIES.

Broadly classified, the Japanese industry may be divided into factory industry and domestic industry, the former conducted according to the Western system and utilizing one or another kind of motors. The domestic system industry is indigenous while motor-using manufactures mostly date from the beginning of His Majesty's reign, and especially after the Japan-China and the later wars. The modern manufactures aim in producing goods the supply of which previously came from abroad. The Government attitude to these two branches of industry are quite different, supervision and control being the principal business toward factory manufactures while protection is the chief aim for family industry. The control of facto-

ries is chiefly in the shape of local administration rules concerning buildings. Factory law, though frequently proposed by the authorities, still remains unenacted. As measures for extending protection to domestic industry there are a direct pecuniary help from the central authorities, the loan of machines, etc., that of improved power looms to weavers and dyers being the most conspicuous instance in this connection. Provincial authorities are similarly helpful to various industries carried on in their own jurisdiction. Encouragement in the shape of training schools, experimental laboratories, ambulant lectures and inspectors, also co-operative organizations may also be mentioned.

PECULIAR FEATURES OF JAPANESE INDUSTRY.

Japanese industry stands in strong contrast compared with Occidental industry. This contrast is especially conspicuous in the absence, as yet, of skilled labor, as the term is understood in Europe and America; in the prominent part which female operatives play in the general economy; and perhaps in the relatively insignificant position which iron occupies. When it is remembered that it is from the Japan-China War of 1894-5 that many of the leading factory industries date, and that not a few of them are considerably later, it is not to be wondered at that Japan still lack skilled artisans. Even when they exist, as in Government arsenals and steel foundry or some ship building yards, they are by no means as efficient as their Occidental prototypes in *per capita* output and perhaps in the quality of the work. And Japanese skilled labor almost commands equal wages as that of Europe, but as to *per capita* output, it may broadly be stated that two to three Japanese skilled artisans correspond to one foreign. On the other hand, when the comparison is made in handicraft, and especially between female operatives of the two opposing sides, the relative position is reversed. One Japanese female operative can easily turn out a work which require in the West one and a third or even a half hands. This deft hand work by female operatives may indeed be regarded as materially contributing towards the success of many of the leading industries of Japan. Sericulture and silk-reeling, cotton spinning, habutaye and other woven goods, tea-picking,

straw or chip braids, etc. are practically depended on female labor. In one sense, therefore, Japanese industries, as they exist at present, may be considered as women's industries, as the Occidental may be regarded as men's or machine industries. But an industry depending on female labour has this peculiarity, viz., that is not compatible with factory system, and can thrive best on domestic plan. Cotton spinning is perhaps notable exception of female labor collected in any large number. Generally speaking, it is in industries which admit of being carried on independently at separate homes by housewives and mothers that skilled female labor is seen to the best advantage, as in the case of silk manufacturing, straw braid etc. As operatives of family industries, Japanese women show an efficiency rarely reached by their foreign sisters. It should be noted in this connection that the traditional custom of attaching special importance to family system at the expense of individualism may militate against the freer development of factory industries in Japan. Lack of sufficient supply of iron and steel works qualified to turn out machines also lies in the way of this development. For a nation possessing some 50 million souls, as Japan does, the presence of only one steel foundry, and that run by the Government at enormous loss, can hardly be regarded as a sign that factory industry has a bright future. This state of affairs may be materially improved when the steel enterprises just started in Hokkaido as an Anglo-Japanese joint undertaking is fully realized.

INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

Absolutely speaking agriculture may probably surpass as to investment: three other divisions of enterprises, trade, industry, and transportation, but speaking of organized companies alone the order as to relative amount of invest-

ment is trade, transportation, industry and agriculture. When banking is excluded from trade the order is transportation, industry, trade and agriculture. Details may be seen in the chapter of Trade.

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT.

Year.	No. of Cos.	Gross Capital. (1,000 yen).	Paid up Capital. (1,000 yen.)	Reserves. (1,000 yen).
1896	1,367	143,618	89,900	7,404
1898	2,164	183,957	127,066	11,642
1899	2,253	222,674	147,783	13,467
1900	2,554	216,767	158,851	17,697
1901	2,477	219,350	166,293	24,057
1902	2,427	222,121	173,232	20,794
1903	2,441	214,404	170,346	29,966
1904	2,384	210,509	162,836	27,873
1905	2,449	—	189,414	45,626
1906	2,545	—	246,868	61,567
1907	2,847	—	381,815	64,564

The steady progress that had been going on till about 1900 suffered a temporary check owing to the collapse of some unsound establishments which were created during the feverish days succeeding the Japan-China war.

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS CLASSIFIED BY AMOUNT OF INVESTMENT.

Spinning business absorbs the largest amount of paid up capital, followed by mining, electric light and shipbuilding. The kind of industries that absorb capital of yen 500,000 paid up capital and above, and the amount of investment are as follows for 1906 and '7 :—

Kind.	No. of Company.		Paid up Capital. (1,000 yen).	
	'06	'07	'06	'07
Cotton spinning	38	37	38,413	51,486
Mining and Metallurgical	54	56	23,146	31,517
Electric lamps	89	103	27,976	42,294
Shipbuilding... ..	16	16	11,752	12,315
Petroleum bo ing	37	27	13,010	23,347
Paper mills	45	56	10,591	17,516
Gas	8	9	9,683	13,413
Coal mining	32	43	11,081	34,502
Spinning (not cotton)	7	5	9,131	12,912
Sugar refining	8	9	7,416	10,296
Raw silk... ..	263	273	4,033	4,446
Sake brewing... ..	229	257	3,988	5,090
Cement	17	21	4,033	8,236
Beer brewing... ..	5	4	9,282	9,199
Cords and Nets	13	19	856	1,465
Chemical stuffs	11	21	4,604	6,783
Fertilizers	44	51	3,103	5,983
Tissues, woollen	11	11	2,910	5,815
Leathers	13	15	1,572	3,179
Vinegar Soy, and "Miso"	120	137	3,424	5,979

Printing and Type Foundry...	...	100	100	2,784	3,760
Tissues, Silk ...	...	53	53	1,173	3,164
Bricks and Tiles ...	...	45	56	2,457	4,236
Cais ...	...	24	30	1,686	2,795
Grain cleaning ...	...	107	107	1,547	1,367
Copper and Iron works ...	...	28	37	2,304	4,534
Rolling stocks ...	...	3	4	1,269	1,483
Flax and hempen threads ...	...	2	3	60	42
Salt ...	...	29	32	2,805	4,372
Sawing mills ...	...	50	—	3,287	—
Knit works ...	...	17	13	676	598
Tissues, cotton ...	...	85	99	4,087	2,399
Ice ...	...	19	22	872	1,148
Tissues (other) ...	...	50	57	2,206	1,385
Cokes ...	...	8	8	240	211
Dyeing and bleaching ...	...	32	54	625	2,395
Milling ...	...	21	32	1,361	4,167
Matches and match-sticks ...	...	40	37	1,163	4,062
Porcelains and Earthen-wares ...	...	31	36	720	613

It may be noted that of the 40 kinds of industrial activities above enumerated the greater part has been started since the throwing open of the country to foreign commerce. Those industries existing from olden time are sugar re-

fining, raw silk manufacture, *sake* and soy, weaving of various sorts except woolen fabric, papers and paper-ware, tanning, tile-making, dyeing, tobacco, salt-refining, oil making, ceramics, mining and quarry.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIES.

To mention leading districts containing companies each with over *yen* 3,000-000 p.u. we have for 1907.

	No. of Cos.	Paid up capital. (in <i>yen</i> 1,000).		No. of Cos.	Paid up capital. (in <i>yen</i> 1,000).
Aichi ...	185	10,268	Niigata ...	84	23,432
Fukuoka ...	55	4,698	Okayama ...	72	4,275
Hokkaido ...	76	31,582	Osaka ...	286	52,704
Hyogo... ..	171	21,543	Shizuoka ...	103	2,566
Kanagawa ...	60	10,872	Tokyo... ..	370	150,118
Kyoto... ..	82	17,836	Wakayama ...	33	3,286
Miyé ...	48	8,274			

FACTORIES AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

		No. of factories.			No. of Operatives employed.		
		Run by motive power.	Run by manual power.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1896 ...	...	3,037	4,603	7,640	173,614	261,218	434,832
1898 ...	...	2,964	4,121	7,085	177,632	234,573	412,205
1899 ...	...	2,305	4,394	6,699	158,793	264,378	423,171
1900 ...	...	2,388	4,896	7,284	164,712	257,307	422,019

1901	...	...	2,764	4,585	7,349	167,904	265,909	433,813
1902	...	...	2,991	4,830	7,821	185,621	313,269	498,890
1903	...	...	2,741	4,533	8,274	182,404	301,435	483,839
1904	...	...	4,000	5,234	9,234	207,951	318,264	526,215
1905	...	...	4,335	5,441	9,776	240,288	347,563	587,851
1906	...	...	4,656	5,705	10,361	242,288	369,233	612,177
1907	...	...	5,207	5,731	10,938	257,356	385,936	643,292

Note :—For 1907 kinds of motive powers are as follows :—

	No. of Engines.	No. of Horse power.
Steam	4,944	198,549
Gas	227	1,710
Petroleum	369	1,821
Water wheel { Turbines	59	12,215
{ Pelton's... ..	115	7,953
{ Japanese	2,011	5,116
Dynamo	507	*19,111
Motor	897	†40,509

* Besides, there are 76 Ampere, 2,808 Volt, 25,349 Kilowatt, and 200 pound.

† Besides, there are 60 Ampere and 170 Kilowatt.

KIND OF FACTORIES.

Kinds of Enterprises.	Factories run by motors.	Factories not by motors.	Employees (Daily average.)
Textile Industry.			
Filature	2,259	388	156,598
Spinning	220	35	86,115
Weaving	464	2,342	107,483
Braiding	32	88	4,471
Machinery.			
Machine making	237	25	15,609
Shipbuilding	28	27	27,526
Tools and Implements	262	155	16,041
Casting	43	49	2,869
Chemical.			
Ceramics	104	522	22,546
Gas	9	—	681
Paper-making	54	49	7,233
Dyeing	50	122	4,412
Leather	7	7	491
Explosives... ..	64	198	20,317
Artificial Manures	25	3	2,489
Druggist	53	59	4,652
Others	54	36	2,594
Food and Drinking.			
Brewing	99	653	16,964
Sugar-refining	11	3	1,376
Tobacco-manufacture... ..	140	47	21,738
Tea-curing	30	10	1,455
Lemonade, Ice, Mineral waters	14	3	464

Cleaning of Grains and Flour	99	4	2,153
Confectionery	17	25	1,006
Canning, etc.	23	12	821
Others... ..	36	58	2,215
Miscellaneous.			
Printing	183	120	15,913
Paper Ware	15	75	4,423
Wood and Bamboo Ware... ..	228	149	13,040
Leather goods	7	16	1,061
Leather Ware	9	26	2,488
Reeds and Straw-plait Ware	2	72	2,767
Stone Industry	14	6	749
Lacquer Ware	2	14	412
Others... ..	44	228	62,118
Special Workshops.			
Electricity	26	3	1,043
Metallurgy... ..	161	100	52,528
Coal	82	2	6,440
Total	5,207	5,731	643,292

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Spinning being the most important new industry of Japan deserves description at some length. The first cotton mill in Japan was established in 1862 at Kagoshima by Prince Seihin Shimadzu, but it was about 15 years later that, both the Government and people finally began to pay serious attention to this industry. It was time that they should, as cotton goods and yarns that arrived in Japan had constituted about that period nearly one-third of the total volume of imports. Cotton mills began to be started in quick succession, especially in and around the city of Osaka, until in 1889 about 215,000 spindles were registered, while at the end of 1908 the total number of spindles in actual operation stood at nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ million, and judging from the present indications 2,000,000 will be operating in a near future. The production of yarns that was only 16,000 bales of 400 lbs. each in 1886 grew to 69,000 bales in 1889 and to 755,000 bales in 1889. The output in 1908 reached the unprecedented total of 983,000 bales. To give a

general idea as to the earnings and financial condition of the industry, it may be mentioned that the total profit during the period of six years ending December 6908 (i.e. 1902-'07), with an average total capital of yen 36,548,478, has been yen 65,265,427, equal to nearly 30% per annum. The total reserve and balance carried forward stood at the modest amount of yen 3,000,000 only six years ago, and now they amount to yen 26,000,000, showing a sound condition of the industry. Japanese yarns have in China a very promising market, though with Indian yarns to complete the export to China has not recently made so striking a progress as might naturally be thought considering the various advantages which Japan possesses in the trade with China the first export to occurred in 1890, but it was mainly samples, the amount having been only 31 bales. The figures rose in 1899 to 340,000 bales, the highest water mark thus far recorded, for subsequently the amount has fallen to about 250,000 bales on an average.

Existing Conditions.

Raw cotton used comes from India, U.S.A. and China, the three varieties being suitably mixed. The use of this mixed material is considered peculiar for Japanese mills. Yarns produced are generally of coarser size, those of Nos. 16 and 20 occupying about one-half of the total output. This predominance of coarser yarns is due to the relatively low standard of living in Japan and China, and because weaving in the two countries is still much depended on hand-loom. Of the total output about 70% are consumed and 30 exported to China and Korea. On the other hand the import now figures as an insignificant item of about five or six thousand bales of gassed yarns, and even this may disappear when the gassed yarn business which is lately demanding the attention of our spinners attains a proper progress. Apart from the coarseness of Japan made yarns, one serious defect of the production is lack of uniformity in

quality, yarns of same number differing much in size of filament, etc. according to mills. This defect is attributed to lack of skill of operators and also to overworking of machineries. It is in view of this defect that Japanese cotton mills are obliged to combine spinning and weaving at the same time. Of the mills now numbering about 30, those that stand at the top are the Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Miye, Settsu, Osaka Godo, Osaka Boseki, Nippon Boseki, Nippon Seifu, and Tokyo Calico. There are several others which though smaller in scope, appear to rest on better financial basis. The Nippon Boseki is conspicuous as being the only mill as yet which produces finer yarns only. The Tokyo Calico devotes itself to producing calico and finer cotton stuffs, the Nippon Seifu has cotton flannels as its sole business, the Osaka Godo produces yarns only. Other mills are at once spinners and weavers.

Cost of production per bale is estimated thus :

	No. 20 left.		No. 32		No. 40	
	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>
Raw Cotton	355	114.665	350	140.000	345	141.450
Cost of Production...	—	20,000	—	30,000	—	40,000
	134 665		170,000		181,450	

Cotton waste value at Y. 2 should be taken into account in each case.

Silk Spinning.

Silk spinning is carried on principally by such leading mills as the Kanegafuchi and Fuji, though the aggregate spindles still remain at the modest figures of about 30,000. Waste cocoons used as material are produced annually about Y. 10,000,000 worth, of which less than one half is utilized at home for spinning purpose, the rest going to France and other places. The silk spun yarns produced at home do not yet exceed Y. 8,000,000, but this output

is likely to be increased several fold in a near future, as several mills are adding the number of silk spindles. Mr. Wada's (of Fuji Mill) invention, only lately patented, for simplifying the process of spinning by dispensing with the tedious drying of cocoons, is expected to go a long way for pushing this spinning business. Silk spun yarns are now largely exported to India and are encroaching upon the field previously occupied by European production.

Statistics.

The development since 1893 may be seen from the following quinquennial returns.

			Average daily work- ing spindles.	Output bale.	Export bale.	Import bale.
1893	...	...	381,781	222,224	1,053	64,684
1898	...	...	1,027,817	698,885	229,445	53,099
1903	...	...	1,290,347	801,738	307,201	3,539
1908	...	...	1,416,841	878,570.5	167,842	4,552

Capital, Reserves, Operatives etc.

Year.	Number of mills.	Capital invested. <i>yen.</i> (in 1,000.)	Profit. (Y. 1000.)	Reserve. (Y. 1000.)	Daily average of working spindles. piece. (in 1,000.)	Daily average of male hands.	Daily average of female hands.	Working hours per day.
1902 ...	80	34,459	2,264	4,433	1,301	14,375	57,513	21
1903 ...	76	34,405	3,477	5,618	1,290	19,160	57,166	20
1904 ...	74	34,699	4,513	6,886	1,306	10,967	52,115	20
1905 ...	78	36,991	17,421	15,203	1,402	12,183	53,728	20
1906 ...	83	40,612	18,496	21,239	1,441	13,032	59,281	22
1907 ...	82	55,214	19,102	26,306	1,494	14,828	61,738	21

Leading Districts of Cotton Spinning. (1907).

	No. of Mill.	Capital in- vested. (1,000 <i>yen.</i>)	Daily average of working spindles.	Operators. (Daily aver- age).	Production. of Yarn. <i>kwan.</i>
Aichi ...	6	1,490	133,970	7,025	3,987,764
Hyogo ...	6	1,257	147,588	7,172	5,742,319
Miye ...	4	5,877	77,200	3,747	2,492,022
Okayama ...	9	2,060	127,088	7,176	5,275,289
Osaka ...	20	15,019	471,121	22,982	15,071,199
Shizuoka ...	2	75	74,477	4,172	691,094
Tokyo ...	4	23,255	149,626	8,107	2,977,266

Leading Cotton Spinning Companies. (1908 1st half.)

Name of Co.	Locality.	Paid-up Capital (in Y. 1000).	No. of spind- les (ring & mule M.).	Reserves. (in <i>yen</i> 1,000).	No. of Looms.	Dividend. (Per annum), %
Amagasaki,	Osaka	... 950	45,596	1,674	21,608	30
Fukushima,	do.	...1,260	38,612	280	—	12
Fuji Gassed,	Tokyo	...7,995	{ 123,620 M. 27,640	1,984	620	14
*Kanegafuchi,	do.	...7,854	249,032	5,720	100	14
*Kenshi, Kyoto	...	...5,762	66,416	583	836	—

INDUSTRY.

Kishiwada, Osaka ...	756	65,352	882	—	25
*Miye, Ise ...	5,877	{ 208,492 M. 2,000	2,950	2,711	12
Naigwai, Osaka ...	750	29,152	1,040	898	10
*Nippon, do. ...	2,750	{ 76,480 M. 10,120	1,040	—	12
*Nippon Shirting, Kyoto...	2,450	{ 9,216 M. 8,880	375	429	—
*Osaka, Osaka ...	3,750	130,000	1,400	3,638	12
Osaka-Gūdō, do...	2,400	117,456	74	17,176	20
Sakai, do...	450	23,808	311	1,200	10
*Shimotsuke, Tochigi...	900	{ 8,498 M. 1,500	46	—	12
Settsu, Osaka ...	1,735	12,912	2,685	—	20
Temma, do. ...	700	4,800	158	446	8
*Tokyo, Tokyo ...	2,100	{ 36,788 M. 720	186	—	18
Wakayama, Kii...	900	28,572	258	—	4
*Wakayama Shirting do.	612	8,512	181	336	16
Teikoku, Kyoto...	1,500	10,260	—	4,424	—

Of the above those marked with a star (*) are encumbered with loans, as follows.

	Amount of Loan.		Amount of Loan.
Kanegafuchi ...	2,386,200	Osaka ...	1,000,000
Kenshi ...	1,360,120	Shimotsuke ...	136,800
Miye ...	323,801	Tokyo ...	357,890
Nippon ...	1,000,000	Wakayama Shirting.	300,000
Nippon Shirting ...	3,915,200		

TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The high standard of progress to which the weaving industry, especially dyeing and embroidery, attained at one time during the peaceful period of Tokugawa regime, suffered temporary check, first by the enforcement of Puritanic sumptuary rules by the same government, then by the national disturbance before and after the Restoration, and also the civil war of 1877. The arrival of cheaper and finer-looking foreign fabrics from Europe did aggravate the already hard condition of Japanese weavers. With the restoration of tranquility and as new order of things began to settle itself, the weavers lost no time to adapt themselves to new surroundings. They began to produce on one hand fabrics suitable to foreign

markets and on the other cotton flannel, shirtings and others for home consumption. This two-sided progress has been very active since the Japan-China and also the later war.

According to the latest returns published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, there are over 490,000 weaving houses and establishments, 783,600 looms including 29,000 which are worked by machine, and 758,500 operators. The total production of fabrics is estimated at no less than 250,000,000 *yen*, as described below.

According to the same statistics, the total value of silk fabrics manufactured per annum amounts to over 94,500,000 *yen*. Of these *habutae* is the most

important fabric in export trade, occupying one half of the whole textile exports, and deserves description at some length. *Kaiki*, *chirimen* (crape), *kohaku*, etc. are also exported more or less. Until several years ago 2,000,000 worth of *kaiki* was shipped abroad yearly, but since then owing to deterioration, the amount fell off to only about one-tenth, *chirimen* retains a steady market abroad, being exported to the amount of some 300,000 *yen* per year. *kohaku*, especially a lighter kind com-

monly called tafetta, has a bright future, and its export amounted to over 537,000 *yen* in 1908. As for other kinds of silk fabrics, they are mostly for domestic market, and generally woven by hand-machines as domestic work. The art has rather degraded, in comparison with what it was during the halcyon days of the Tokugawa regency, though in costly fabrics produced at Nishijin, Kyoto also *omeshi*, manufactured at Kiryu, Tochigi prefecture, a remarkable improvement has been attained during recent years.

Silk and Cotton Fabrics.

Although they are of comparatively recent origin, demand has grown quite large owing to low price, the yearly production amounting to over 24,100,000 *yen* in value. They are chiefly intended

for consumption at home. Of those exported, silk-and-cotton satin, manufactured at Kyoto and Kiryu, is the most important.

Cotton Fabrics.

The cotton goods business in contrast to silk industry has undergone a striking modification since the opening of the country for foreign trade, for reasons outlined before. It should be noted, this change required a similar change in cotton spinning, for coarse yarns which were formerly produced by hand machine were unfit for weaving finer cotton goods such as imported from abroad. The rise of cotton spinning industry and the appearance of large factories supplies a new chapter in the industrial history of Japan, this industry being in Japan the first innovation based on Western method. Those mills were soon able to supply home demand for common cotton fabrics, and next to export their production to Korea, China and South Sea islands. Though a majority of cotton mills combine spinning and weaving, this dual business is especially marked in the Osaka Boseki and Miye Boseki, etc. T-cloth, cotton

flannel, shirtings, sheetings and cotton tissues produced by Japanese cotton reach to about 74,000,000 yards per annum. The export reaches a sum of about Y. 16,000,000, increase of 5 or 6 times compared with what was ten years ago. On the other hand, for finer and lighter sorts of cotton fabrics, Japan is still depended on foreign supply, some 18,000,000 *yen* worth of goods having been imported in 1908. Since the Russo-Japanese War, most cotton mills have begun to pay greater attention to producing finer yarns and finer cotton goods, as calico and so forth. It was with this object that in 1906 the Tokyo Calico Co. and the Nippon Seifu Co. expanded their scope. Cotton velvet is also being manufactured, though on a small scale, in Kyoto and Shiga prefectures. On the whole, the future of cotton industry in this country may be said as very promising.

Woolen Fabrics.

The first woolen factory started in Japan was the present Senju factory, established about 1877 as an experi-

mental work by the Government, and transferred in 1890 to the absolute control of the War Office. Soon after several

woolen factories were erected by private capitalists at Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, etc. Inadequent supply of new material, and want of skill and experience, hampered the progress of the new industry, and with import goods to compete, all these factories were reduced to a hard strait. Even at present the success of this industry is at best partial. The principal woolen goods produced in Japan are inferior cloths for soldiers, policemen and schools boys' uniforms, blankets, flannels, shawl, and also mousseline-de-laine. Broadly stated woolen factories in Japan may be classified into those producing mousseline-de-laine and others turning out coarse woolen fabrics. The factories under first category are a new feature of only a recent appearance, created to supply the growing demand for printed mousseline. There are five principal factories

of this description, running over 2,680 stands of looms with working capacity of 15 million worth of fabrics in a year. They are the Tokyo Mousseline-de-laine Co. capable to produce Y. 6,500,000; the Osaka Co. Y. 5,000,000; the Tokyo and Jomo Y. 1,200,000 each, and the Matsui about Y. 1,000,000. The annual consumption at home being about Y. 9,000,000, there is excess of about Y. 6,000,000 worth of goods, supposing all those companies have to operate to their full capacity. What is remarkable is that between 2 to 3 million yen worth still arrives from abroad, chiefly in bleached form, also designed or other finer stuffs, all of which are still beyond the power of Japanese weavers. The Tokyo and Jomo companies have recently made arrangement for producing the bleached stuff.

Hemp Fabrics.

The first hemp spinning mill was established at Omi province in 1886, with the aid of the Government. Afterwards several factories of the kind were opened in Hokkaido, Osaka, etc., but all these, after some years of varied fortune, have been amalgamated into the present Imperial Hemp Industry Co., the sole establishment of the kind now in Japan. The company produces excellent coarse

fabrics such as canvas, sackcloth, etc., and also sheeting, napkin, linen etc.; but in the manufacture of finer stuffs used for handkerchiefs, etc., the company still lacks the necessary art and experience. It should be added that in the production of fabrics known from olden time *Jofu*, etc., the demand is declining.

"Habutae."

The first export of *habutae* took place about half a century ago by a merchant of Kiryu. At that time Kiryu and Ashikaga were the only places producing *habutae* for export, but as the textile was not yet suited for foreign taste, the export was insignificant. As the demand for this light stuff increased many other places began to produce it. Most of them have given up this particular industry, and at present it is principally produced at Fukui, Kawamata, Ishikawa, etc., Kawamata and Ishikawa being noted for lighter stuff and Fukui and others for

heavier sort. The growth of export is something striking, for what was only about Y. 800,000 in 1890 jumped up to tenfold in 1895, to twenty-eight fold in 1900, and to no less than Y. 37,500,000 in 1904. This was the high water mark, brought about chiefly by excessive export in anticipation of the late war. Partly to this over-stocking, also to the complaint as to deterioration of quality, and especially in consequence of increase of duty lately in U.S.A. and France where the fabrics were largely shipped, the export has subsequently declined. In order to better meet the

increasing demand, the business that was formerly a subsidiary work of farmers' family has began recently to be conducted on a regular factory basis. At present special types of power-looms are largely employed, and they have more than doubled the productive power, while lessening the expense by 20 per cent. According to the investigation made in March 1908, there were over 47,500 looms, of which 4,890 were

power-looms. With the invention of power-looms, factories were established one after another, and at present there are 109 of such establishments out of 8,378 houses engaged in weaving *habutae*. According to the investigation of the Japan Silk Export Guild in Yokohama, the amount of export during a few years past, classified by districts, are as follows:—

Value (in 1,000 yen).

	'04	'05	'06	'07	'08
Fukui	21,745	13,229	16,601	12,989	15,857
Ishikawa... ..	13,355	9,651	11,744	11,232	11,346
Toyama	3,299	1,889	2,090	1,347	1,346
Nagano	155	110	125	130	140
Kiryu	1,420	774	630	422	650
Ashikaga... ..	35	—	—	—	—
Kawamata	2,089	2,598	3,890	3,318	2,899
Fukushima	1,033	1,170	1,076	774	529
Uzen	663	552	828	806	916
Miyagi	—	—	305	281	301
Total	43,771	29,989	37,363	31,302	33,953

WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS, OPERATIVES AND VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

	Weaving houses.	Looms.	Operators.	Value (in Y. 1,000).
1902	302,267	710,395	772,964	151,187
1903	385,983	624,095	638,358	136,286
1904	397,912	620,845	621,723	130,196
1905	448,611	734,809	769,491	154,587
1906	463,165	736,828	792,491	210,355
1907	489,920	783,605	758,505	228,240

LEADING WEAVING DISTRICTS. (1)

Prefecture.	Weaving houses.	Looms.		Operatives.
		machines.	hands.	
Aichi	41,258	4,031	60,424	61,728
Ehime... ..	53,152	169	67,023	67,577
Fukui	7,316	295	27,330	27,857
Fukuoka	19,147	7	28,524	26,679
Fukushima... ..	7,565	585	12,891	15,173
Gifu	8,268	89	12,848	13,882
Gumma	34,006	186	40,672	45,454
Hyogo... ..	5,829	2,940	9,103	11,415

Ishikawa	...	...	8,385	354	23,432	23,436
Kyoto...	...	...	10,400	1,873	25,432	26,922
Miye	...	...	4,432	2,855	7,384	12,334
Niigata	...	...	22,946	995	33,332	37,167
Okayama	...	...	15,299	434	17,616	17,892
Osaka	...	...	26,107	5,414	33,246	39,725
Saitama	...	...	32,968	381	47,195	50,078
Shiga	...	...	11,730	1,877	14,196	17,285
Shizuoka	...	...	4,477	1,635	8,862	10,189
Tochigi	...	...	21,435	382	36,608	21,884
Tokyo...	...	...	7,604	668	12,200	14,612
Toyama	...	...	3,270	53	6,261	6,554
Wakayama	...	...	8,826	1,020	44,593	22,118
Yamanashi	...	...	10,517	42	14,818	14,924

LEADING WEAVING DISTRICTS. (2)

Value (in Y. 1,000).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & Cotton fabrics.	Cotton fabrics.	Hemp fabrics.	Woolen fabrics.
Aichi...	948	2,013	16,570	—	386
Ehime	34	10	6,779	—	—
Fukui...	17,188	213	225	204	201
Fukuoka	1,318	4	3,636	—	—
Fukushima	4,763	9	203	4	—
Gifu	2,865	1,200	1,491	1	—
Gumma	9,128	6,459	754	—	101
Hyogo	82	125	2,414	132	1,618
Ishikawa	12,654	66	288	113	—
Kyoto	18,390	7,373	3,267	19	2,602
Miye	156	140	5,821	10	—
Niigata	5,154	504	1,605	173	—
Okayama	1	390	3,594	—	—
Osaka	11	5	12,763	64	3,692
Saitama	3,725	724	7,215	—	—
Shiga...	1,236	97	772	1,243	—
Shizuoka	49	445	3,100	—	—
Tochigi	1,486	3,609	4,035	5	—
Toyama	1,238	39	1,528	353	—
Tokyo	4,457	427	2,187	6	11,210
Wakayama	—	15	13,515	—	—
Yamanashi	3,933	9	8	—	—

PRODUCTION (Value).

(in Y. 1,000).

	Silk fabrics.	Silk & cotton mixed.	Cotton.	Hemp.	Woolen.
1902	60,904	20,538	53,030	2,420	4,040
1903	36,710	13,459	45,945	2,134	4,280
1904	45,503	9,933	50,651	2,044	6,760

1905	...	...	60,384	15,371	72,844	3,528	10,047
1906	...	...	93,606	20,253	86,474	3,390	6,630
1907	...	...	94,564	24,101	103,590	3,242	19,851

MACHINE-CONSTRUCTION.

The notable mechanical engineering enterprises started before the great Restoration of 1868 were a shipbuilding yard started at Ishikawa-jima (Tokyo) by the then Lord of Mito, an iron foundry at Nagasaki and a dock yard at Yokosuka, both by the Tokugawa government. The Imperial Government has adopted a similar policy of establishing mechanical and industrial factories in order to furnish models and stimulate private enterprises, as briefly referred to in the introductory remark of this chapter. It was not long before people were able to conduct mechanical factories of their own, and to devise various ingenious inventions and imple-

ments. The enactment in 1885 of the regulations for protecting industrial property supplied an additional impetus to this tendency, and not a few inventions of which any nation may be proud have been devised by Japanese people. It must be admitted at the same time that in machine construction Japan is hampered by serious drawbacks, viz., insufficient supply of iron, lack of skilled laborers and unequalled competition with machine constructions in Europe and America. Nonetheless machines produced at home now represent respectable value, though the volume of imports is incomparably greater.

Import and Export of Machines and Machineries.

The movement during the last few years is shown below, citing only principal items, value in *yen* 1,000 (ex-

cluding scientific and medical instruments, watches and other small apparatus).

	1908	1907	1906	1905
Locomotives and parts...	3,246	1,912	1,659	2,466
Carriages and parts ...	1,899	1,580	1,559	2,440
Cycles and parts...	2,148	2,242	2,106	1,364
Steam engines ...	1,766	1,350	2,162	2,633
Boilers ...	1,331	1,464	—	—
Electric apparatus ...	3,721	2,542	1,904	3,088
Lathe ...	911	1,014	1,120	3,349
Metal or wood work imp'ts...	2,487	2,202	2,640	3,135
Cranes ...	1,139	1,073	1,081	421
Pumps etc. ...	952	1,163	711	582
Paper mill plant ...	1,656	808	389	401
Cotton spinning ...	5,287	2,809	2,215	1,228
Other spinning ...	2,042	1,032	224	191
Weaving ...	1,428	780	271	421
Others ...	8,999	8,561	6,085	6,266
Total (including others).	41,546	32,271	25,596	29,581

The export list is far poorer and chiefly consists of telephone apparatus, printing machines, pumps, cotton gins,

etc. The progress is nonetheless creditable, when it is remembered that before 1900 the average export did not

much surpass *yen* 100,000, and it was only in 1889 that machines first appeared on custom returns with the paltry

sum of only *yen* 3,449. Below is shown the progress of export of Japan made machines.

	1908	1907	1906	1905
<i>Yen</i>	6,864,014	8,585,218	3,839,871	3,134,293

Output and Demand of Machines.

In view of absence of reliable statistics only approximate estimate can be made as to the demand of machines in Japan. The import of iron in various shapes is about *Y.* 30,000,000 a year, while the home production of the same is about *Y.* 10,000,000. It being roughly estimated by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce that about *Y.* 25,000,000 worth of iron is required in architectural and shipbuilding purposes, the remaining *Y.* 15,000,000 worth may be considered as wanted for

machine construction. In finished shape the value may be estimated at between *Y.* 20,000,000 and 30,000,000. Adding to the figures the amount of imports the yearly requirement of machines may be put at between sixty and seventy millions, including exports. Japan may be said to be still in inception stage as to the use and construction of machines, and the future of this industry, especially in conjunction with the possible demand in neighboring countries, may be said as being exceedingly hopeful.

Machine Construction as it exists.

Another serious drawback clogging the progress of this industry in Japan is the multiplicity of orders and difficulty of specializing work on the part of factories. Comparative high tariff on raw materials and low rate on machines is another thing militating against the prosperity of the industry. When this inequality is removed by the revision of Treaties to be effected in 1911, a better day may be expected for machine construction.

Apart from Government arsenals and shipbuilding yards, Government and private, machine shops now in Japan are generally devoted to turning out railway locos and carriages, bridges and steam-engines, lathes, electric motors and apparatus, weaving, printing, spinning and sewing machines etc.

The loco. building is chiefly confined to Government railway works at Kobe and Omiya, and the first attempt was made in 1893. So far a little over 100 have been constructed, but the purchase of foreign locos being cheaper, the work has not made any particular progress. For carriages and parts there are the

Nippon Rolling Stock Co. in Nagoya, Amano Iron Works in Tokyo, Osaka Carriage Co. and some others. Their annual output reaches about *Y.* 3,000,000, but on the other hand they have so depend on foreign supply as regard sole bars, springs, buffers, wheels, tyres and axles etc. In boilers and engines there are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Osaka and Niigata Iron works, and several shipyards, boilers amounting to about *Y.* 2,500,000 and engines about *Y.* 8,000,000. They are mostly of smaller capacity of about 10 h.p. Lathes are made by the Ikegai Iron Works in Tokyo and the Temma Iron Works in Osaka, and their production stands comparison with American make. Oil and electric engines, electric motors etc. of smaller capacity are now made by the Shibaura Engineering Works, Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki, Nippon and Tokyo Electric Cos., and many other iron works, and have almost superseded foreign engines. Electric generators etc. are made to the extent of about *Y.* 800,000, oil and gas engines about *Y.* 600,000. For weaving ma-

chines the Kimoto Iron Works at Osaka, Matsuo and Sano Works at Tokyo, Toyoda Machine Works at Nagoya are noted, the output standing about ¥. 800,000. The machines are mostly of simpler type. In spinning and sewing machines Japan cannot yet turn out anything worth mentioning. Besides the factories mentioned above there are the Tokyo Kentesu Iron Works for making cast iron pipes and similar goods, the Tokyo Machine Co. for agricultural tools and implements etc., the Tokyo Electric Co., for making electric lamps, etc., the Japan Steel foundry founded

on joint account of the Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Co. and Vickers & Armstrong. Then there is the Government Steel Foundry.

As for our mechanics, they are clever enough at work, but they seem to have a tendency to become soon tired of one kind of work, and wish in 3 or 4 years to turn to another special line.

This is a most regrettable fact and such habit must be entirely broken down before Japan can boast of the first-rate mechanics of experience and skill.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing a peculiar paper from the fibres of certain shrubs, *mitsumata*, *gampi*, etc., and there were in 1907 about sixty thousand houses making paper of this kind. These had 170,000 operators, producing an amount of ¥. 1,950,000 in value. This Japanese paper early attracted the attention of the Germans, who at once manufactured the imitations, and began to export them to this country. But the use of both the genuine Japanese paper and the German imitations being limited, the export of the former from, and import of the latter to, this country do not exceed ¥. 1,000,000 in value.

The manufacture of the European paper in this country dates from 1872, when the Oji Paper Mill was established at the promotion of Baron (then Mr.)

Shibusawa, using rice-straws, rags, and waste paper for the material. Within 4 years factories were opened in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe, but as the press and publication was yet in a primary condition, the demand for European paper was very small. The South-western War in 1877, the Japan-China and the later wars marked an epoch in the expansion of paper making industry. At the end of 1907 there were 17 companies (including the paper mill of the Printing Bureau) with 21 mills, and their total capital was over 16,580,000 *yen*. Comparing these figures with those of 10 years before, the number of mills has increased by ten, and the capital has more than doubled. The amount and value of papers produce in 1907 were as follows:—

Kind of paper.	Amount (in 1,000 pounds.)	Value (in <i>yen</i> 1,000.)
For Printing	89,722	6,405
Carbdoard	36,195	1,213
For Cigarette... ..	7,205	696
For Matches	3,161	229
Others	61,171	3,931
Total	197,506	12,477

In the supply of pulp Japanese mills have to look to Sweden and Norway, despite of rather heavy duties. Import of foreign papers amount to no small

figures as below. The Mitsui have started a large pulp factory at Shira-oi, Hokkaido.

					Paper. yen	Pulp. yen
1906	...	...	...	...	4,440,000	1,760,000
1907	...	...	...	...	5,870,000	1,640,000
1908	...	...	...	...	5,420,000	1,810,000

It may be seen from the above that the importation of paper in 1908 shows a decrease of Y. 450,000 as compared with the previous year, but it shows an increase of Y. 980,000 as compared with 1906, while the importation of pulp in 1908 shows a large increase over two preceding years. Amongst the exporting countries Germany heads the list with Y. 1,250,000, followed in order by Austria with Y. 1,300,000 and by England with Y. 1,010,000. When classified according to the description of paper, printing paper stands foremost, totalling about Y. 2,549,000, imitation Japanese paper comes next with Y.

861,000. The importation of foreign printing paper is owing to the comparatively high price of the home-made paper, due on the one hand to the use of costly machines, and pulp and other necessary chemicals, and on the other through the want of skill and experience of the operators. The mill owners have of late turning attention to make themselves self-dependant as to pulp. The Takasago mill belonging to the Mitsubishi has established a pulp factory in Formosa, while the Fuji Mill has its mill in Hokkaido. The abundance of pulp-wood in Saghalien has very much reassured our mill-owners.

Statistics of Japanese Paper.

					Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
1903	...	...	...	...	63,526	172,314	12,413
1904	...	...	...	...	59,518	167,242	13,543
1905	...	...	...	...	61,641	169,821	13,722
1906	...	...	...	...	61,262	174,368	15,480
1907	...	...	...	...	59,300	174,114	19,506

Leading Japanese Paper Districts. (1907).

					Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Ehime	...	...	...	...	5,030	11,965	2,852
Fukuoka	...	...	...	...	2,244	8,430	1,362
Gifu	...	...	...	...	4,652	17,443	1,437
Hyogo	...	...	...	...	1,030	5,012	1,009
Kochi	...	...	...	...	5,294	19,398	3,439
Shizuoka	...	...	...	...	2,353	5,521	914
Tokyo	...	...	...	...	1,297	4,152	740
Yamaguchi	...	...	...	...	4,120	12,167	656

European Paper.

	No. of factories.	Capital invested. (in Y. 1,000.)	No. of Machines.	Horse power.	Employees.	Output (in Y. 1,000.)
1903	11	7,117	72	14,165	3,389	7,171
1904	19	8,127	92	16,212	4,378	10,434
1905	21	9,483	109	22,967	4,894	11,059

1906 ... 22	11,645	118	14,363	5,552	13,645
1907 ... 21	16,583	125	15,419	5,579	12,477

Leading European Paper Manufacturing Companies.

(of above Y. 500,000 in 1907.)

	Capital. (in Y. 1,000.)	No. of Ma- chine.	Average of Daily H.P.	Employees.	Value of Out- put. (in Y. 1,000)
Printing Bureau ...	1,008	13	1,215	1,190	1,099
Oji Seishi Co....	3,583	12	1,923	501	—
Fuji Seishi Co. ...	6,285	9	1,176	895	3,087
Yokkaichi Seishi Co.	750	1	1,272	105	575
Mitsubishi Seishi Co.	500	13	2,000	422	1,538
Tokyo Itagami Co...	750	7	1,113	225	834
Nishinari Seishi Co.	350	6	450	190	565
Senju Seishi Co. ...	915	11	1,348	187	812
Kyushu Seishi Co...	820	11	710	487	923

Production and Import of European Paper.

	Value of Product.	Total value of import.
1901	7,140	2,213
1902	7,150	3,715
1903	7,171	3,104
1904	10,434	3,057
1905	11,059	6,300
1906	13,645	6,787
1907	12,477	7,755

FANCY MATTING.

The fancy matting was first manufactured by a native of Bitchu province in 1878 for exporting purpose, but it was not until 3 years later that the export began to attract any public attention. The matting for foreign markets was known under the name of brocade pattern, but this matting was too costly as weaving was done by hand and by patented process. Besides there was further inconvenience of the sheet being irregular in size. It was after 1886 when loom for mat-weaving was invented, and with patterns shown equally on both sides, that a real progress began in export business. Further improvements made were the weaving of designed figure mats, and the application of Jacquard looms for mat weaving. By means of this improved weaving, it was now possible to produce goods at far cheaper price than before, and naturally the foreign

demand increased. Thus in 1891 the export amounted to Y. 650,000 in value, and 4 years later the amount was Y. 3,640,000. Till about this period the Japanese matting was on free list in U.S.A., the greatest consumers of our mats, and the imposition of heavy tariff in 1887 nearly put an end to the trade. By dint of various devices for minimizing cost, the trade could be kept up. The volume even increased, and until 1900 it amounted to about Y. 3,000,000 reaching in the following year the record figures, thus far, of Y. 5,000,000, after which the volume has somewhat fallen, owing to the tariff and the encroachment of Chinese mats. Though many important devices for cheapening cost of production have been effected, one grave drawback still remains, i. e. the tedious labor required in preparing the warp consisting of

rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally the by-work of farmers, who weave, by their own looms, the rushes produced from their own farm. Even in Okayama prefecture that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For dyeing the rushes natural dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common. Then instead of dyeing by dipping the rush into the dye vats the printing of designs began to prevail from about 1901. Printed mats now constitute about one-tenth of the whole production. Nearly two-thirds of the output come from Okayama, Hiroshima, Fukuoka,

Kagawa, and Ishikawa prefectures. Until several years ago Oita prefecture supplied a good deal, but its mats have been displaced in foreign market by Chinese mats which are similar in quality and general appearance and much cheaper.

Nearly all the world is the customer of the fancy matting, including 35 countries. Of these, the U. S. A. stands at the head of the list, over 90 per cent of the total export being destined to her; and Canada, Australia, England and Germany follow, though far behind. Fancy matting is now consumed in no small amount at home, owing to the increase of foreign style buildings in this country.

Conditioning.

The Government mat conditioning house exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export. The inspection is carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, figures and measurement. The conditioning result during the last year was: total of ordinary & width mats inspected, —ordinary, 739, 836, large width mats 14,541; passed inspection, —ordinary mats

646,889, wider mats 14,470; rejected for short measure, ordinary mats 19,514; rejected for other defects,—ordinary 73,460, wider mats, 71. Relative ratio of qualified and unqualified mats were 87.4 %, 2.6 % for short measure, and 10 % for other defects. The corresponding figures for 1907 were 88.9 %, 2.3 % and 9.8 %.

Mats and Matting.

	Families engaged.	Value of ordinary Mats for floor (Y. 1,000)	Mats for export. (Y. 1,000)
1903... ..	118,209	3,245	5,262
1904... ..	111,309	2,847	4,137
1905... ..	106,409	3,752	4,521
1906... ..	110,002	5,630	5,072
1907... ..	—	—	5,547
1908... ..	—	—	5,180

Leading Export Mat Districts.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Looms.	Mats for Export. (Y. 1,000)
Fukuoka	7,561	15,740	15,270	581
Hiroshima	108	5,440	5,450	700
Okayama... ..	1,059	21,657	20,351	360

STRAW AND CHIP BRAID.

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles made of straw and straw braid has been known from ancient times in the neighbourhood of Tokyo, but the hat-manufacturing with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo, in the early days of the Meiji epoch, at the suggestion of foreigners. The authorities encouraged the industry in other parts of the country by distributing printed matter and dispatching experts, and the result was that within a few years the industry spread in various parts of the country, especially in Okayama and Kagawa, which soon became the principal centres of the industry, the two places now supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the straw braid. The business acquired an added impetus after the discovery that the wood of the populus tremula is best suitable for this kind of braid, the trees growing abundantly near Tokyo, and Kanagawa. For the chip braid, therefore, the two districts,

and Yamaguchi are principal centres. This industry is more widespread than straw braid, though the output from such leading centres as Kagawa, Yamaguchi and Saitama did not exceed Y. 200,000 each in 1907. The export stood at its height in 1904 and 1905, but owing to over-supply it has begun slowly to fall, until now in certain places it is almost extinct. Then in 1906 the manufacture was taken up largely in the neighbourhood of Kobe, but whereas in the north good material was produced, that made in the West was of very poor quality. The number of people through whose hands the braid passes before export has also contributed to render the industry unprofitable. The market has lately improved, owing to increased demand from Germany and England.

Besides these, straw and chip mixed braids are produced in Okayama and other straw districts. In 1908 Y. 212,000 were exported. After all with Italian products to compete in foreign markets, Japanese straw and chip braids can by no means occupy an easy position.

Statistics on Straw and Chip Braids.

	Workshops.	Employees.	Value. (Y. %1,000.)	Of which Chip.
1903	37,191	166,139	3,885	—
1904	58,888	251,220	4,807	1,734
1905	77,877	282,272	5,426	2,080
1906	80,542	275,376	4,730	1,568
1907	78,158	256,784	4,224	858

Leading Straw and Chip Braid Districts.

	Workshops.	Employees.	Value (Y. 1,000.)
Kagawa	26,985	61,469	1,420
Okayama... ..	31,218	65,017	1,523

CERAMICS.

Porcelains.

Originally imported from China and further improved under Korean tutelage, the ceramic art of Japan attained a high

standard of excellence under the warm patronage of feudal lords. After a temporary relapse following the dis-

Continuation of feudalism, the first attempt towards reviving the industry by studying Western method was the despatch to Europe of an expert about 1873, and the arrival, soon after, of the late Prof. Wagner, a German expert, to Arita at special invitation, and introduction of foreign style and pigments. Wagner was subsequently professor at the Government Tokyo High Technical School and he himself erected a kiln where the special wares he originated

were produced. Potters of Kyoto, Mino, Aichi etc. began to emulate each other in the new movement, and it was not long before Japanese porcelains began to find their way to America, China etc. Mino and Aichi from the first supplied the bulk of commercial wares going abroad, and it is at their kilns that most of the cheap printed decoration porcelains are now produced. Of the total export U.S.A. takes more than one half, as shown below.

Leading Markets for Japanese Porcelains.

(Value Y. 1,000).

	1908.	1907.
U.S.A.	2,655	3,816
China... ..	215	749
Korea	452	521
England	276	475
Hongkong... ..	191	263
Canada	183	207
Total (including others)	5,078	7,216

The Morimura firm, Tokyo, is the largest exporter of porcelains.

Improvement.

Wood as fuel, while being technically disadvantageous as compared with coal, increases the cost of production, about 25% being consumed by it, owing to rise of price of wood recently. Forests in porcelain districts, as in Seto, are almost denuded of wood. The authorities are encouraging the use of coal kilns in place of the old fashioned wasteful kilns, and besides conducting experiment at the Government industrial laboratory have granted small pecuniary aid to the potters' guilds in Seto and Arita. It is also on account of wood fire that Japanese porcelains have been deficient in hardness. The Nippon Porcelain Company at Nagoya (cap. Y. 200,000) is perhaps the pioneer factory where coal-fire was adopted, and it has also adopted various ingenious devices for shaping the body. This improve-

ment has been carried still further by the Nippon Koshitsu Toki Kaisha (Japan Faience Co.) started in 1908 in Kanazawa, Kaga, capital Y. 200,000 paid up. The company aims to supply both domestic demand and also to export its wares abroad. At present it has 15 kilns, employs about 300 people, and turns out about 200,000 pieces per month. Machines are moved by water-wheels, 35 h.p., together with a small electric engine. On the whole the ceramic industry is now in the transition stage, and while factories as above mentioned are created the old small family establishments are disappearing. Other large factories are the Koran-sha at Arita, Kyoto Porcelain Company, the Kinkozan Works at Kyoto and Nishizawa's Works at Tajimi, Mino, etc.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).

The over-production during the last few years and especially the appearance of imitation cloisonne have wrought havoc on this special ceramic art industry of Japan. In Aichi prefecture, the centre of the industry, more than one-third of Shippo establishments have changed business, and it is only such heading makers, as Ando, Hattori, and a few others, that remain in the field. For this extraordinary depression Shippo makers and dealers have to blame themselves. Foreign customers, for whom this costly ware is chiefly intended, at first welcomed showy imitation cloisonne on account of cheapness, but this popularity was short lived, for

the body of imitation ware is copper with a thin coating of silver and not solid silver as the real ware is. The reaction soon set in against the imitation, and in the meanwhile genuine Shippo makers, generally dealers at the sametime, who found the patronage transferred to the imitation goods, could not hold over their stock, and had to dispose of it at ruinous price. This occurred especially at the time of St. Louis exhibition. The false impression given to foreign customers is not easily to remove, while the economic depression in America and Europe lately made the matter worse. The situation, therefore, remains not much improved.

Statistics.

(in Y. 1,000.)

				Value of Production.	Value of Export.	Of which Shippo
1902	...	...	...	6,911	2,461	—
1903	...	...	...	6,975	3,169	220
1904	...	...	...	6,733	3,873	300
1905	...	...	...	8,821	5,324	240
1906	...	...	...	13,385	7,942	146
1907	...	...	...	12,940	7,216	95

Leading Ceramic Districts. (1907.)

(Above Y. 250,000.)

				Families engaged.	Employees.	Value (in Y.1,000.)
Aichi...	...	...	...	1,377	9,105	4,796
Gifu ...	...	...	...	1,044	4,977	2,196
Kyoto	...	...	...	300	1,180	1,222
Saga ...	...	...	...	253	2,306	1,024
Ehime	...	...	...	25	415	397
Nagasaki	...	...	...	140	1,041	336

LACQUAR WARE.

This industry has suffered decline both in output and export. The decreased export is chiefly sought in the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the wood, making the ware unfit for drier countries America and Europe. To make the

position worse, card board imitations, made in Germany, has proved a formidable rival to Japanese cheap lacquer wares. The outlook is sufficiently pessimistic. But the use of Chinese lacquer being unavoidable owing to the insufficient supply of the home made

juice, for no small number of lacquer trees which had been placed under special protection during the feudal period were recklessly cut down some time after. At present about two-thirds of the juice used come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and

crudely refined, it is on the whole inferior to the home article. At any rate, something must be done for the interest of this peculiar industry of Japan, or it is threatened with disappearance in foreign markets.

Value of Lacquer Ware Production and its Export.
(in Y. 1,000)

	Production.	Export.		Production.	Export.
1902 ...	5,538	889	1906 ...	6,809	1,721
1903 ...	5,371	852	1907 ...	7,561	1,653
1904 ...	4,477	1,023	1908 ...	—	957
1905 ...	5,559	1,235			

Leading Lacquer Ware Districts (1907).

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value (in Y. 1,000)
Fukushima ...	360	1,562	441
Ishikawa ...	626	1,138	929
Kyoto ...	185	496	420
Kanagawa ...	269	744	288
Shizuoka ...	738	2,399	654
Wakayama ...	525	885	1,232

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

A. IN JAPAN PROPER.

The industry in Japan proper is practically limited to Okinawa (Luchu), Oshima and Sanuki. It dates from the beginning of 1600 A. D. for Oshima and Okinawa and from 1730 for Sanuki (Kagawa), till recently the principal centre of refining business. At present in Japan proper, the industry is prosperous only in Oshima and Okinawa, both of which are climatically suited for cane-growing. It may safely be predicted, however, that Formosa is destined to become in a near future the most important supplier of sugar for the homeland. The Formosan authorities propose to make the island a second Java and this ambition is likely to be realized in a near future judging from the result thus far obtained.

The sugar refining with up-to-date

equipment did not appear in Japan until 1895. The Yayeyama refining Co. was followed a few months after by the Nippon refining (present Dai Nippon refining), then by similar refining in Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya and few other places. These refineries generally used to get the supply of raw material from Java at almost nominal duty of 20.4 sen per 100 kin, and as no small rebate, was granted in view of the low conventional tariff on refined sugar, they were in a highly favourable position. About that time sugar began to arrive from Hong-kong, Germany and Austria-Hungary, and temporarily affected the market of the home refined sugar. The imposition of sugar excise, its subsequent increase, revised tariff on sugar, amendment of rebate regulation, the disappearance of

the foreign beet sugar from the market in consequence of discontinuation of bounty, all combined to work in favor of the Japanese refineries. They cleverly turned these circumstances to account and succeeded in clearing big profit. The Hongkong sugar was also

almost driven out of the market. This success, however, spoiled their future, for it made them reckless, only eager to push on their output. Meanwhile the refineries had been amalgamated and reduced to only three, as at present, these being:—

Refinery.	No. of mill.	Paid up capital (Y. 1,000)	Daily output.	Estimate output in 1908 (1,000 bales)
Dai Nippon	4	8,500	tons 600	1,200
Yokoham	1	1,687	" 120	150
Kobe	1	725	" 80	100

The economic depression following the temporary boom after the war was a heavy blow to the refineries which had on hand an excessive stock, while the

growing activity of sugar industry in Formosa, as described below, has further complicated the situation.

Statistics of Sugar in Japan Proper.

Production	1st class		2nd class	3rd class	4th class		Total
	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Molasses (1,000 kin)	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Candy (1,000 kin)	
1903 ...	78,739	2,777	6,781	4,482	2,204	559	95,545
1905 ...	58,972	1,351	1,700	4,210	414	433	67,084
1907 ...	75,910	3,670	2,571	10,941	890	828	94,312

The output from the refineries is next shown, irrespective of places of origin of crude sugar used.

Average (1903-07)	1st Class		2nd Class	3rd Class		4th Class		Total
	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Molasses (1,000 kin)	(1,000 kin)	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Syrup (1,000 kin)	Sugar (1,000 kin)	Candy (1,000 kin)	
	79,664	12,388	6,966	60,947	6	85,955	3,074	248,881

Consumption Per head (1,000 kin)			Consumption Per head (1,000 kin)		
1898-'00 (average)	520,450	11.7	1904-'06 (average)	445,609	9.4
1901-'03 (")	508,717	11.1	1907	468,675	9.6

Average ('04-6)	Export (1,000)		Import (1,000)	
	kin	yen	kin	yen
	37,605	5,146	336,178	10,177
1907	25,375	2,676	329,799	19,868

Excise and Rebate on Sugar.

Conventional and statutory duties and excise are imposed on sugar. The conventional duties are practically confined to refined sugars of class 3 (grades be-

tween Nos. 15 and 20 of Dutch standard) and class 4 (grades of Nos. 20 and above and rock candy). The duties on classes 3 and 4 are Y. 0.748 and Y. 0.827 respectively per 100 kin. The statutory duties are confined to crude sugars of class 1 (grades below No. 8 and molasses) and class 2 (grades between Nos. 8 & 15). The duties, raised repeatedly as the special war taxation measure, now stand at Y. 1.650 for class 1 and Y. 2.250 for class 2. The excises are Y. 3.00 for class 1, Y. 5.50 for class 2, Y. 8.50 for class 3 and Y. 10.00 for class 4. The imposts on the

four classes are thus situated:—class 1st, Y. 4.65; 2nd, Y. 7.75; 3rd, Y. 9.428; 4th, Y. 10.027. The obvious inequality of tariff between crude and refined sugars would encourage the introduction of refined sugars and put a stop to that of crude production, if the tariff were left to operate as it stood. It was to remedy this inequality that the law of granting drawback was enacted in 1902 in favor of sugars refined in Japan from imported crude sugars. The drawback system, repeatedly amended, is differentiated thus, according as refined sugars are consumed at home or exported.

	Consumed at home.	Exported.
a. When class 1 is refined	Y. 1.45	1.65
b. " " 2 " "	1.95	2.25

The protection which this system of drawback confers on refining business may be seen from the following com-

putation quoted from the "Tokyo Keizai Zasshi" (Oriental Economist).

When refined from Class 1 imported.

	Conv. tariff.	Stat. tariff on raw material	Drawback	Protection
3rd class, home cons'tion.	.748	1.650	1.450	.548
4th " " "	.827	1.650	1.450	.627
3rd " export.	.748	1.650	1.650	.748
4th " "	.827	1.650	1.650	.827

When refined from Class 2 imported.

	Conv. tariff.	Stat. tariff on raw material	Drawback	Protection
3rd class, home cons'tion.	.748	2.250	1.950	.448
4th " " "	.827	2.250	1.950	.527
3rd " export.	.748	2.250	2.250	.748
4th " "	.827	2.250	2.250	.827

Crude sugars now imported for refining being in greater part class 2, protection conferred upon refining business amo-

unts to only Y. 0.448 to 0.527 per 100 kin.

B. FORMOSAN SUGAR INDUSTRY

Sugar industry in the island dates from about 1523 when the Dutch temporarily occupied the island. The industry did not attain any great progress under the Chinese rule. Sugar, camphor, tea and rice constituted four staple exports when the island was ceded to Japan in 1894. The industry was found in a highly neglected state, as regards the cultivation of the cane and also the extraction of sugar. The Government decided, after several years' careful investigation, to carry the industry to the position to which it should occupy from climatic and other advantages. Special measures of encouragement were adopted, but owing mainly to the passive opposition of ignorant and prejudiced natives it failed. Then compulsory measures based on similar methods adopted by the Dutch Government in the East India were issued in 1905, and the sugar industry was placed under the absolute control of the Government and this law remains in

force to this day. Thus each mill erected under the official permission is assigned a special district for getting the supply of the cane from the farmers living therein, the mill is at the sametime allowed to lease an area of land free of rent and to open cane plantations, this land to be given gratis when it is cultivated, or to be surrendered on failure to do so. The erection of the now antiquated buffalo mill is forbidden, and it is expected the mills of this old type which hamper the progress of the industry will disappear in a few years. The encouragement and protection extended by the Government to sugar producers and cane cultivators is very liberal, they being, for given instance, in connection with these lection of new varieties of cane, subsidizing of cost of irrigation, drainage and manuring. Sometimes the interest of paid-up capital of a new factory was guaranteed, or a plant was lent free, and so on.

Improvement under the new system.

The rapid progress which the industry attained under this system has justified the Government measure. How far the

new method surpasses the old may be inferred from the following data.

Yield of cane per <i>han</i> (2.4 acres)	old cane 20 tons	Rose Bamboo 35 tons
Extraction from cane	ole mill 45%	11-roller mill 78%
Percentage of sugar	7 %	11½%
Price per picul	old style brown Y. 8	centrifugal Y. 12

It should be noted that Rose bamboo and Lahina, especially the former, are the canes which the authorities have

decided to adopt for the island and to supersede the native varieties, of which three are popular.

Cane-Cultivation and Sugar Production.

	Kah. (2.3 Acres.)	Of which new canes.	Crop. 1,000 <i>kin</i> .	Of which new canes.	Brown Sugar 1,000 catties.	Crude Sugar. 1,000 <i>kin</i> .
1904...	21,594	240	1,074,975	18,175	6,219	76,581
1905...	24,972	795	1,152,512	52,016	3,475	83,225
1906...	34,806	2,620	1,679,246	182,308	6,945	128,661
1907...	29,850	13,632	1,363,595	520,489	3,427	107,973

In 1908 the total output was roughly 200,000,000 catties, and the estimate for 1909 about 25,000,000. The working capacity of different classes of mills is situated thus at present; up-to-date large mills 180,000,000, improved old style mills 50,000,000, and old mills 30,000,000. The attention of the

authorities is now directed more for increasing the yield per acre than merely expanding the area. That there is abundant room for improvement may be inferred from the fact that both the acreage under Rose bamboo and Lahina and the yield from the new canes are still below 50% of the respective totals.

New Mills.

The new mills of importance now in the island are shown below:—

Name.	No. of mill.	Paid up Capital. Y. 1,000.	Daily crushing. ton.	Estimated out- put in 1909. bale.
Taiwan	5	6,922	3,500	546,560
Ensui	2	1,500	1,500	—
Dai Nippon... ..	1	Branch Office.	1,200	177,249
Meiji	3	1,750	810	144,235
Toyo	1	2,500	1,000	108,541
Shinkyo	1	500	500	123,703
Sankanten	1	800	1,000	23,000
Bain	1	160	300	50,000

In a near future, several new mills erected by either the existing or new factories will be completed, these prospective mills being Taiwan 1,800, Takasago 1,000, Niigata 1,000, Linhon-gen 750, Hokko 1,000, in all 5,550. Of the 8 factories in the above table the

Sankanten factory existing at Sankanten and officially known as the Formosan Sugar and Development Co. and the Bain factory are run by British capitalists, while the Shinkyo solely consists of native capitalists.

Formosan Mills and Mills in Japan Proper.

The two classes of mills have not acted in harmony heretofore, owing to peculiar circumstances. The primary cause was due to the fact that the crude sugar in Formosa was not enough to supply the demand of the home refineries, besides being inferior and more costly than the crude sugar from Java. Then in the drawback allowed on the home mills importing Java sugar the Formosan producers cannot participate, and in return the home refiners complain that the Formosan Government is very lenient in collecting the consumption tax. Indeed it is generally believed that it was on account of this special treatment in taxation that the Formosan brown sugar could under-

sell the home produced sugar in 1908 and aggravated the position of the refiners in Japan proper already suffering from the effect of over-supply. The cry having become rather loud against this lenient measure, the Formosan Government has decided to stop it and in place of it to grant the bounty on the cane produced, Y. 1 per 1,000 *kin*, corresponding to about Y. 1.20 per 100 *kin* of sugar. This anomalous rivalry between the Formosan and home mills being traceable to glaring discrepancy of duty between refined and crude sugar and the enforcement of the peculiar drawback system, it may be removed on the morrow of the revision of treaties in 1911. Already the rivalry has been

very much mitigated, and a contract has been concluded between Formosan mills and refiners in the homeland for supply of the raw material. It is easy to see that, in lapse of time, the supply from

Formosa will not be confined to crude or brown sugar, but will cover the whole consumption of sugar in the mother country.

Export of Sugar from Formosa (in 1,000 kin).

	To Japan proper.		To other countries.		Total.	
	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.	White.	Brown.
1903 ...	187	37,352	1,834	1,544	2,022	38,897
1904 ...	2,969	54,169	1,890	1,083	4,860	55,253
1905 ...	10	70,762	140	96	150	70,858
1906 ...	33	108,974	914	1,422	974	110,397
1907 ...	—	94,228	125	1	125	94,229

BREWING INDUSTRY.

PRODUCTION.

Output.

Ending. Sept.				Sake. koku	Beer. koku	Soy. koku
1901-2	...	...	...	4,041,139	91,046	1,767,366
1902-3	...	...	...	3,309,312	93,252	1,763,710
1903-4	...	...	...	3,615,046	95,243	1,859,165
1904-5	...	...	...	3,153,402	133,411	1,765,973
1905-6	...	...	...	3,792,561	159,369	1,932,492
1906-7	...	...	...	4,168,060	201,144	2,074,474
1907-8	...	...	...	4,096,860	—	—

The brewing industry in Japan comprises *Sake*, beer and soy, wine being still insignificant and still enjoying the benefit of non-taxation. The two indigenous industries of *sake* and soy are still carried on according to the old

primitive process, and not in strict accordance with the scientific method of chemical fermentation. Various new processes, several of them patented, have been tried, but as far they have failed.

Sake.

For *sake*, the national liquor brewed from rice, the "Five villages of Nada," situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada *sake*" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing as to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that certain bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting peculiar

agreeable flavor to the liquor. The wells yielding such water possess considerable value, and a lasting source of goodly income to the owners. One defect of the *sake* industry is the difficulty of keeping its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and of brewing it all through the seasons, winter being present the principal season for brewing it. As disinfectant brewers have heretofore mixed salicylic acid, but the Government has ordered them to dis-

continue this practice from Sept. 1911. With the object of removing such defects Government started several years ago an experimental laboratory at Oji, suburb of Tokyo, but so far it has not done much toward improving the

industry. The distilled water used in the laboratory has resulted in producing *sake* which is devoid of flavor. The *shochu*, a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also small quantity of alcohol are produced.

Beer.

Beer-brewing was introduced more than 30 years ago. The brewing was at first under the tutelage of German experts, and malt and even barley used were those imported from the same country. The art has subsequently made a sufficient progress so that the service of foreign experts was dispensed with at all Japanese beer breweries a number of years ago. Barley, too, is now supplied at home, raised in

Hokkaido, with seeds imported every year from Germany. At present there are three breweries, the Japan, *Airin* and *Kabuto*, the first with capital of Y. 12,000,000 of which Y. 7,200,000 paid up, the second Y. 2,500,000 fully paid up, and the third Y. 3,000,000 of which 1,750,000 paid up. The Japan Brewery was formed in 1906 by the amalgamation of the three largest breweries these existing.

Soy.

For soy the prefecture of Chiba, which is contiguous to Tokyo municipality, heads all other places on the list. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not admit so much labor-saving appliances. To obviate these advantages, several patented processes, notably that by Mr. Suzuki, have been tried, but they do not seem

to have attained ideal perfection. It was on the strength of the Suzuki process that a company backed with Y. 2,500,000 paid up was started, in 1907, and the "2-months" brewing, the chief merit of the invention, was started. It is to be regretted that this first machine-brewing has failed to produce the soy which can compare with the old process soy in taste and flavor, and that the company has been brought to the verge of ruin.

FLOUR MILLING.

This industry on a modern system has first acquired importance for the last few years. The principle mills with their working capacity etc. are as below:—

	Paid-up cap.	Working capacity per 24 hrs.	
		Barrel.	Sack.
Nippon	1,250,000	2,600	10,400
Masuda	(Private.)	1,000	4,000
Nisshin	1,600,000	600	2,400
Toa	2,500,000	600	2,400
Dai Nippon	1,000,000	400	1,600
Kobe	—	300	1,200
Total		5,500	22,000

The yearly consumption of flour is roughly 15,000,000 sacks (50 lbs. each), and of these, about 10,000,000 sacks are made from Japanese wheat, and 700,000 sacks from imported wheat, the balance being flour imported from abroad. Now to manufacture 15,000,000 sacks of flour, about 3,750,000 *koku* of wheat is required, but the annual output of wheat in Japan is about *koku* 4,000,000, of which 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 are used for soy brewing, so that the quantity available for flour is only two to two and a half million *koku*. Consequently, the equivalent of about half a million *koku* of wheat must be imported, either as raw material or as flour. This deficit comes from the U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

The industry is suffering from the

common cause of present industrial depression, namely economic difficulties consequential to the temporary *post-bellum* boom and decreased demand. The market has been depressed in consequence and the difficulty has been accelerated by the economic depression in America, and the arrival of cheap flour from that country. The tariff on flour, raised to ¥ 0.54 from ¥ 0.17 approximately per sack between '98 and 1906, but this is about one half compared with the tariff in Germany or France, and is regarded insufficient by our mill-owners to enable them compete with foreign producers. The quotation of imported flour during the last few years are below, the "Gold-drop" brand being taken as standard:—

Quotation per sack in Tokyo.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Tariff.
		<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1902	... ..	2.10	1.85	.17
1903	... ..	2.27	2.08	.17
1904	... ..	2.53	2.10	.26
1905	... ..	2.50	2.43	.44
1906	... ..	2.32	2.25	.54
1907	... ..	2.86	2.35	.54
1908	... ..	2.76	2.45	.54

The tariff is in round numbers.

Milling districts in 1907 (by Machine).

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Output. 1,000 <i>kin.</i>	Value. 1,000 <i>yen.</i>
Aichi	291	517	8,884	559
Gumma	4,601	4,876	15,512	1,016
Iiyogo	238	821	74,545	4,016
Kagawa	283	407	8,804	560
Kumamoto	1,085	1,966	6,129	437
Oita	3,041	4,088	8,637	398
Osaka	17	116	7,937	455
Saga	561	1,187	19,293	1,068
Saitama	230	454	21,011	1,262
Tochigi	1,286	1,318	7,472	431
Total with other districts.	14,448	20,147	254,695	15,194

Import of Flour.

		Sacks. 1,000.	Value. Y. 1,000.			Sacks. 1,000.	Value. Y. 1,000.
1902	...	1,948	3,270	1906	...	4,095	8,190
1903	...	5,652	10,320	1907	...	3,105	6,210
1904	...	5,173	9,620	1908	...	1,410	2,820
1905	...	4,977	9,950				

PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF MATCHES.

(in Y. 1,000.)

						Production.		Export.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
						1,000 gross.		1,000 gross.	
1902	...	...	...	...	...	27,400	8,608	27,290	8,169
1903	...	...	...	...	...	32,392	9,872	28,628	8,473
1904	...	...	...	...	...	35,301	11,745	33,290	9,703
1905	...	...	...	...	...	38,842	12,219	37,706	10,360
1906	...	...	...	...	...	54,802	15,516	38,618	10,915
1907	...	...	...	...	...	57,125	15,078	33,572	9,446

LEADING MATCH DISTRICTS. (1907).

						Families. engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Aichi	...	...	...	...	...	37	1,624	684
Hyogo	...	...	...	...	...	74	11,330	7,559
Osaka	...	...	...	...	...	59	7,620	5,701

VALUE OF WAX AND REFINED-WAX PRODUCTS.

						Families engaged.	Wax. (in 1,000.)	Refined wax. (in 1,000.)	Total. (in 1,000.)
1902	...	...	...	...	...	2,144	2,252	1,396	3,649
1903	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	4,301	2,722	7,024
1904	...	...	...	...	...	1,926	3,166	1,810	7,977
1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,030	4,635	2,728	7,363
1906	...	...	...	...	...	1,929	4,027	3,343	7,370
1907	...	...	...	...	...	1,852	3,151	1,357	4,509

LEADING WAX DISTRICTS. (1907).

						Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000.)
Ehime	...	...	...	...	...	367	800	975
Fukuoka	...	...	...	...	...	444	1,118	1,387
Hyogo	...	...	...	...	...	14	29	332
Saga	...	...	...	...	...	223	475	394

VEGETABLE OILS.

				Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
1902...	...	...	...	7,632	14,146	9,314
1903...	...	...	...	7,918	14,382	8,078
1904...	...	...	...	9,377	13,930	7,266
1905...	...	...	...	10,808	18,233	8,899
1906...	...	...	...	9,002	17,002	11,613
1907...	...	...	...	9,600	15,038	10,943

LEADING VEGETABLE OILS DISTRICTS.

Places which produced above. Y. 500,000. (in 1907).

				Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Aichi ...	...	...	...	79	386	560
Fukuoka ...	...	...	...	564	825	1,230
Kagoshima ...	...	...	...	424	854	656
Miye ...	...	...	...	159	*483	1,566
Osaka ...	...	...	...	165	872	1,809
Shiga ...	...	...	...	183	418	544

INDIGO (Japanese.)

				Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
1902...	...	...	...	9,909	28,260	4,343
1903...	...	...	...	7,105	16,322	4,539
1904...	...	...	...	9,125	15,382	2,179
*1906...	...	...	...	12,426	17,073	2,285
*1907...	...	...	...	12,972	17,263	2,609
*1908...	...	...	...	11,228	15,243	2,055

* Year ending June.

The production in 1907-8 was mostly from Tokushima as follow:—

			Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Tokushima-ken	...	...	1,423	2,849	1,362

PEPPERMINT.

				Families engaged.	Value of peppermint.		
					Crude.	Menthol crystal.	Oil.
1902 ...	...	...	1,175	815	—	263	508
1903 ...	...	...	1,392	1,680	—	361	757
1904 ...	...	...	2,794	3,242	1,303	545	457
1905 ...	...	...	3,317	5,035	1,012	664	506
1906 ...	...	...	4,053	4,383	1,035	775	494
1907 ...	...	...	3,155	5,989	640	311	370

The production of Peppermint in 1907 was mostly from Kanagawa-ken as follows:—

	Factories.	Employees.	Menthol. yen	Oil. yen
Kanagawa...	2	13	75,900	145,900
Hyogo ...	2	12	201,841	137,568

LEATHERS.

	Families engaged.	Employees.	Value. yen
1902 ...	1,268	4,190	2,255,281
1993 ...	1,653	4,925	3,921,849
1904 ...	1,320	5,580	18,879,337
1905 ...	1,433	5,800	16,725,844
1906 ...	1,182	5,669	10,882,984
1907 ...	1,162	5,494	8,968,946

LEADING LEATHERS DISTRICTS IN 1907.

(Places producing above Y. 300,000).

	Families engaged.	Emp- loyes.	Value. (Y. 1,000)			Total.
			Of cows and calves.	Of horses.	Others.	
Hyogo ...	214	853	351	140	16	493
Nara ...	47	279	324	4	1	330
Osaka ...	59	2,609	4,654	1,321	106	6,083
Tokyo ...	34	349	1,477	7	1	1,486

BRICKS AND TILES IN 1907.

A. BRICKS.

	No. of Factories.	Employees.	Value. (Y. 1,000)		Total.
			Fire proof.	Ordinary.	
Aichi ...	39	1,390	36	331	368
Fukushima ...	27	492	359	46	405
Okayama ...	16	417	335	11	347
Osaka ...	25	1,501	481	1,548	2,030
Saitama ...	8	525	—	401	401
Tokyo ...	63	1,225	449	605	1,055
Total (1907) ...	687	11,816	1,937	4,908	6,846
1906 ...	508	7,861	1,253	2,064	4,317

B. TILES.

Aichi ...	637	3,799	1,205
Ehime...	502	1,352	401
Fukuoka ...	570	1,949	350
Hyogo ...	852	2,656	703
Kyoto ...	273	782	328
Shizuoka ...	355	915	347
Total (1907) ...	9,979	32,492	8,093
1906 ...	9,101	26,859	6,523

CANNED ARTICLES.

				(in Y. 1,000)			
		No. of Factories.	Employees.	Beef.	Fish.	Fruit.	Others.
Aichi	...	35	331	—	93	1	115
Hiroshim	...	15	216	392	19	8	51
Tokyo	...	29	213	1	25	6	125
Total (1907)	...	599	4,277	534	1,088	421	701
1906	...	700	4,640	510	1,425	321	869

LEADING SILK HANDKERCHIEF DISTRICTS (1907).

				No. of Workshops.	Employees.	Value. (in Y. 1,000)
Fukui	...	...	...	31	173	167
Kanagawa	...	...	...	63	6,230	5,230
Shizuoka	...	...	...	65	418	122

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES (in 1907).

				Workshops.	Employees.	(in Y. 1,000)
Bamboo Wares	...	...	...	16,609	27,367	2,961
Fans and Round Fans	...	...	...	1,049	7,671	1,798
Cement	...	...	...	20	3,723	7,916
Umbrella Ribs	...	...	...	26	262	301
Felt-hats	...	...	...	39	781	724
Match-sticks*	...	...	...	126	3,640	2,272
Paper Napkin	...	...	...	17	256	115
Shippo †	...	...	...	39	219	132
Soaps	...	...	...	187	1,294	3,180
Clocks †	...	...	...	19	1,782	1,570

Chiefly produced (*) in Hokkaido and (†) in Aichi.

FACTORIES CONDUCTED BY GOVERNMENT. (1907)

				Engines.	Horse Power.	Coal Consumed. Metric ton.
Printing Bureau.	Printing	...	...	5	266	2,606
	Type Foundry	...	...	2	140	1,269
	Paper Mill	...	...	14	1,232	19,709
Mint	...	...	...	17	326	5,252
Tobacco Manufacture Works	...	...	...	45	937	4,257
Tokyo Arsenal	...	...	...	172	14,793	69,460
Osaka Arsenal	...	...	...	394	27,551	42,569
Senju Woolen Factory	...	...	...	13	730	32,436
Provisions, Fodders etc	...	...	...	2	105	1,190
Cloth in Stock	...	...	...	14	436	1,637
Surveying and Map-drawing	...	...	...	4	32	—
Yokosuka Shipyard.	Dockyard	...	...	18	1,549	7,722
	Arsenal	...	...	24	4,645	16,268
Kure Shipyard.	Shipbuilding	...	...	30	2,966	4,337
	Ship-Engine	...	...	11	1,200	8,176
	Arsenal	...	...	33	1,999	31,877
	Steel Works	...	...	85	21,825	48,552

Saseho Shipyard.	{ Shipbuilding ...	13	794	6,896
	{ Ship-Engine ...	14	561	7,651
	{ Arsenal ...	1	110	1,711
Maizuru Shipyard.	{ Shipbuilding...	8	501	1,017
	{ Ship-Engine...	7	1,552	4,258
	{ Arsenal...	11	252	1,063
Naval Arsenal...	...	7	264	2,573
Shimose Powder Works	...	1	62	1,398
Takeshiki Dockyard	...	3	60	500
Ominato Dockyard...	...	5	150	598
Bako Dockyard	...	1	50	325
Steel Works	...	23	33,504	153,368
Telegraph and Light-house Stores.	...	2	32	225
Railway Works.	{ Shimbashi Works...	22	555	3,856
	{ Kobe Works...	6	48	3,052
	{ Omiya Works	6	1,112	3,693
	{ Iwamizawa Works..	8	430	2,115

CHAPTER XVI.

SOCIAL POLITICS AND LABOR PROBLEMS.

TRADE-UNION.

It was not until 1897, and after the Japan-China War of '94-'95, when the industrial Japan entered upon a new era of activity, that the trade-union first made its appearance in Japan. With the creation of numerous factories throughout the empire, laborers working at those factories soon multiplied in number, and the question that a definite system for protecting their interest should be provided forced itself upon a section of social reformers. The first-trade-union was organized in '97, and comprised about 2,000 workmen, chiefly consisting of iron-workers and mechanics of Tokyo, Yokohama and Yokosuka. Mr. Sen Katayama, one of the pioneer socialists in Japan, was its guiding spirit. The organization was dyed with socialistic hue, and assumed an attitude of opposition to employers. The time was perhaps premature and the union soon disappeared without leaving any practical effect, it being now represented by a small body consisting of earnest well-wishers for the cause. Again in 1898, a greater part of mechanics and fire-men of the Nippon Rly. Co. (subsequently nationalized) went on

a strike with the view of raising their wages. They partially succeeded in their object, and then the organization soon collapsed with no stimulus to sustain it. Next, a typesetters union in Tokyo, with the watch-word of "Social Reform," appeared and made comparatively sound progress under the guidance of Mr. Saburo Shimada. This also disappeared in the course of a few years, and the successor now existing is a faint shadow of the original.

Generally speaking, the trade-union of Japan, though nearly identical with its occidental prototype in nature, is far on a smaller scale than the others. Perhaps it should be said that the trade-union movement in Japan has not even reached the inception stage, so that any development which it may attain will be entirely a thing of the future. It may be added that while the former Nippon Rly. Co.'s movement was somewhat socialistic in character, the typesetters union aimed to promote the interest of both employes and employers.

FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The sudden industrial activity subsequent to the Japan-China, 1904-5, was, in one sense, not an unmixed good, for merely intent to expand the business and increase the output, some of the employers did not scruple to exact excess work from their employes, whe-

ther young or old. The question began to attract such wide attention that in '98 the Government framed a draft of factory legislation, had it discussed by the Supreme Council of Industry, Agriculture and Commerce, but somehow was not sent in to the Diet. In 1900

the Dept. of Agr. and Com. once more drew up the measure upon the original of two years before, but it did not emerge from the pigeon-hole of the Departmental archives. When the Bureau of Commerce and Industry was been splitted up and a separate Bureau of Industry created, the question was revived and after mature deliberation a draft was complete and recently made public, as shown below :—

It may be noted in this connection, that the condition of factory work people has been considerably improved compared to what it was before, and in some large factories, workmen are treated even with paternal kindness. Generally speaking, however, the condition of factory laborers at large demands improvement, and public opinion is almost unanimous for urging the necessity of enacting factory legislation.

SOCIAL POLITIC SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1895 by a body of university professors of Tokyo and others interested in the work of social reform. The first meeting was held in '97 when the question of factory legislation was discussed. In the second meeting held the following year the question discussed was "Labor-problems and customs duty." As an instance showing how active a share the society plays in practical affairs, it may be mentioned that when, in '99, the question of municipalization of the

Tokyo Electric Rly. Co. began to draw public attention, the Society recommending the municipalization. The advisory help which the society is rendering to the Dept. of Agr. and Com. concerning factory legislation is a well known fact. The society is composed of about 150 members, mostly men of learning, high officials in the Central Government service and leading business men. Prof. Eo Kanai and Kumazo K. wada, Tokyo Imperial University, are managers.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Mainly based on the German system of Co-operation, the idea of co-operative society was first introduced by the late Viscount Shinagawa. In 1898 a law in respect to the co-operative societies was enacted. It was revised in the Spring of 1909. Co-operative societies are flourishing most among farmers, but among workmen and traders they make but a poor show. As shown elsewhere the societies number 5,000 with 400,000

members and annual turnover of about 25 million yen. Of the different sorts of co-operative societies credit co-operation is the most important as to number and general activity. Co operative stores are growing popular among middle classes in large cities, and in Tokyo there are about 20. Strange to say, the store did not thrive when it was introduced about 1897 among factory hands in Tokyo and vicinities.

SOCIALISM.

The first noteworthy event was the formation about 1897 of a socialistic society, or more probably, conversazione, by Messrs. Sen Katayama, Isoh Abe, Shusui Kotoku and Fumio Yano. Its aim was purely theoretical. Some books were published to propagate the ideas, as the "*Shin Shakai*" (New

Society) by Mr. Yano, "Essence of Socialism" by Messrs. Abe, and Katayama, Mr. Kotoku and some others. It should be noted that workmen for whom the new movement was designed, did not pay any particular attention to it; perhaps they were not educated enough to appreciate the real meaning of the

movement. Hence it was welcomed more by young students, not however, from conviction, but mainly from curiosity. Shortly afterward the Social Democratic Party was formed by a few zealous followers of the doctrines of Karl Marx, published their own organ, and created some sensation by their pronounced views on questions of the

day. Then the authorities stepped in, prosecuting and imprisoning in the merciless way, the enthusiastic votaries of some 20 men and women, who, out of despair, are driven to indulge in extravagances, thereby aggravating their already embittered relation with the Police authorities.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law, enacted in 1900, the object being to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. capital at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The rate is generally 10 to 20%, but when it is remembered that for a loan on credit the interest is as high as 20 or even more, the benefit which small producers derive from this system must be said very great. Co-operative societies are juridical person and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed 50 *yen*, while to prevent aggrandisement one member must not own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are

afforded to co-operative societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the Peoples' banks are permitted to advance funds without security by a system of periodical redemption for five years. Though less than a decade has elapsed since the advent of this system, the societies already number 5,300, as reported in August, 1909. Of that number those that have over 100 societies are as follows:—Credit 1,902, Sales 191, Purchase 742, Sales and Purchase 435, Produce & Sales 112, Purchase, Sales and Produce 206, Credit and Produce 741, Credit, Purchase and Sales 591, Credit, Produce, Purchase and Sales 119. Other data available are not so up to date, being those in 1906. Based on the average data of four years it may safely be presumed that the total members reach over 400,000 of which about 350,000 are farmers; capital about ¥. 7 millions; annual turnover over ¥. 25 millions.

THE HOTOKUKAI.

The Hotokukai (Ninomiya Society) and its popular organization Hotoku-sha (Ninomiya co-operation) are Japanese creation corresponding to the work of of Raiffeisen (1818-'88) and Schulze-Delitsch (1808-'83), of Germany. The aim of the Society and co-operation is to propagate the *met* of thrift and diligence on the example set by the peasant reformer "Sontoku" Ninomiya (1787-1856), who by indefatigable exertions and unremitting perseverance

improved his paternal estate, and afterward undertook for villages and daimyos' dominions, brought to desolation through long neglect and maladministration, similar service of improvement and of restoring prosperity. The Hotoku-sha as communal co-operation was organized more than decades ago in Shizuoka-ken and other places where the fame of this practical economist and social reformer spread. The Hotoku-sha is, however, regarded to be too

much wedded to negative policy, and not unfrequently working at variance to progressive measure which the new order of society demands. It was to counteract this undesirable tendency that in 1906, the year after the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the death of the peasant reformer, the Society was organized by officials of the Department of Home Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce, and Education, and a number of public men interested in the local betterment cause. Propagandism is the principal aim of this Society, and by

means of a monthly magazine, holding of ambulatory lectures, and other suitable methods. Time does not yet allow to give any definite data as to the result of the work, though this much may be said that the landowners' conversaziones established recently at many places to promote friendly relation between them and tenants, and also young mens' and womens' societies for promoting the good citizenship, womanhood, and such praiseworthy ends may be said directly or indirectly attributable to this secular propagandism.

LABORERS AND STRIKES.

Outbreak of laborers into strike is not rare. The year 1907 was especially memorable and even places noted for liberal treatment of employes, as the Nagasaki Dockyard were not free. The movement was epidemic throughout the country. In several cases the outbreak was so serious as even required the help of troops for restoring order. In these conflicts between labor and capital, the latter came out victorious in almost all cases, and the labor men, without any

particular backing both in fund and organization, had to submit to the dictate of their employers. In rare cases where the employes succeeded either wholly or in part in realizing their object and got the wages increased, this success was mainly due to the magnanimity of their masters. As yet there is little hope of labor movement, as it is understood in the West, attaining any particular development in this country.

INSURANCE OF WORKMEN.

In almost all Government or private corporations on a large scale the insurance system is in force for mutual relief of members or their families. The following gives a brief description of the mutual relief arrangement which is in force in the Government railways.

The system is in the form of the Mutual Relief Society started in May, 1907, all the servants on duty at the Government Railways being under obligation to become members of the society. These members are bound to pay every month to the fund 3% of the salaries or wages they draw. The state grants every year to the fund an aid amounting to 2% of the aggregate salaries and wages of the members. These two

items constitute the stock fund of the Society and from it relief is granted, according to finely graded standard to the members of the Society or after their death, to their families. The conditions and rate of grant are as follows:—

- a. In case of injury sustained while in discharge of duty.
 1. The grant varies in amount from six months to 2½ year's salaries when the injury ends in death or is incurable.
 2. Cost of medical treatment.
- b. In case of death not directly originating from the discharge of duty. The grant varies according to age, salary and length

of service at the Government Railways of the deceased. For one of 20 years old drawing *yen* 10 a month at the time of demise, the minimum rate is *yen* 193.

- c. In case the age of 55 is reached while in the service. In this case, the rate varies according to the age

when the recipient was enrolled on the list of the Society, and his salary at the time the grant is made. Thus for one who entered the Railway service at 20 and is drawing the salary of *yen* 30, the grant amounts to *yen* 900, approximately.

Data at end of March '09.

		<i>yen</i>
Fund from beginning	State aid	423,309
	Members' contribution	638,004
	Interest on deposit	27,118
	Donation	503
	Total	1,089,134
Payment from beginning	For wounded	157,539
	For deceased	160,152
	Medical expenses	143,832
	Repayment	26,835
	Total	488,358

TREATMENT OF MINE-WORKERS.

The following resume of treatment of mineworkers in Japan is based on the report compiled by the Department of Agriculture & Commerce.

1. Number.—According to the returns at end of June, 1906, there were 187,437 workers in all the mines in the Empire. Of these 48 metal, 50 coal and 2 petroleum mines employed over 500 hands. Miike heads the list with 8,951; followed by Ashio with 8,373; Yubari No. 1. 5,585; Shin-niu 5,198; Onoura 2,855; Mitsui Tagawa 4,009; Meiji 3,255; Ani 3,169, etc. The ratio of unmarried workers in metal-mines is 30%, and 24% in coal-mines.

2. Change.—Average change per 100 workers per month is in metal-mines 5.1 outgoing and 5.6 incoming; in coal-mines 11.5 outgoing and 11.8 incoming. Change of bachelors would appear to be far more than that of the married, but

in reality no great difference is seen. A mines with bachelors amounting to over 40 %, monthly change per 100 is 9.2 incoming and 8.2 outgoing; while in those with bachelors below 15 %, it is 8.7 incoming and 8.3 outgoing. Mines employing local laborers have little change, the average being 5.6 per cent per month. The rate of change is also comparatively small in mines where long service is duly encouraged. At Aita which doubles workers' savings accumulating at the end of 5 years' service, the change is only 1 % per annum. Of outgoing mineworkers over 51 % apply for discharge from the service, 30 % abscond, 13 % are dismissed for disorderly conduct and 5 % for illness. Below is the percentage of workers according to the length of their service.

	Below 1 years.	Below 3 years.	Below 5 years.	Below 10 years.	Below 15 years.	Below 20 years.	Below 25 years.
In Metal-mines	17.00	16.00	16.90	6.90	5.44	.17	.07
In Coal-mines	44.97	17.50	8.7	4.00	1.75	.37	.06

Among others, at Ani 9.5% of the whole workers have been in the service over 10 years, 6.5% over 15 years and 3.1% over 20 years.

3. Engagement.—In practice two methods are in vogue: (1) mine officials directly undertake it, (2) the mine leaves the matter to the mess-house boss. In either case intending workers may apply at the office or to agents sent out for the purpose. After inquiry into past careers and physical condition, they are engaged, wages being fixed after a few days' trial. As to the supply of their travelling expenses, mining

implements or daily necessities, there is no settled rule. For example at the Kano mine the mess-house boss advances 5 *yen* to a married man and 3 *yen* to a bachelor, while Yubari No. 1 advances not more than 8 *yen* to the one and 5 *yen* to the other, pays the travelling expenses, and also on their arrival, advances 2.50 or 1.50 *yen* for their immediate requirement, together with mining implements.

4. Days and hours of work.—According to the class of mine-workers the number of days and hours of work are different as shown below.

	Miners.	Dressers.	Smelters.	Machanics.	Wagon-hands.
Days of works { Metal-mines.	24	26	27	27	—
per month... { Coal-mines.	21	25	—	27	25
Hours of works { Metal-mines.	8	11	11	11	—
per day ... { Coal-mines	9	11	—	11	11

With regard to the days of work, there seems to be no remarkable difference between bachelors and married men; for between the average days of work in mines employing bachelors over 40% and those in mines employing bachelors below 15%, there is no perceptible difference. Almost all mines give from 1 to 4 public holidays per month, and from 4 to 14 extra holidays per year.

5. Wages and payment.—Mine-workers are divided into two classes with regard to wages. The one receive their wages according to the number of hours of their work, and the other according to the amount of their labor. But the rate of wages differs between metal and coal-mines or according to the nature of the ground. Below is the average wages per day in big mines during 1906.

Name of mines.	Mines. Y.	Dresser. Y.	Smelter. Y.	Wagon-hand. Y.	Mechanic. Y.
Ani	.449	.231	.400	.402	.419
Yubari No. 1	1.343	.486	.486	.877	—
Onoura	.630	.390	—	.440	—
Miike	.566	.220	—	.368	.493
Kosaka... ..	1.017	—	.480	1.049	.503
Sado	.466	.256	.232	.364	.403

Days and methods of payment vary with mines. At some the officials pay the wages, while in others the mess-house boss does. Again in some the payment is made at the beginning of next month and in others at the end, and so on there being on regular custom. All the mines do not pay for holidays, except Yamagano, Serigano, and a few others where the whole or half a day's

wages are given.

6. Supply of daily necessities.—In mines at inconvenient places or where things are dear, the owners or men specially appointed for the purpose set up a place of supply and attend to workers' want or make advances to those unable to buy with cash. These necessities are paid either in cash or by tickets, (the sum of which is subtracted

from the wages). The quantity of rice, *sake*, coal, etc. to be supplied per man is generally restricted more or less and at more or less reduced price. For instance, at Osaruzawa the quantity of rice is 8 "go" for adult men, 6 "go" for women and boys, and 4 "go" for old men and girls. The price is 12 sen per "sho" for workers and 14 sen for their families.

7. Accommodations.—Except those having their own houses in the neighbourhood, mine-workers mostly live in the cottages provided by the employers. They are rent gratis, or at the rate of 2 to 10 sen per mat. A house is rent to a man with family, while single men live in boarding houses, dormitories or joint lodgings. The average area of building per worker is 2.25 "tsubo" in metal-mines and 2.15 in coal-mines, but as most workers have a family of 2 or 3 non-workers, the actual average is very small. Some mines provide free baths for the men and families. In others either several men jointly provide a bath at their own expense or go to public baths in the vicinity. A few mines have a nursery where workers' children below 6 years of age are looked after during day time, gratis or otherwise.

8. Amusement.—No noteworthy preparations are made except in a few mines. In most big mines what afford most pleasure to workers are the yearly festival of "God of Mine," New year's Day, "Bon" (in July) and occasional religious service for the dead workers,

when either *sake* is served and wrestling or theatrical entertainments are given at the employers' expenses.

9. Encouragement.—Though diverse are the methods, all the mines give encouragement to the employes to promote their diligence and skill in the work. Thus money, rice or woven textile is rewarded to those who work more than others. As an encouragement of long service, most mines give monetary rewards according to the years of service of workers. And also in some, when workers die, leave, or retire on account of illness or old age, some allowance is made to them in proportion to the length of their service. At Yamagano from the 3rd year, and at Yubari No. 1, Horonai, Ikushumbetsu, Sorachi mines from the 4th year of their service, houses are rent to them free of charge. Good conduct is also encouraged in a few mines by granting monetary prize to model laborers.

10. Savings.—Some mines provide saving regulations and compulsorily make the employes save some thing out of their earnings. The sum is kept by the employers at goodly interest, under promise not to draw it until after the expiration of the term of engagement or some other justifiable cause. In other mines saving is left to the free will of the men. In coal-mines in northern Kyushu postal savings are being encouraged, with very promising result. Savings at a few mines are shown below.

	Akaike
No. of those saving	1,689
Average sum (<i>yen</i>)	12.50

Meiji	Yoshiya	Junai
2,075	1,253	2,075
6.85	7.10	6.85

11. Education of Children.—According to the investigation made as to 91 mines, 20 per cent have their own primary schools with over 7,500 students. The number of workers' children attending public primary schools (some of

which have the buildings provided at the expense of miners) is grossly estimated at 13,000. The number of teachers and students, and expenditure per annum of the private primary schools are:—

Names of Mines.	No. of teachers.	No. of children.	Yearly expenditure.	Average exp. per child.
Ashio	40	1,845	13,850	7.49
Besshi	28	085	12,295	12.48

Onoura	10	792	4,992	6.30
Kamaishi	5	391	1,750	4.85
Ikuno	1	76	492	6.47

As for the education of mechanics, 80 percent of the mines have no special provision, while in others they are taught during the night or at special institutions. Sorachi, Sado, and Arakawa mines send some of the best pupils to the Koshu-gakko in Tokyo. The Miike coal mine is establishing a technical school at the cost of 150,000 *yen*. It is said that two workers at Kishima are sending their sons to the Imperial University.

12. Medical Affairs.—With exception of 1 or 2, all mines have their hospitals or physicians. As to payment of the fee for treatment and medicine, each mine has its own way, but it may be generally classified as follows:—The expenses are entirely borne (1) by the employer, (2) by the employer for workers only, but not for their family, (3) all by workers' relief union, (4) by relief union for workers only, but not for their family, (5) by the contributions from fellow workers, (6) all by sufferers. Price of medicine for a day ranges from 3 to 8 *sen*.

13. Relief.—(1) In cases of casualties or illness arising while on duty, the employer is bound by law to render necessary relief to the unfortunates. (2) In other cases, the employer gives relief but rarely, and it is done by the workers' relief union. As an example coming under (1) the Kosaka mine allows for a dead *Y.* 20 as funeral fund, a sum equivalent to his 150 days' wages as alimony,

the whole wages during his forced idleness and exempt him from medical expenses; as for the injured, a sum equivalent to their 100 or 120 days' wages as alimony and from 50 to 80 percent of their wages during their retirement, according to the nature. (2) The Relief Union is the most important institution for workers and in most mine all the workmen are bound to be its members and pay from 5 to 10 *sen* per month towards its funds. Mine officials also make some contributions towards it. The union attends to all cases of need arising from death, illness, injury, fire, flood or birth, marriage, etc. At the Kano mine the union also enforces certain rules in regard its members' conduct, and encourages industry and thrift.

14. Supervision.—The work is divided into two, one in and the other out of the pit. Within the pit superintendents, mostly promoted from mines, give directions and supervise the workers, by taking turns, night and day. They are in turn under the superintendence of higher inspectors. Outside the pit, some superintendents, under the directions of the chiefs of respective departments, see over the workmen at work, while others chiefly look to the discipline, sanitation, accommodation, etc. Besides these most mines have some police men, who take the census or look to the discipline of the men or sanitary affairs.

RELIEF OF MECHANICS AT THE MITSUBISHI DOCKYARDS.

The Mitsubishi Dockyards both at Nagasaki and Kobe, possess a special reserve fund for the relief of those mechanics injured, killed or taken ill due to their work, and not a *sen* is demanded from the employees. Respecting the relief, the mechanics are

divided into seven ranks according to their service and wages. When a mechanic is killed or disabled while at work, a sum over *Y.* 50 and below *Y.* 2,500 when injured, a daily sum over *Y.* .15 and below 1.50 is granted to him or his family according to his work. To a

long Sufferer duly certified by a specified hospital, a sum ranging from 8 to 75 *sen* is given from the 8th day of his illness for 2 months. When he needs further help after the 2 months, he may be given a lesser sum for some longer period in consideration of his past ser-

vice. In case an employee who has served over 5 years, dies or is allowed to retire on account of old age or failing health or is dismissed at the convenience of the yard, it grants him an allowance according to his rank and length of his service as below.

SERVICE OVER.

Rank.	5 years.	10 years.	20 years.	30 years.	40 years.	50 years.
1st ...yen...	150	350	998	2,170	4,303	8,183
2nd ... „ ...	91	214	604	1,312	2,602	4,948
3rd ... „ ...	63	148	418	908	1,801	3,425
4th ... „ ...	46	107	302	656	1,301	2,474
5th ... „ ...	32	74	209	454	901	1,713
6th ... „ ...	23	54	153	333	660	1,256
7th ... „ ...	10	20	56	121	240	456

Besides, an additional sum between 5 and 25% of the sum stated in the list may be given to those who leave the service, in order to specially recognize the service they have done. In case a mechanic in the service below 5 years dies, a sum not exceeding Y. 50 is granted to his bereaved family as fune-

ral expenses. When a temporary mechanic or laborer directly engaged by the firm is killed or disabled on duty, a sum from Y. 50 to 100 is given to a mechanic, and from Y. 25 to 50 to a laborer. When injured, a daily sum of 30 *sen* to a mechanic, and 18 *sen* to a laborer is given as medical expenses.

KANEGAFUCHI COTTON MILL'S TREATMENT OF OPERATIVES.

As the model mill in the Far East in general equipment, quality of work etc., the treatment which it accords to its operatives is also quite exemplary. Thus a special school for operatives has been established in the premises of the Hiogo Mills, every mill under the Company's control is provided with a fully equipped infirmary or hospital, where a corps of experienced physicians

and nurses attend to the sick and incapacitated gratis.

Many other arrangements prepared for the benefit of the employes and operatives are now nearly completed—a general idea of which may be had from the following Funds, specially set aside for them and rapidly increasing in amount:—

Pension Fund for the Employes	Y. 285,206
Fund for Promoting the Operatives' Welfare	„ 217,070
Sanitary Fund for Operatives	„ 53,364
Relief Fund for Operatives	„ 25,099

These funds are being liberally expended for the respective purposes as indicated by the titles. In addition there are two societies by the names of “Kanebo-Kyusai Kumiai” (Kanega-

fuchi Mutual Relief League) and “Kanebo-Doshi Kai” (Kanegafuchi Union Society). Both of these societies are organised by the employes and operatives under the special auspices of

the Company. The former has for its main object the relief of the indisposed, or incapacitated operatives. On the death of an operative, it takes charge of the funeral arrangements at its own expense and attends to the support of the bereaved family. The average annual expense for these purposes amount to nearly Y. 70,000 but the yearly income of the society more than meets the above expenses, being something over Y. 100,000 and consisting of the members' fees, and the subsidy from the Company and other contributions. The present balance of the available fund of the society stands at Y. 82,899, which is rapidly increasing year after year.

The object of the latter society, the Kanebo-Doshi-Kai, is to exclusively

devote its attention to furthering the prosperity of the Company and to promote the general interest of the members, the Funds of the Society now reaching the handsome total of Y. 200,000. Recreation Halls for the comfort and entertainment of the operatives are being built at all of the Company's mills, several of which have already been completed, and so far Y. 130,000 has been expensed for this purpose.

The Company has also in contemplation the construction at Takasago, a pleasant, healthy sea-side resort of scenic fame, of a commodious Sanatorium, where convalescent operatives and those whose health has broken down will be taken care of.

WAGES OF LABORERS.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES. (*yen*).

For Clothing etc.

		'95.	'99.	'01.	'03.	'06.	'07.
Weaver	{ male	.18	.31	.29	.33	.42	.42
	{ female	.11	.18	.19	.19	.21	.24
Tailor (For Japanese dress)		.25	.37	.45	.47	.50	.52
Tailor (for European dress)		.38	.53	.62	.57	.68	.74
Shoe-maker		.31	.45	.50	.53	.58	.58

For Food, Drink, etc.

Confectioner... ..	.20	.29	.31	.35	.33	.36
Tobacco-cutter	.24	.39	.47	.53	.54	.58
Sake-brewer monthly ...	6.29	11.34	9.62	9.30	11.83	13.83

For House Building, etc.

Carpenter	.31	.50	.59	.58	.65	.75
Plasterer	.31	.49	.59	.60	.65	.76

Stone cutter	.35	.57	.67	.68	.73	.87
Sawer	.30	.48	.58	.57	.64	.73
Tile-roofer	.32	.54	.64	.65	.73	.87
Brick-layer	—	—	.58	.74	.82	.96
Ship-builder	.32	.50	.62	.61	.70	.81

For Instruments, etc.

Cabinet-maker	.29	.46	.55	.53	.59	.68
Cart-maker... ..	.27	.43	.49	.48	.52	.63
Harness-maker	.29	.38	.50	.60	.63	.65
Lacquerer	.27	.43	.50	.48	.55	.59
Jeweller	.29	.42	.44	.49	.53	.57
Blacksmith	.28	.45	.48	.52	.57	.65
Potter	.21	.36	.42	.41	.54	.55

For Agriculture etc.

Silk-spinner, female ...	.13	.21	.20	.19	.23	.27
Gardener	.29	.48	.56	.55	.59	.62
Fishermen	.23	.34	.33	.37	.40	.47
Farm laborer	.18	.26	.32	.31	.34	.36
Farm laborer, a year (Male.)	21.93	31.09	31.75	37.98	37.33	39.31

Miscellaneous.

Oil-presser	.25	.36	.36	.40	.42	.48
Paper-maker	.18	.33	.30	.34	.35	.43
Printer	.23	.31	.38	.36	.39	.44
Day-laborer	.22	.34	.39	.40	.42	.49
Male-servant monthly...	1.71	2.59	2.72	2.97	3.30	3.85
Maid-servant (Do.) ...	.93	1.77	1.56	1.70	2.02	2.04

LATEST RETURN OF WAGES.

Average Wages in Tokyo.

	Carpenter.	Sawer.	Till-roofer.	Type-setter.	Tailor.
	yen	yen	yen	yen	yen
1906 (March)	.95	.82	.85	.80	.80
1907 (Do.)	1.00	.85	.85	.90	1.00
1908 (Do.)	1.10	.90	.80	1.10	1.25
1909 (Do.)	1.05	.90	.75	.65	1.20

OPERATIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO EMPLOYMENT. (1907)

Employment.	Operatives			Average Daily Wages.			
				Above 14 years of age		Under 14 years of age	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Total	Sen	Sen	Sen	Sen
Textile Factories	40,853	313,814	354,667	—	—	—	—
Raw Silk	8,010	148,588	156,598	32	23	13	12
Spinning	17,842	68,273	86,115	—	—	—	—
Weaving	13,734	93,749	107,483	—	—	—	—
Knitting & Braiding	1,267	3,204	4,471	—	—	—	—
Machine & Iron Factories	59,650	2,395	62,045	—	—	—	—
Machine-making	15,357	252	15,609	64	18	21	—
Ship-building	27,379	147	27,526	73	29	28	19
Tool-making	14,442	1,599	16,041	—	—	—	—
Founding	2,472	397	2,869	—	—	—	—
Chemical	43,029	23,386	65,415	—	—	—	—
Ceramic	18,767	3,779	22,546	—	—	—	—
Gas	662	19	681	63	22	—	—
Paper	4,555	2,678	7,233	—	—	—	—
Dyeing... ..	3,801	611	4,412	—	—	—	—
Leather	413	78	491	48	25	20	—
Explosives	7,386	12,931	20,317	—	—	—	—
Artificial Manures	2,266	223	2,489	47	23	18	—
Medicines, Chemicals, etc... ..	3,396	1,256	4,652	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,783	811	2,594	—	—	—	—

LABORERS IN VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FACTORIES. (End of 1907).

Factories.	Operatives and Apprentices.		Laborers.		Wages per day.		No. of Working days.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Tobacco Manufactories, Monopoly Bureau.	3,974	16,589	418	30	42	21	347
Tokyo Military Arsenal	16,750	2,918	353	—	76	25	293
Osaka "	10,856	689	906	—	58	21	323
Yokosuka Naval Yard {	5,627	—	—	—	64	—	332
	3,477	—	—	—	63	—	332
	2,807	26	16,983	—	54	26	339
Kure Naval Yard {	4,870	—	—	—	67	—	310
	2,266	—	—	—	61	—	360
	10,083	—	—	—	44	—	327
Sasebo Naval Yard {	3,887	—	1,142	—	52	—	315
	3,139	—	55	—	60	—	347
Steel Foundry	2,418	—	9,369	—	59	—	347
	8,550	34	1,366	346	50	27	307
Shimbashi Railway Works	2,138	6	72	—	70	30	338

CHAPTER XIX.

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND
UTILITY MODELS.

PATENTS.

The Laws relating Patents etc. were first elaborated in regular form in 1889, and were thoroughly revised in 1909.

Japan being a member of the International convention for the Protection of Industrial Property procedures as to grant of letters patent, registration of trade-marks and designs are practically identical to those in vogue in other countries subscribing the Convention. The Patent Law grants a patent to any person whether a Japanese subject or an alien.

Not patentable.—The following are not patentable:—

- 1.—Articles of food or drink or taste (Genuss-mittel);
- 2.—Medicines or methods of compounding them;
- 3.—Articles which are prejudicial to public order moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new"—

- 1.—Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefore;
- 2.—Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term for a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of its registry on the Patent Register, and a supplementary expires with its original.

Patent Fee.—The fee is 20 yen per annum for the first three years, 10 per annum for the next three years, and additional five yen per fee for an extension of the period is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, at one time Y. 150
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ... „ 70
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ... „ 100

Use of other's patent.—When a patented invention cannot be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person a trial may be requested, when the person refuses, without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention can not be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

Patentees in Remote places.—In the case of persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in compliance with request, extend periods prescribed for procedure to be taken *vis-à-vis* the Patent Office.

Duration of Patent Right.—The period of duration of a patent right is fifteen years. However, when a patent right has been divided or when a right of patent of addition has become an independent patent right, the period of duration thereof is reckoned from the

day following that on which the original patent right came into existence.

Inventors without Means.—For an inventor or his heir, who is deemed to be without means to pay the fee the payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding two years, or may be reduced or remitted.

Revocation.—A patent may be revoked when the patentee does not work exploit his invention in the Empire within three years from the date of his letters-patent, or when he discontinues it for more than three years. A protest may be lodged against such revocation.

Appeal.—A person who objects to a judgment in a trial, a decision regarding the determination of rights, or a decision on re-examination, may request, within

sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of such judgment or decision, a trial on appeal and bring. He may object to a judgment in a trial on appeal and bring action in the Supreme Court within sixty days from the date on which he has received delivery of the judgment, only in cases where the reason is that the judgment has contravened laws, ordinances or orders.

Punitive rules.—A person who has infringed the patent right of another person has imported articles which may infringed the patent right of another person is liable to penal servitude not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding one thousand yen.

DESIGNS.

Any author of a design or his assignee or successor may have the design registered and enjoy exclusive right to use it.

Subject Matters.—Any new forms, patterns, colors, or their combinations, which are applicable to articles of industry, may be registered, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—Design may be

kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the day of its registry, and that for a similar design expires with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of three yen yearly from the first to the third years, five yen yearly from the fourth to the ten year, two yen yearly. To register a similar design one yen.

TRADE-MARK LAW.

Object of Trade-mark.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to indicate that goods are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold as a business. A trade-mark to be registrable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations, and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of may be registered.

Not registrable.—The following cannot be registered as trade-marks:—

1.—Those identical with, or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest

- 2.—Those which are identical with, or similar to, the national flag, etc.
- 3.—Those injurious to public order or morality, or calculated to deceive the public;
- 4.—Those identical with, or similar to the Red Cross, a prize medal, diploma of honor etc.
- 5.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks already registered by another, or when intended to be applied to identical goods, to marks that have lost validity not more than one year before;

6.—Those identical with, or similar to, marks used by another before the operation of this Law;

7.—Those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production; those which indicate merely the common names of goods, or the place of production; those which indicate the quality, nature, or form of goods by means of characters, devices, or marks generally used in commerce, or those which are the name of a person, a trade, a company, or a firm in common used and written in ordinary style;

When transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only in case it is transferred together with the business, it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the

mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner trade-mark right has failed to use his trade-mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exception.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark, already registered in another State, co-extends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years.

Fee.—The fee is 20 yen for each trade-mark also for renewal, and 10 yen for associated.

DESIGNS OF UTILITY MODELS.

By the regulations enforced in July '05 a novel design of utility models in regard to shape, construction or combination may be registered on application as an industrial article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those with the registration of ordinary designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a design is three years. If any person

desires to continue the exclusive use of his design after the expiration of the term, he is to send in beforehand an application for renewal together with the former certificate of registration.

The fee is at the rate of 15 yen per one article for which the registered design is to be applied. This rate is to be doubled when the renewal of the exclusive use is applied for.

								Applications.	Registered.
1905 (July—Dec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,011	985
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,018	3,157
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,715	3,577

STATISTICS.

The number of application filed at the Japanese Office by Japanese and foreigners, for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks, and the

number of patents granted and of designs and trade-marks registered since 1900 are as follows:—

			Patents.		Designs.		Trade-marks.	
			No. of Applica- tions.	No. of Patent granted.	No. of Applica- tions.	No. of Registra- tions.	No. of Applica- tions.	No. of Registra- tions.
1900	...	...	2,007	586	397	130	2,776	1,767
1901	...	...	2,397	630	514	141	2,608	1,620
1902	...	...	3,095	817	930	252	3,529	2,016
1903	...	...	3,253	1,024	1,181	362	3,743	2,234
1904	...	...	2,618	1,253	1,378	562	3,105	1,923
1905	...	...	2,897	1,654	1,562	765	3,810	2,492
1906	...	...	4,105	1,594	1,407	614	5,467	3,128
1907	...	...	4,735	1,989	1,502	751	5,957	3,502

APPLICATIONS BY FOREIGNERS.

The total number of patents granted in Japanese since adoption of the Patent and Trade-mark Laws has reached 8,892, of which 2,551 were granted to foreigners; and the number of trade-marks registered was 32,436, of which 5,189 were on behalf of foreigners.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

RIVER CONTROL.

During about 1,300 years from 566 A.D. down to Keiō era, as many as 426 floods are recorded, i.e., one floods every 3 years. Such being the fact, partial repairs of embankments or dredging of water-courses were being made from olden times, though not on so great a scale as now. After the Restoration, too, a year scarcely passed without inundation somewhere, and so a greater effort was brought to bear upon hydraulic engineering with the aid of efficient machines. In 1896 was promulgated the River Control Law, which provides that the local government should look to

rivers under its rule, but in case this is impossible owing to the divided interests of a river or the estimated cost being too big to be borne by the local treasury, the Central Government should undertake the work. Since then 21 main rivers, 27 tributaries and 13 others have been dealt with in accordance with the law, the average sum annually expended on rivers is 2,871,006 *yen* by the Central Government and 10,101,382 *yen* by prefectures, the total being 12,972,388 *yen*. The cost of works undertaken by different agencies is as follows:—

By.	1901. <i>yen</i>	1902. <i>yen</i>	1903. <i>yen</i>	1904. <i>yen</i>	1905. <i>yen</i>
Central Govt.	3,198,303	3,936,384	2,884,009	1,613,579	1,407,455
Prefectures.....	4,939,822	5,093,358	7,577,426	5,074,104	4,789,005
Districts	211,871	205,576	302,872	177,517	137,010
Cities	316,530	344,728	428,463	375,166	261,408
Towns and Villages...	1,259,902	1,186,246	1,832,773	1,186,577	1,264,540
Irrigation Union	423,856	525,333	587,844	322,354	497,932
Local Councils.....	188,807	148,549	168,359	171,366	159,556
Individuals.....	23,335	146,312	41,017	19,553	25,711
Total	10,562,426	11,646,486	13,822,763	8,940,216	8,512,617

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads are divided into three classes, viz., (national roads), "kokudo," (provincial roads), "ken-do" and (village roads) "ri-do." The first are those leading from Tokyo to the open ports,

the great shrine at Ise, headquarters of Army Divisions, Naval Stations and prefectural offices, and those connecting them with one another. The breadth for "kokudo" is over 3 "ken" (18

ft.), or over 7 "ken" including bank. The "kendo" are those leading from the prefectural office to district offices, or those connecting towns and busy local sea-ports. The breadth is 4 or 5 "ken." The "rido" are those connecting smaller section of a district or leading to local shrines, temples, etc. There is no limit in breadth. According to the present usage, the expenses needed on "koku-do" and "ken-do" are borne by the prefectural treasury, and those of "ri-do" by the respective cities, towns or villages, though, according to circumstance,

particular roads were repaired or laid out at the expense of the national treasury. The mileage of these roads is: "koku-do" 2,216 ri; "ken-do" 8,501 ri; "ri-do" 100,138 ri. And there are on these roads 286,152 bridges, of which 85 are of iron, 53,378 stone, 130,938 wood and 362 pontoon, etc. The average expenditure per annum for the last 10 years was 9,808,671 *yen* on roads and 3,229,541 on the bridges; 10.4 per cent. being spent on "koku-do," 31 per cent. on "ken-do" and 56.4 on "ri-do." The expenses are as follows:—

By.	1901. <i>yen</i>	1902. <i>yen</i>	1903. <i>yen</i>	1904. <i>yen</i>	1905. <i>yen</i>
National Treasury ...	747,710	1,077,610	1,159,883	492,534	213,419
Prefectures	8,896,455	9,206,637	9,336,214	5,933,726	5,593,126
Districts	967,238	994,567	1,025,165	403,636	443,095
Cities	2,557,511	2,311,838	1,872,433	1,325,744	1,566,163
Towns and Villages...	2,286,762	2,360,042	2,280,867	1,066,331	1,353,004
Irrigation Unions.....	9,449	3,127	19,865	2,365	13,646
Local Councils	444,701	413,552	361,834	334,548	345,915
Individuals.....	65,323	6,380	50,274	19,209	7,511
Contributions	943,724	879,222	1,043,798	573,597	714,909
Total	16,918,173	17,255,975	17,110,333	10,151,690	10,250,788

PRINCIPAL HARBOR-WORKS.

There are over 1,000 harbours that are visited by merchantmen, but in the days prior to the opening of ports for foreign trade, only scores of these ports were utilized, and they remained in their natural state. It was about

1877-8 that improvements of these harbours were first projected, and since then many of them have been improved by constructing harbour works or dredging. Among these below are given leading ones.

Name.	Works.	Date of beginning.	Date of completion.	Expenditure (1,000 <i>yen</i> .)
Nagasaki	{Dred. reclamation, etc.}	June 1897	Sept. 1964	3,100
Miike	{Break-water, etc.}	Nov. 1902	Nov. 1907	3,000
Nagoya	{Pier, dred., etc.}	Aug. 1896	April 1907	3,383

Yokohama ...	{ Pier, traing wall, etc. }	... Sept.	1889	May	1896	2,346
Kagoshima ...	{ Dred, break-water, etc. }	... April	1900	March	1909	843
Ilakodate ...	{ Break-water, dreds, etc. }	... June	1896	April	1899	602
Takamatsu ...	{ do }	... July	1397	Sept.	1904	328
Ujina	{ Dredging, emb'ment. }	... Sept.	1884	April	1890	300
Nagasaki	{ Canal, river work, etc. }	... Jan.	1882	March	1890	292
Sakai	{ Piers. }	... May	1878	Nov.	1882	228
Misumi	{ Rec'tion, Pier. }	... May	1883	June	1882	107
Urado	{ Canal, Pier. }	... Feb.	1886	Marck	1893	51

Classified by their nature, there are 4 Naval ports, 2 fortified ports and 35 open ports, and over 530 ports are regularly visited by coasting steamers.

In exceptional cases when it is defrayed out of the national treasury as for Yokohama and Kobe, the expenditure needed in

the improvement or maintenance of these ports generally comes from the local civil engineering fund, though at times the sum comes from private persons, as in the case of Miike, which was constructed solely by the Mitsui family.

YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND OSAKA HARBOR WORKS.

Yokohama.

The first plan completed '05 having proved inadequate, the second programme has been started, to be completed in 1913. Cost is estimated at 10,520,000 *yen* of which Yokohama contributes 2,700,000 *yen*. Dredging was at the same time started at an annual outlay of 170,000 *yen*, to be finished in 1914. The dredging will be made 35 ft. below mean water level. By the first 1237 acres of safe moorage inside the newly made breakwaters and a foreshore reclamation of 39 acres were completed. A number of quay-walls aggregating 3,102 ft. and admitting 5 vessels with 23,500 tons were obtained. The second programme to be completed by Sept. 1910, proposes to

construct by reclaiming about 56 acres additional quay-walls aggregating 3,702 ft. to admit along side 13 vessels of 54,500 tons.

Landing-stages measured 942 ft. in the first programme and 570 in the second. The new programme proposes to construct or instal in the Custom House premises 12 iron sheds, over 381,200 sq. ft., 2 wooden sheds, 71,680 sq. ft. and 4 warehouses of 3 stories high, 110,250 sq. ft. several electric cranes, 30 tons capacity, basin will be made to maintain a depth of about 35 ft. below the low trade level.

Kobe.

Beginning naturally a comparatively good anchorage Kobe has thus far confined itself to minor

affairs as construction of piers etc., the work spread over 6 years having been completed in 1903 at the expense of about 4,000,000 *yen*. The steady expansion of the trade made it necessary to carry out regular harbor-works, and in Sept. '07 the work was inaugurated, to be completed in ten years, at the estimated outlay of 16,740,000 *yen* of which Kobe has to contribute 4,370,000 *yen*. The work comprises the reclamation of foreshore of total area 66 acres with the height of 11 ft. above the mean low water quay-walls will aggregate of 8,418 ft. to admit along-side 19 steamers of about 134,000 tons. A breakwater over 2,100 ft. long will be projected from the eastern extremity of the reclaimed ground, and its one side will be used as

quay. Sheds to be built on the quays will be 19 iron and 3 wooden structures covering in all 630,800 sq. ft. 59 cranes are to be installed, and over 50 capstans will be in operation. Both in Yokohama and Kobe railway connections with the sheds will be made complete.

Osaka.

The work was started and completed in 1905, but in practice the work was only half complete owing to faulty plan, and a second harbor-work programme is needed to make the harbor fully answer the original purposes. The work as concluded comprises 1,223 acres reclaimed, two breakwaters and an iron-pier.

CIVIL ENGINEERING EXPENSES.

Civil Engineering expenses include items on account of improvement or reconstruction of rivers, roads and bridges, ports and harbours, sea coast, water supply and drainage, etc. They are to be borne by respective localities, excepting repairs of water courses under the direct control of the Government or in case of great floods, etc., when extraordinary aids are granted these 20 years the national treasury has to

spend yearly several million *yen*, on account of new works started one after another and also in consequence of frequent floods. The average sum yearly spent for civil engineering purpose during the 10 years ending 1905 amounted to 35,152,086 *yen*, of which 17 per cent. was disbursed by the Government. Below shows the classification of these expenses for the last five years.

	1901. <i>yen</i>	1902. <i>yen</i>	1903. <i>yen</i>	1904. <i>yen</i>	1905. <i>yen</i>
Rivers	10,562,426	11,646,486	13,822,763	8,940,219	8,512,617
Roads and bridges ...	16,918,173	17,255,975	17,110,333	10,151,690	10,280,788
Ports and harbours ...	2,949,641	3,276,341	3,526,947	3,000,982	1,685,683
Sea coast	536,585	483,087	659,477	402,665	321,288
Water supply and drainage	7,449,422	6,812,233	5,011,279	4,772,776	4,821,466
Others	1,664,735	1,879,119	1,866,167	1,604,002	1,577,730
Total	40,080,982	41,353,241	41,996,966	28,872,331	27,169,572

DAMAGE FROM FLOODS.

The average damage per year caused by floods during the 10 years ending in 1906 comprised 510,057 "cho" ranged 362 men killed and 245 wounded; 16,646 bridges completely or partially

washed away; 685 ships lost or damaged; embankment for 1,152,644 "ken" broken, etc etc. And the amount of loss from these disasters is as below.

	1903. <i>yen</i>	1904. <i>yen</i>	1905. <i>yen</i>	1906. <i>yen</i>
Rivers.....	4,913,404	4,940,909	4,885,118	4,729,217
Roads	1,145,190	1,128,845	910,617	742,923
Bridges	695,737	1,045,960	666,436	440,462
Ports etc.	24,374	51,142	37,544	7,543
Water supply and drainage	561,297	402,158	560,242	236,247
Total	7,339,998	7,269,014	7,059,957	6,136,392
Farms and crop	13,282,058	9,073,868	18,294,590	13,353,724
Dwelling Land, etc.....	250,724	236,823	160,774	234,764
Buildings	588,897	542,624	344,112	490,739
Ships	14,072	21,178	22,503	6,054
Others	783,741	762,315	622,423	425,922
Total	14,919,492	10,663,808	14,413,402	14,511,204
Grand Total ...	22,259,490	17,932,822	21,473,359	20,647,596

The damage inflicted by flood during 1907 was especially heavy. the area devastated having reached 335,698 *cho*, and the loss suffered no less than 62,103,705 *yen* of which 20,291,502 *yen* was for

repair and 41,872,203 *yen* represented losses of diverse descriptions. Yamanashi suffered most and its losses are estimated at 13,131,111 *yen*.

TRAMWAY.

The Tokyo horse tramway, which was opened in June 1882 was the first of special kind of light rails laid on the high way. In 1890 the tramway regulations were promulgated which provided among others that subject to the sanction of the Cabinet, promoters of this undertaking are allowed to widen or change the former road or such land as is necessary for the purpose. At present there

are 72 tramways opened to service, of which 17 are worked by electricity, 37 by horse, 6 by steam engine, 1 oil engine and 11 by men. Besides 41 electric, 18 horse, 8 steam engine, 5 men tramways, have been sanctioned, some of them being in course of construction.

The capital of those tramways already opened to service totals 89,037,464 *yen*, and the aggregate

mileage is 550.9 miles. According to the investigation made at the end of 1907, those with a capital over 1,000,000 yen are as below.

		Capital 1,000 yen.	When opened.	Sanctioned mileage.	Traffic mileage.	No. of passenger cars.	No. of passengers per day.
Tokyo	(electric)	60,000	Dec. 1902	119.5	47.6	961	418,201
Hanshin	(")	6,000	June 1903	19.3	19.3	40	28,167
Keihin	(")	5,100	June 1898	17.6	17.1	35	19,789
Kyoto	(")	3,500	Sept. 1894	19.0	16.0	54	18,047
Yokohama	(")	3,000	Dec. 1903	33.5	4.1	22	18,201
Ise	(")	1,400	Dec. 1902	8.5	8.2	18	2,006
Nagoya	(")	1,000	Nov. 1897	33.7	4.0	26	4,956
Tosa	(")	1,000	Nov. 1903	8.5	8.1	17	1,947

Cars used by different companies are not the uniform as to shape etc., but on the whole and except those of Hanshin and some of Tokyo, which are bogie cars, they range from 20 ft. by 6 ft. to 24 ft. by 7.5 ft., and their prescribed capacity is from 30 to 48 men. Most of these companies are making a yearly profit ranging from 5% to 12% of the sum paid in. Accident occurs quite

frequently, and during 1907 cases of collisions numbered; 6 passengers, 5 employees and 28 wayfarers were killed; and 911 passengers, 61 employees and 1,598 wayfarers were more or less injured.

Tramways with other motive powers are all on a lesser scale, and those with capitals over 100,000 yen are only 7, as shown below.

Co.	Motive power.	Capital.	Open mileage.	No. of pass. cars.	No. of wagons.	Average receipts per day. yen
Hakodate	(horse)	150,000	11.0	38	0	209.2
Kamikawa	(")	100,000	2.8	10	0	47.9
Yutoku	(")	120,000	14.2	25	15	125.2
Kumamoto	(steam)	400,000	1.5	4	2	26.8
Chikugo	(oil)	500,000	15.5	26	41	238.4
Utsunomiya	(men)	125,000	18.1	34	145	171.0
Kiregawa	(")	100,000	5.1	15	21	15.9

SANITARY WORKS.

WATER-WORKS.

In places where drinking water was scarce, water-works, though of simple style, were laid out from olden times. For instance in Yedo, now Tokyo, drinking water was supplied from the river Tamagawa, over 10 miles off, about 300 years ago. But in those days water was not filtered and was,

therefore, far from being pure from the view of sanitation. In 1885 the city of Yokohama began to construct her water-works on the plan elaborated by the late Gen. Palmer, English retired officer. This was the pioneer of water-works constructed after the Western fashion. Hakodate and

Nagasaki soon followed. In 1890 Water-works Regulations were published. At present 18 cities

and 3 villages are supplied water from water-works. Below are most remarkable ones.

Name of cities.	Cost of construction 1,000 yen.	Extention of Pipe. ft.	Water supplied per day. cubic ft.	No. of houses supplied. No.	Quantity per day. cubic ft.
Yohohama.....	3,186	428,770	710,131	74,572	1.87
Hakodate	458	167,738	351,357	20,375	3.99
Nagasaki	1,576	207,236	383,260	24,254	2.20
Osaka.....	3,306	1,522,825	3,014,238	271,300	2.57
Hiroshima.....	1,075	349,829	404,941	39,734	3.02
Kobe	2,937	581,840	836,316	91,114	2.30
Tokyo	9,000	2,481,324	4,832,236	522,558	2.25

The rate of charges is different. At Yokohama 6 yen and at Tokyo 5 yen per year, at Nagasaki 75 sen and at Kobe 55 sen per month, per hourse of 5 persons, but when a family exceeds the number or keeps a horse or provides a bath, some extra charge are made.

DBRAINAGE AND SEWER.

This provision still remains neglected, and indeed it is in Nagoya and Hiroshima, both of which commenced their works in 1907, with the aid the National treasury, that a proper drainage system may be said to exist. It is absent in other cities.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

With the object of introducing to the 1909-10 session of the Diet, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce made public in Nov. 1909 the draft of the Factory Law project, and invited the comment of the general public and employers interested in factory work. The proposed law imposes a general veto on the employment of children under 12 years of age for factory purposes, though allowable in special circumstances. Girls of 14 years of age and upwards, and lads of 16 and upwards, are not to be permitted to work together in the same department. At least 2 holidays per month must be given to all female hands and to male labourers

under 16 years of age, and persons falling within either of these categories must not be required to work more than 12 hours daily. Children over 12 and under 14 years of age must not be put upon night labour. All persons working for an interval of from 6 hours to 10 must have at least 45 minutes to rest; and those working for over ten hours must be given at least one full hour of repose. In factories where deleterious materials are handled, no one under 16 years of age may be employed. In case of injury to life or limb, without any fault on the part of the injured person, due compensation must be made by the factory.



CHAPTER XIX.

FINANCE.

SECTION I.

BUDGET FOR THE 1909-'10 YEAR.

The budget voted by the 25th session of the Diet for the 1909-'10 financial year reaches *yen* 516,200,795.

	Ordinary. <i>yen</i>	Extraordinary. <i>yen</i>	Total. <i>yen</i>
Revenue... ..	470,667,970	45,532,825	516,200,795
Expenditure	400,912,102	115,288,693	516,200,795

Compared with the budget for 1908-9 decrease is noted in both revenue and expenditure as:—

Revenue.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Decrease.
Ordinary	475,740	470,677	5,072
Extra'nary	144,056	45,532	98,523
Total	619,797	516,200	103,596

Expenditure.

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Decrease.
Ordinary	427,194	427,194	26,282
Extra'nary	192,602	192,602	77,314
Total	619,797	619,797	103,596

The decrease of over *yen* 100 millions in revenue and expenditure as compared with the preceding year was mainly due to the separation of Imperial railways from general account to be set apart as Special account. The expenditure for 1908-9 budget included over *yen* 37 millions on account of Imperial railways profit and over *yen* 33 millions on account of construction and improvement, to be met with by

means of loan. Similarly a loan amounting to over *yen* 32 millions on account of state railways and a sum of over *yen* 33 millions for construction and improvement figured on the revenue account of the same budget. All these railway accounts have disappeared from the budget for 1909-10 year. When the two years' budgets are compared by leaving out from them this special item, the following table is obtained:—

Revenue (1,000 yen).

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Difference.
Ordinary	438,686	470,667	Inc. 31,981
Extra'nary	144,056	45,532	Dec. 98,525
Total	582,742	516,200	Dec. 66,542

Expenditure (1,000 yen).

	1908-'09.	1909-'10.	Difference.
Ordinary	395,092	400,912	Inc. 5,820
Extra'nary	159,512	115,288	Dec. 44,223
Total	554,604	516,200	Dec. 38,403

The decrease of over ¥66½ millions in the current year's revenue is because the Government has decided, from financial consideration, to desist floating new loans which previously formed a principal source of extraordinary revenue. As a necessary consequence the Katsura Ministry had to decrease the extraordinary expenditure, and this was done by postponing the prescribed date of completing the various continua-

tion undertakings to be met by loans. Hence the decrease of over yen 44 millions in this year's extraordinary expenditure. The total extraordinary expenditure of over yen 115 millions is to be met with the surplus of ordinary revenue and expenditure, roughly yen 70 millions, and by appropriating the preceding year's surplus of extraordinary revenue for the remaining yen 45 millions.

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

Ordinary Revenue (in 1,000 yen).

	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	Inc. or Dec.*
Taxes, Total	320,534	399,606	20,927
Land Tax	85,488	85,718	230*
Income Tax	29,729	27,571	2,158
Business Tax	23,037	21,854	1,183
Saké Tax	81,528	71,809	9,719
Soy Tax	4,148	4,070	78
Sugar Tax	17,208	16,293	915
Consumption Tax on Textile Fabrics	19,462	19,462	—
Medicine Selling Tax	214	204	10
Mining Tax	2,088	2,041	47
Exchange Tax	2,884	2,041	842
Convertible Bank Notes Tax... ..	1,188	1,168	20
Tonnage Dues	576	528	48
Customs Duties... ..	47,229	41,410	5,818
Transit Tax	2,483	2,337	145
Inheritance Tax	1,612	1,530	81
Consumption Tax on Kerosene Oil.	1,651	1,563	88

Stamp Duties...	22,779	20,393	2,386
State Industries and Properties, Total...	113,327	146,281	32,953*
Posts and Telegraphs ...	45,519	38,585	6,933
Forests ...	10,734	12,963	2,229*
Salt Monopoly ...	10,650	13,193	2,543*
Camphor Monopoly...	1	62	61*
Tobacco Monopoly ...	43,600	41,723	1,877
Profit of Government Railways ...	—	37,054	37,054*
Other Receipts ...	2,821	2,698	123
Interest on Deposits transferred ...	6,963	6,568	395
Fund for Redeeming Taiwan Public Works Loan ...	3,436	2,677	758
Other Miscellaneous Receipts ...	3,312	2,229	1,082
Total ...	470,354	477,756	7,402*

Extraordinary Revenue (in 1,000 yen).

Sale of State Property ...	2,640	2,786	145*
Local Contributions from Prefectures ...	1,005	1,076	71*
Public Loans issued ...	2,100	41,071	38,971*
Forestry Fund transferred ...	2,647	2,458	188
Transferred from Warships and Torpedo-boats Fund ...	10,689	10,939	250*
Temporary Loans ...	—	1,766	1,766*
Surplus of the Preceding Year transferred ...	16,217	80,802	64,585*
Chinese Indemnity Receipt...	2,030	2,030	0.078*
Other Extraordinary Receipts ...	11,245	6,100	5,144
Total ...	48,575	149,031	100,456*
Total Revenue ...	518,929	626,788	107,859*

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary Expenditures (in 1,000 yen).

	1909-'10.	1908-'09.	Inc. or Dec.*
Civil List ...	3,000	3,000	—
Foreign Affairs ...	3,668	8,612	55
Department Proper ...	817	328	10*
Embassies, Legations and Consulates abroad ...	3,350	3,284	66
Home Affairs... ..	11,390	11,136	253
Department Proper ...	386	362	23
Fu and Ken (Prefectures) ...	9,164	8,732	432
Other Expenses...	1,839	2,041	202*
Finance	227,392	254,585	27,193*
Department Proper ...	277	279	2*
Rewards and Pensions ...	6,984	6,587	396
Interest on Deposits and Charges for its Payment ...	31,768	34,685	2,916*

Expenses for the Collection of In-land Taxes	6,761	6,936	174*
Cabinet and Privy Council	440	441	1*
House of Peers and House of Representatives	1,544	1,672	128*
Court of Administrative Litigation of and Board Auditors... ..	256	257	0.12*
Horse Administration Bureau... ..	1,228	1,195	32
National Debt Consolidation Fund. Transferred to Warships and Torpedo-boats Replenishing Fund ...	153,179	176,839	23,659*
Residency-General	10,689	10,939	250*
Other Expenses... ..	1,201	1,238	36*
Army	13,060	13,512	452*
Department Proper	72,291	70,209	2,082
Expenses for Military Affairs... ..	332	330	2
Other Expenses... ..	70,144	68,035	2,109
Navy	1,814	1,843	29*
Department Proper	35,323	34,810	512
Expenses for Military Affairs... ..	164	164	—
Justice	35,158	34,645	512
Department Proper	11,362	10,977	384
Judicial Courts	159	147	12
Prisons	5,663	5,252	411
Public Instruction... ..	5,539	5,577	38*
Department Proper	6,360	6,285	75
Educational Institutions and Libraries	493	487	6
Other Expenses... ..	4,234	4,164	69
Agriculture and Commerce... ..	1,632	1,633	0.649*
Department Proper	7,060	7,533	473*
Forestry Expenses	460	457	2
Other Expenses... ..	4,672	5,210	537*
Communications	1,927	1,865	61
Department Proper	26,850	26,084	766
Communications Expenses	623	692	69*
Other Expenses... ..	25,501	24,682	818
Total	726	709	17
	404,700	428,236	23,536*

Extraordinary Revenue (in 1,000 yen).

Foreign Affairs	3,212	3,618	406*
Home Affairs... ..	10,574	13,414	2,839*
Finance	20,648	22,814	2,165*
Army	15,589	39,206	23,617*
Navy	36,728	46,150	—
Justice	663	645	18
Public Instruction... ..	1,114	1,732	613*
Agriculture and Commerce	6,993	11,335	6,342*
Communications	18,696	59,633	40,937*
Total	114,220	198,551	84,330*
Total Expenditure	518,921	626,788	107,867*

ANNUAL STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PERTAINING TO THE GENERAL ACCOUNT.

(1,000 yen).

Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Fiscal year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1894-5.....	98,170	78,128	1904- 5.....	327,466	277,055
1895-6.....	118,432	85,317	1905- 6.....	535,256	420,741
1900-1.....	295,854	292,750	1906- 7 (Actual)	530,447	464,275
1901-2.....	274,356	266,856	1907- 8 („)	857,080	602,400
1902-3.....	297,341	289,226	1908- 9 („)	626,788	626,788
1903-4.....	260,220	249,596	1909-10 (Est'te)	518,929	518,921

REVENUE SURPLUS.

The revenue surpluses during the last few years are shown below in ¥1,000:—

1903-3	10624	1906-7	66,172
1904-5	50411	1907-8	254,679
1905-6	114,515	1908-9	158,142

The figures for the 1908-9 year represent the actual account as it stood in August of the year, the revenue being yen 794,604,944 and the expenditure paid yen 636,361,093. The appearance of a large surplus in 1907-8 was chiefly due to the transfer to the general account of the remnant of the war account amounting to ¥212,000,000 and of ¥47,450,000 received from Russia on account of the prisoners' maintenance. The surplus in 1908-9 was the natural consequence of the preceding year's account, also increase of receipts from the tax on sake, tobacco monopoly and of sugar exercise, rate of which was newly raised. Of the surplus of over ¥158,000,000 that accrued in 1908-9 year the greater parts are taken up by prescribed outlays deferred from financial consideration, these reaching ¥76,000,000, and another sum of ¥57,000,000 representing the public works etc. which could not be completed within the prescribed time. The bona fide surplus for

the 1908-1909 year therefore dwindles to about ¥25,000,000. At the same time there is a revenue item of ¥36,000,000 in the 1908-9 year's Budget on account of railways to be separated from the general budget from the next fiscal year. Presuming the revenue and expenditure of that year not differing from that of the 1908-9 year, the revenue may reasonably be expected to get a surplus of ¥50 to 60 millions. Against this must be considered the outstanding war account of over ¥93,000,000 spread over eleven years from 1909-'10 year, and the telephone, steel foundry, etc. expansion amounting to about ¥5,000,000 to be raised by loan according to the original programme but which must be met by some other means in future, as the loan policy has been given up, at least for the present by the Katsura Ministry. The net revenue surplus from the 1909-10 year may fall to about ¥30,000,000. It is probably on this basis that the

Government has decided to spent ¥30,000,000 next year for tax re-adjustment, addition to the sink-

ing fund, and raising of scale of official salaries.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT.

The number of Special Account items is 60 for the 1909-10 year, or one less for the preceding year and same with 1907-8 year.

Classified as to kind the Special Account items for 1909-10 year are as follows:—

1. Schools and Libraries	42
2. Work conducted as Special Account	13
3. Fund separated as Special Account	11
4. Others	5

Leaving out the items under 1st class, those under 2nd class are Mint, Printing, monopolies, forestry in Korea, Tokyo arsenal, Osaka arsenal, Senju woolen factory, Naval colliery, Steel foundry, Imperial railways, Korean railways and telegraph and lighthouse apparatus works. Those under the 3rd category are Formosan railway stores, interest on deposits at the Treasury, coin-

age adjustment fund, fleet supplementation, calamity fund, educational fund, sinking fund, naval arsenal capital fund, forestry fund, Korean railway stores, and additional fund for military public works.

Funds and capitals belonging to the various special account items reached the total of ¥651,075,990 for 1907-8 year, the following list showing the principal items:—

PRINCIPAL SPECIAL ACCOUNT ITEMS.

Kind.	1907-8.
Fund for paying interest for Treasury deposits	17,251,079
Coinage adjustment	12,906,769
Naval Arsenal	7,842,496
Schools and libraries	3,184,037
Forestry fund	8,609,473
Imperial railways stores	5,000,000
Total, including other items	56,323,972

Capital (consolidated or working).

Mint	1,536,449
Printing... ..	2,880,129
Monopolies	12,977,391
Tokyo Arsenal	18,179,980
Osaka „	21,716,068
Seju woolen factory	2,733,522
Steel works	24,481,850
Imperial railways	361,897,919
Korean	77,315,546
Total, including other items... ..	651,075,990

It may be noted that out of the remainder of the Chinese indemnity account amounting to ¥50,000,000, in 1899 ¥30,000,000 was set

apart for fleet maintenance, and ¥10,000,000 each on account of calamity and education fund.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS.

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or from the first minting, post and telegraph, printing for printing paper notes, arsenals, mining, woolen factory to cloth the army and navy and also to encourage private woolen industry and a few others. The list of state undertakings was, however, small till about 1891 when it comprised only 15 items, including, besides those already mentioned, railways, filature, forestry official gazette, naval shipyards, light-house apparatus, etc. The mining and filature were subsequently abandoned. After the Japan-China war the number of State undertakings has made a sudden and from the different consideration, that of raising the revenue. The steel foundry that was established in 1895-7 was not from financial motive, but from that of making ferent consideration, that of raising dependent as to supply of steel. The tobacco monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated from revenue consideration. The net proceeds, however, did not at first exceed 6 to 7 million yen, increasing to about 15,000,000 coming to 1903-4 year. In the same year the camphor monopoly was adopted, but it was primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa.

After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the tobacco monopoly law, making the monopoly complete and to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1904, and next of cut tobacco from April, the following year. The salt monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. The process from the tobacco monopoly did not much exceed 27,000,000 yen in 1904-5 year, but now it figures over 40,000,000 yen on the revenue list. The Salt monopoly has continued a subject of loud complaint, and its profit has been far small. The three monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of one Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase of nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July 1906 and October, 1907, is an event of far-reaching consequence. The lines purchased aggregated 2,822.7 miles and the price paid, in bond, amounted to 484,639,584 yen. The Imperial railways were detached from general account in 1909-10 fiscal year and made financially self-dependent. The steel foundry has proved a veritable white elephant, for against the investment aggregating 37,000,000 yen approximately the yearly loss still amounts to about a million and a half.

The Total Investment.

The total investment in State Government undertakings during

the last few years is shown below:—

Year.	Investment. yen.	Increase against preceeding year. yen.	Receipts. yen.	Increase. yen.
1903-4	202,574,673	17,054,915	55,702,067	5,783,218
1904-5	220,255,225	17,680,552	76,401,575	20,699,508
1905-6	244,502,678	24,247,453	99,875,160	23,473,585
1906-7	348,634,090	104,131,412	118,090,421	18,215,261
1907-8	547,747,888	199,113,798	141,767,936	23,677,515

Note.—The returns for 1907-8 represent actual account and do not include the price paid for railways nationalized. The total investment must now exceed yen 1,000 millions.

Profit and Loss Account.

Receipts as shown in the preceding table do not represent net profit as calculated in ordinary private undertakings, inasmuch as interest on capital, liquidation of initial expense, etc. are not counted in. The following two tables will show more business-like returns.

Printing Bureau.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10.
Receipts	2,736,294	2,905,447	2,488,736
Expenses	2,434,756	2,598,046	2,226,230
Profit	301,538	307,391	262,506

Mint.

Receipts	11,407,494	16,395,625	16,233,798
Expenses	9,428,308	12,690,756	11,203,923
Profit	2,009,287	3,703,869	5,029,875

Tobacco Monopoly.

Receipts	64,518,142	73,050,555	75,337,868
Expenses	28,910,240	31,794,552	31,737,082
Profit	35,607,902	41,256,003	43,600,786

The following will show the rate of profit for the capital employed, though even in this case the interest on capital and other factors taken into account by private concerns are left out.

Printing Bureau.

	Consolidated capital.	Working capital.	Total capital.	Profit.	Ratio %
1908- 9	2,441,755	370,000	2,811,755	307,291	10.9
1909-10	2,510,129	370,000	2,880,129	262,506	9.1

Mint.

1908- 9	546,354	998,212	1,544,566	3,703,869	239.8
1909-10	538,236	2,500,000	3,038,326	5,029,875	165.5

Senju Woolen Factory.

1908-9	1,733,522	600,000	2,333,522	4,511	0.2
1909-10	1,733,522	1,000,000	2,733,522	2,780	0.1

Railways.

1908-9	—	—	669,566,092	37,054,170	5.5
1909-10	—	—	669,566,092	38,134,899	5.7

As the loans require annual outlay of about 30,000,000 *yen* the profit dwindles to only about 8,000,000 *yen*, profit of a little

over 1%, and this even when the 5% interest on the bonds is excluded out of account.

Imperial Steel Foundry.

Though still unable to cover the expense, still less to realize any profit, the work at the Imperial Steel Foundry at Edamitsu, near Wakamatsu, Kyushu, is making fairly good progress. The principal products are plate steel,

rails, square and round bar steel, flat and angle steel, etc. The volume of the Government and private orders executed during the last few years is as follow, (the value being in Y. 1,000) :—

	Government.	Private.	Total.
1906-8 { ton	47,934	42,951	90,885
{ value	4,370	2,207	6,577
1907-8 { ton	52,549	43,168	95,718
{ value	5,366	1,242	6,608
1908-9 { ton	59,884	73,025	132,910
{ value	5,223	3,310	8,533

At present two blast furnaces are in operation, producing pig iron of about 280 to 300 tons a day. A third furnace is nearly

completing, so that the output may be increased to about 450 tons per day.

SOURCES OF REVENUES. (1)

(1,000 *yen*).

	Taxes.	Stamp Receipts.	Receipts from Public Undertaking and State Property.
1894-5	71,286	—	14,116
1895-6	74,496	—	15,951
1900-1	133,926	12,289	40,093
1901-2	139,574	12,274	44,327
1902-3	151,084	13,847	49,918
1903-4	146,163	14,170	55,702
1904-5	194,362	17,226	76,401
1905-6	251,229	30,265	99,875
1906-7	251,980	27,408	110,245

1907-8 (Actual)	269,882	17,923	126,763
1908-9 (Est'te)	299,486	20,262	144,281
1909-10 (")	320,534	22,779	113,327

SOURCES OF REVENUES. (2)

(1,000 yen).

	Loans.	Chinese Indemnity transferred.	Miscellaneous Receipts.
1894-5	—	—	12,766
1895-6	—	—	27,783
1900-1	38,139	31,240	40,186
1901-2	32,721	80,883	25,576
1902-3	12,741	13,866	55,871
1903-4	6,881	9,524	27,640
1904-5	6,587	121	14,633
1905-6	73,925	3,066	11,012
1906-7	80,843	2,048	22,275
1907-8 (Est'te)	33,256	2,048	156,368
1908-9 (")	42,837	2,033	107,180
1909-10 (")	2,100	2,030	58,157

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (1)

(1,000 yen).

	Land Tax.	Income Tax.	Business Tax.
1894-5	39,291	1,353	—
1895-6	38,692	1,497	—
1900-1	46,717	6,368	6,051
1901-2	46,666	6,836	6,481
1902-3	46,505	7,460	6,777
1903-4	46,873	8,247	7,049
1904-5	60,939	14,369	12,601
1905-6	80,449	23,262	18,782
1906-7	85,632	21,837	19,370
1907-8 (Actual)	85,623	23,235	19,626
1908-9 (Est'te)	85,718	27,571	21,854
1909-10 (")	85,488	29,729	23,037

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL TAXES AND DUTIES. (2)

	Tax on Liquor.	Customs Duties.	Sugar Excise.
1894-5	16,130	5,755	—
1895-9	17,748	6,785	—
1900-1	50,293	17,009	—
1901-2	58,017	13,630	612
1902-3	63,738	15,501	4,145
1903-4	52,821	17,378	6,942
1904-5	58,286	23,159	8,362
1905-6	59,097	36,757	11,348

1906-7	59,170	30,787	16,755
1907-8 (Actual)	65,450	36,179	11,120
1908-9 (Est'te)	71,629	41,410	16,365
1909-10 (")	81,528	47,229	17,208

PROCEEDS FROM PRINCIPAL STATE UNDERTAKINGS AND PROPERTIES.

(1,000 yen).

	Post and Telegraph.	Tobacco Monopoly.	Railway.
1894-5	8,381	—	3,176
1895-6	9,553	—	3,602
1900-1	20,699	7,244	8,090
1901-2	20,934	10,866	7,706
1902-3	22,576	12,367	9,184
1903-4	24,844	14,898	10,277
1904-5	29,350	17,462	11,468
1905-6	33,401	17,492	12,426
1906-7	30,209	17,000	10,146
1907-8 (Actual)	34,310	30,699	23,746
1908-9 (Est'te)	38,585	50,571	37,054
1909-10 (")	45,519	43,600	—

COLLECTION EXPENSE OF REVENUE.

The collection expense of revenue should be taken into consideration in determining the net proceeds. The returns for the last few years are shown below:—

	Tax.	Expense.	Ratio per 100 yen.
1900-1	133,926,095	3,872,812	2.891
1905-6	251,275,169	4,138,265	1.642
1908-9	320,534,132	6,761,290	2.109

TAXATION.

HISTORY OF TAXATION.

Prior to the Japan-China war the system of Japan comprised 21 items, of which taxes on land, income, sake, and a few others supplied the bulk of revenue. amounting to 74,000,000 yen approximately in 97-98 fiscal year, as converted according to the new coinage system which was put in force in 1897. In 1896 the registration and business tax laws

and tobacco monopoly were adopted, the tax on sake was raised, and at the same time minor taxes were abolished. By this additional taxation measure the Treasury obtained about 26,000,000 yen. The second taxation programme that was adopted three years later was an increase of taxes on land, income, sake, registration, and soy and the crea-

tion of the convertible note tax and tonnage. The revenue was added thereby by about 40,000,000 yen. This was followed in 1901 by the third increase taxation measure, consisting in raising the tax on sake and creating the new beer tax and sugar excise, this resulting in the addition of about 21,000,000 yen. By the three additional tax measures enforced during the short space of seven years the peoples' burden was increased by about 87,000,000 yen. From that time till the Russo-Japanese war, the only tax newly adopted was that on game cards, but this was from social instead of financial consideration.

The increase taxes, enforced twice in connexion with the Russo-Japanese war, imposed heavier burden upon the people, who had, as they are now, to pay about 145,000,000 yen additional taxes. The "Emergency taxes," as they were called at first but subsequently made permanent with the consent of the Diet, were practically identical as to item, having consisted in the increase of

taxes on land, income, business, sugar, soy, registration, stock and rice exchanges, mining etc., and also elevation of part of import duties. Besides, in the first war tax programme the excise on woollen fabrics and petroleum were adopted and the rate of stamps on civil suit documents was raised. In the second war taxes stamp duty on cheques, tax on gold placer mining, travelling by steamers, railways, and electric cars, exercise on woven goods besides woollen, stamp on administration litigation papers were added to the list. The two taxation measures have brought in an additional revenue of over 145,000,000 yen. The Treasury also created in 1905 the Inheritance tax, though this was not from necessity of war chest. The actual yield from it, however, did not reach about one half of the estimates amounting to about yen 4,000,000. The last increase tax measure was that passed by the Diet in 1908, and consisted in raising the tax on sugar and sake, and revising that on petroleum.

TAXES FEES, ETC.

The War taxes, enforced twice, that were promised annulment in the year following the close of the war were, with the approval of the 22nd session (Dec. 1905—Mar. '06) of the Diet, first extended four years further and then

made permanent in the 23rd session. At the same time the Treasury started work to carry out thorough investigation into the question of readjusting the existing taxation, with the object of abolishing obnoxious taxes.

1. LAND TAX.

			Normal rate.	War taxes.	Total.
			%.	%.	%.
Urban dwelling land	...	...	2.5	17.5	20.0
Rural	"	...	2.5	5.5	8.0
Other	"	...	2.5	3.0	5.5

The official value of land as assessed in the beginning of '07 is as follows:—

	yen.		yen.
Paddy-field	1,005,192,710	Salt fields	2,212,592
Rural dwelling	107,411,172	Mineral springs	68,821
Urban	37,679,930	Pastures... ..	55,720
Forest	25,550,712	Other	1,150,632
Plains and moors... ..	2,557,643		
Upland farm... ..	226,844,777	Total	1,408,724,708

2. INCOME TAX.

1st Kind.

(Income of juridical persons.)

		Normal rate.	War taxes, % of Normal rate.
A. Companies with 31 shareholders or 21 shareholders and members		25/1000	150
B. Other juridical persons.			
Income under Y.	5,000...	"	80
"	10,000...	"	90
"	15,000...	"	100
"	20,090...	"	120
"	30,000...	"	170
"	50,000...	"	230
"	100,000...	"	300
... over	100,000...	"	400

2nd Kind.

Income from bonds and shares Normal rate 20/1000

3rd Kind.

(Income of other descriptions.)

	Normal rate.	War taxes, % of normal rate.
Over Y.		
300	10/1000	
" 500	12/1000	
" 1,000	15/1000	
" 2,000	17/2000	
" 3,000	20/1000	
" 5,000	25/1000	
" 10,000	30/1000	
" 15,000	35/1000	
" 20,000	40/1000	
" 30,000	45/1200	
" 50,000	50/1000	
" 100,000	55/1000	
Under Y.		
500		100
" 1,000		110
" 5,000		130
" 10,000		140
" 15,000		150
" 20,000		170
" 30,000		190
" 50,000		210
" 100,000		240
Over		270

The number of juridical persons coming under B. of the 1st kind and of individual persons each enjoying income of not less than

100,000 was given as follows by the Government Delegate in the 23rd session of the Diet. Juridical persons of B. class are these:

Amount.	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	944,000	8
" 200,000 " " 300,000	675,000	3
" 300,000 " " 400,000	622,000	2
" 400,000 " " 500,000	358,000	3
Over Y. 500,000	8,734,000	6
Total	12,345,000	22

Individuals getting income of above 100,000 yen a year are:—

Amount.	Total income.	No. of persons.
Y. 100,000 to Y. 200,000	1,572,000	23
" 200,000 " " 600,000	—	—
Over Y. 600,000	616,000	2
Total	2,188,000	24

In the above the data of juridical persons are settled account

for 1906-7 year and those of individuals are that for 1907-8 year.

3. BUSINESS TAX.

This is an exceedingly complicated assessment. For purpose of assessment occupations are classified as follows:—

(1) Sale of commodities; (2) banking, insurance and lending of money or articles; (3) warehousing; (4) manufacture, printing, photographing; (5) transport,

canal wharf, docking, anchorage, landing of goods; (6) railway transport; (7) contractors; (8) restaurant and loan of rooms; (9) hotels; (10) commission business, agency, middle men, brokerage. The data of assessment and normal rate are as follows:—

	Data of ass'ment.	Rate of ass'ment.
1st kind	Amount of sale	{ 5/10,000 for wholesale
		{ 15/10,000 for retail
	Rent of buildings used... ..	40/1000
2nd kind	No. of persons engaged	Y. 1 per capita
	Capital	2/1000
	Rent... ..	40/1000
3rd kind	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
	Capital	2/1000
	Rent... ..	20/1000
4th kind	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
	Capital	1½/1000
	Rent... ..	40/1000
	No. of persons	{ Y. 1 per capita but 30 sen
		{ for mechanic or laborer.

5th kind	Capital	$2\frac{1}{2}/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
6th kind	Proceeds	$10/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
7th kind	Amount of contract	$2/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
8th kind	Rent... ..	$60/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
9th kind	Rent... ..	$40/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita
10th kind	Commission, etc.	$15/1000$
	No. of persons	Y. 1 per capita

The first war tax was assessed 70% of the normal rate and the second 80%, in all 150%.

The Business tax rate within

the maximum limit of 20 per cent. of the national assessment may be levied by prefectures.

4. REGISTRATION FEES.

This is even more complicated than the Business Tax. For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into

as many items, (22 for improvables), so that only those of general interest alone can be given here. The rate is based on value and includes the war taxation.

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	$5/1000-60/1000$
" of perpetual lease... ..	$25/1000$
" " superficies and tenancy	$2/1000-5/1000$
" " right of hiring	$1/1000-2/1000$
" " " usufruct	1-1000
" " " priority	$6/1000$
" " " hypothecation or mortgage	$6/1000$
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	$4/1000-6/1000$

a. Corporations.

Reg'tion of an immovable, alteration. etc. (per item)	10-20 sen.
Reg'tion of mer'ile corp'tion (against paid-up cap).	$4/1000-5/1000$
Establishment of branch office	Y. 15.00
Removal of main or branch or director (per item).	" 7.00
Establishment of non-mercantile corporation	" 7.00

b. Trade Establishments.

Reg'tion of house-names, appointment of director or attorney, etc. (per item)	Y. 7.00
Alteration of registration (per item)... ..	" $1\frac{1}{2}-3.00$

c. Professional Registration.

Barristers	Y. 10-20
Medical practitioners, dispensers, etc.	" 12-20

Mariners	{ 1st class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	6—15
	{ 2nd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	6—10
	{ 3rd class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	2—6
Marine engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	3—5
Pilots	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	20

d. Copyright.

Newspaper and periodical (per no.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	0.50
Plays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	50.00
Other works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	10.00
Photographs, transfer of copyright, hypothecation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	5.00

e. Patent right.

Transfer or common ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	10.00
Hypothecation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	5.00

f. Designs.

Transfer or common ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	2.00
Hypothecation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	1.00

g. Trade-marks.

Transfer or common ownership	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	10.00
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h. Mining.

For prospecting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	100.00
For working	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	150.00
Alteration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	30.00
Alteration of working area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	75.00
Purchase or Transfer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	75.00
Hypothecation of working right	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	20.00
Amalgamation or division	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	15.00
Abandonment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y.	5.00

5. TAX ON SAKE AND OTHER LIQUORS.

The tax on *saké* is assessed by *koku*, (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

The normal rate is Y. 15 per *koku* for ordinary *saké* containing not more than 20% of alcohol and the *shōchū* of strength of not more than 30% of alcohol. The rate for the former is increased to Y. 20

and for the other to Y. 20, Y. 25, Y. 30 and Y. 35 according to its alcoholic strength, and for every additional strength of one degree of alcohol 75 *sen* is to be added to the assessment.

For beer the normal rate was first Y. 7 per *koku*, but is now Y. 10.

6. TAX ON JAPANESE SOY.

The tax is assessed both on the soy manufactured for sale and on that for home consumption. In

the former the normal tax is Y. 2 for the refined soy and unrefined soy with the war tax of 50 *sen*,

and in the latter the normal tax ranges between the two extremes of 50 *sen* and 4 *yen*, according to

the quantity, with the uniform war extra of 25 *sen*.

7. MEDICINE TAX.

For compounding and selling medicine (per one kind). Y. 2.00

License (per one kind) „ 0.20

Stamp duty on medicine 10% of the price.

The War assessment for the Selling tax varies between the minimum of one *yen* imposed on manufacture and sale not exceeding Y. 300 a year per one item and the maximum of Y. 100 imposed on manufacture and sale exceeding Y. 100,000. Medicine-makers who sell their own com-

pounds are exempted from the ordinary Business Tax, while those who confine themselves in selling medicines made by others are charged that tax. Hence those who sell their own compounds and also those by others are subject to the two kinds of taxation.

8. TAX ON CONVERTIBLE NOTES.

Only the Bank of Japan and the Bank of Formosa enjoy this privilege but the former alone is at

present amenable to the tax which is $1.2\frac{1}{2}/1,000$ per annum per average monthly issue.

9. SUGAR EXCISE.

Class 1.	...	...	...	...	...	Y. 3.00 per picul.
Class 2.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 5.50 per picul.
Class 3.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 8.50 per picul.
Class 4.	...	...	...	...	...	„ 10.00 per picul.

10. WOOLEN AND SILK TEXTILES OR MIXTURES.

Woollen or woollen mixtures 15/100 of the value.

Silk or silk mixtures 10/100 of the value.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (1)

During the last ten years.

(1,000 *yen*.)

			Civil List.	Foreign Affairs.	Home Affairs.	Finance.	Army.	Navy.
1901-2	...	...	3,000	2,767	25,753	58,126	58,381	43,979
1902-3	...	...	3,000	2,655	29,229	96,525	49,442	36,326
1903-4	...	...	3,000	4,316	27,142	57,921	40,884	39,117
1904-5	...	...	3,000	5,123	20,828	150,582	20,088	20,613
1905-6	...	...	3,000	5,029	14,499	302,339	11,109	23,412
1906-7	...	...	3,000	3,242	16,031	313,503	52,137	40,607
1907-8	(Actual)		3,000	6,955	23,017	275,154	111,117	82,482
1908-9	(Est'te)		3,000	7,231	24,071	274,954	107,416	80,961
1909-10	(„)		3,000	6,880	21,964	248,040	87,881	72,051

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE. (2)

During the last ten years.

				Justice.	Educa- tion.	Agriculture and Commerce.	Communi- cations.	Total.
1901-2	...	...	...	10,952	6,228	11,075	46,592	266,856
1902-3	...	...	...	11,451	7,096	7,186	46,684	289,226
1903-4	...	...	...	11,341	6,747	9,768	46,457	249,596
1904-5	...	...	...	10,376	5,974	8,635	39,835	277,056
1905-6	...	...	...	10,119	5,665	8,944	36,623	420,741
1906-7	...	...	...	10,890	6,694	12,928	45,926	504,962
1907-8	(Actual)	...	...	11,699	7,483	19,761	75,269	635,889
1908-9	(Est'te)	...	...	11,623	8,013	17,489	85,037	619,797
1909-10	(")	...	...	11,926	7,475	14,053	45,547	518,921

PERCENTAGE OF DEPARTMENTAL ALLOTMENT.

The ratio of Departmental allotment of expenditures during the last ten years is shown below. The share for the Treasury has made a striking advance, due to the swelling of debt account after

the recent war. The decrease in the appropriations for the Army and the Navy from 1904 and 1905 was in consequence of the War Expenditures having been set apart as special account.

	1909-10.	1907-8.	1905-6.	1903-2.	1901-2.
Civil list	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0
Foreign... ..	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.0
Home	4.4	3.5	3.4	10.8	9.6
Finance... ..	47.7	43.3	71.8	23.1	21.8
War	17.0	21.1	2.8	18.8	22.4
Navy	13.9	12.1	5.4	14.9	16.5
Justice	2.3	1.9	2.4	4.5	4.0
Education	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.8	2.3
Agr. and Com.	2.7	2.8	2.1	3.8	4.3
Com'cation	8.8	12.0	8.7	18.6	17.5
	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>10.0</u>

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES DURING LAST TEN YEARS

CLASSIFIED. (in Y. 1,000).

	Administration.	Defence.	Debts.	Percentage.		
				Adm.	Def.	Debts.
1903-4	122,224	83,044	44,328	50	33	17
1904-5	112,235	124,397	40,421	44	45	15
1905-6	128,338	226,712	65,690	31	53	16
1906-7 (Actual) ...	138,849	141,377	189,048	28	31	41
1907-8 (") ...	181,311	204,665	210,124	31	34	35
1908-9 (Est'te) ...	201,592	204,927	220,268	33	33	35
1909-10 (") ...	149,861	174,252	194,806	29	34	37

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES.

Both ordinary and extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, of which the allotment for the army and navy constitutes the

bulk. The continued expenditures made a sudden expansion in the 1907-8 fiscal year when the post-bellum programme first came into effect, as shown below:—

	Total. yen.	Spread	tittle		Yearly allotment. yen.
1905-6	179,281,968			1913-14	15,820,134
1906-7	211,007,842	"	"	1915-16	26,362,533
1907-8	644,798,555	"	"	1921-22	113,830,940
1908-9	541,431,595	"	"	"	100,247,709
1909-10	444,893,421	"	"	"	63,513,187

The continued expenditures were to be met with loans, according to the original plan, which, however, has been abandoned, for the time being. The

continuing expenses as originally allotted respectively total as follows for the various items of outlay.

Foreign Office.

Reconstruction of legations	...	...	...	...	...	1,007,395
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Home Office.

Road-making etc. in Hokkaido...	...	...	...	...	...	9,939,862
River improvement	...	...	...	...	...	79,425,075
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2,895,348

Treasury.

Harbor-works at Yokohama	...	...	...	...	...	8,180,700
" " Kobe	...	...	...	...	...	17,097,407
Initial expenses of Tobacco monopoly	...	...	...	...	...	13,193,854
Others	...	...	...	...	...	2,984,089

War Office.

Tokyo Bay fortification	...	...	...	...	...	8,675,000
Surveying	...	...	...	...	...	3,569,356
Barracks and initial expenses	...	...	...	...	...	110,499,841
Restoration incidental to the war	...	...	...	...	...	51,894,718
Storehouses	...	...	...	...	...	6,842,528
War history etc.	...	...	...	...	...	750,457

Total	...	...	...	...	...	182,231,900
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The Navy.

Shipbuilding and architectural	...	...	...	...	...	99,860,305
Naval colliery and war history	...	...	...	...	...	794,265
Fleet and torpedo maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	64,077,291
Fleet adjustment	...	...	...	...	...	110,922,709
" Supplementation	...	...	...	...	...	76,577,102

Total	...	...	...	...	...	352,231,672
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Justice.

Building Jails and Courts	641,189
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Agriculture and Commerce.

School buildings and equipment	31,479,186
Steel foundry	15,359,621
Grand exhibition	10,000,000
Replanting forests at Ashiwo	682,245

Total	26,041,866
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Communications.

Telephone expansion	20,000,000
Others	1,988,585

Total	21,988,585
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Grand Total	722,339,421
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Of that total the sum spent up to 1908-9 year inclusive reached **322,344,363 yen.**

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE POST-BELLUM UNDERTAKINGS.

The Government was compelled to modify the original programme and to postpone the prescribed period of completion, owing to the economic trouble that ensued after the temporary boom and the difficulty to raise loans as at first contemplated. This postponement has been twice effected, once in 1908 by the Saionji Cabinet and next by its successor the Katsura Cabinet. In the first case the original yearly allotment for the three years of 1908-9, 1909-10, and 1910-11 was reduced by 3,913,404 yen and this sum was spread over the subsequent five years. However, the idea of raising loans was not entirely given up, and the extraordinary revenue contained

about 40,000,000 yen to be raised by loans. The subsequent condition of economic market having falsified this hope, the Treasury, at the eleventh hour, compelled the various Departments of State to agree to further postponement representing a sum of over 33,000,000 yen, excluding 9 million yen of the temporary war account. This policy was continued on a larger scale by the new Ministry which readjusted the yearly allotment for eleven years ending 1919-20 year. The postponement was accompanied by more or less retrenchment of the prescribed outlays, and the two represent a sum of over 168,000,000 yen, as below.

Postponement and retrenchment of general account

after 1909-10... ..	Y.	102,780,024
Do. of Special account		3,746,490
Further postponement of the sum postponed in 1908-9		19,655,943
Temporary war account		42,004,026
Total		168,186,483

STATE AIDS AND BOUNTIES.

(1909-'10.)

Subsidies and bounties granted by the Government go in greater part to steamship service, though at one time railways were also under Government protection. Aids are also granted to communal works of various descriptions. The amount defrayed on

steamship service and railways has grown to big figures in recent years, as shown below, the figures for the last two years being estimate, those for 1907-8 actual account, and all others settled account.

1904-5	3,822,879
1905-6	2,438,804
1906-7	7,028,666
1907-8	8,680,205
1908-9	12,369,695
1909-10	12,816,544

Classified as to object of protection the estimated disbursements for 1909-10 is as follows:—

Communications	13,284,544
Industrial	2,137,512
Educational	1,598,925
Sanitary... ..	1,417,199
Public works	498,765
Total	19,071,945

SECTION II.

NATIONAL DEBTS.

It is interesting to note that the first loan raised by the restored Imperial Government was that of ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank. This was, however, a temporary affair and hardly to be classed as a loan in the ordinary sense. Such temporary debts were also incurred at home by the Government with some millionaires. The first *bona fide* loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to 4,890,000 *yen*, chiefly as fund to lay the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7%

interest, was incurred to the extent of 11,712,000 *yen*. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to 23,309,000 *yen* was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of *daimyo* and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the state debts to over 230,000,000 *yen* by 1877. The growth of national debts subsequently may be seen in one of the tables given in this chapter.

NATIONAL DEBTS CLASSIFIED.

Domestic...	...	463,939	678,872	901,970	1,071,546	1,110,645	1,084,605
Foreign ...	...	97,630	312,416	970,410	1,146,176	1,165,701	1,165,701
Total	...	561,569	991,288	1,872,381	2,217,722	2,276,346	2,250,306

The loans are classified as follows according to the object which they were raised.

	Amount raised. Y. 1,000.	Redeemed. Y. 1,000.	Outstanding, April, 1909. Y. 1,000.
Feudal debts or pensions ...	11,258	8,143	3,115
Railways, Public Works, etc. ...	244,704	20,960	223,744
Military Affairs ...	1,302,096	36,476	1,265,620
Financial Adjustment ...	739,311	15,026	724,185
New Territories ...	34,508	866	33,641
Total	2,311,779	81,472	2,250,306

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF MAR., 1909.

(in yen 1,000.)

Kind of loans	Amount issued.	Ratio of interest. %	Year of issue.	Redemption to commence with.	Ending in.	Amount outstanding.
Internal loans:—						
Old ...	10,972	no interest	1872	72	1921	2,852
Navy ...	17,000	5	86-89	91	1923	8,296
Consolidated ...	175,000	"	87-97	92	1851	162,561
War ...	124,920	"	95-00	00	1954	113,406
Imperial Gov. 5 %.						
Railways ...	58,866	5	93-04	98	1961	43,573
Public works ...	88,827	"	97-07	02	"	74,306
Hokkaido rly ...	4,403	"	98-08	03	"	4,251
Formosan public works ...	34,391	"	00-06	05	60	33,525
Sup'tary pension bonds ...	286	"	05	10	59	262
Cons'dating debts of purchase rlys.	18,347	"	06-09	11	63	18,347
Rly. nationalization ...	67,844	"	08-09	13	"	67,844
Conversion of Exch. bonds.	31,001	"	08	—	13	31,007
Formosan public works ...	116	"	00-04	05	48	116
Exch.						
bonds { 2nd.	98,876	"	04	04	10	98,876
{ 3rd.	77,480	"	04	05	11	77,480

Exch. bonds for tobacco monopoly ...	14,292	5	04-c8	04	17	14,292
Extra expenditure ...	310,407	„	c6	11	35	300,668
Debentures of purchased rlys.	11,042	6-8	03-05	04-9	12-24	10,912
Temporary paper money redemption ...	22,000	no int.	90	93	12	22,000
Total ..	1,166,077	—	—	—	—	1,084,605
Foreign Loans:—						
Railway ...	17,577	4	99-09	53		17,577
Public works ...	78,052	„	„	„		78,052
Hokkaido Rly.	2,000	„	—	—		2,000
4½% Sterling...	585,789	4½	05-76	—		585,779
4% „ ...	244,075	4	—	—		244,075
5% „ ...	224,549	5	—	—		224,549
Nationalization.	13,668	4½% or 5%	—	—		13,668
Total ...	1,165,701					1,165,701
Grand total	2,331,779					2,250,306

NATIONAL DEBTS OUTSTANDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

(in yen 1,000.)

	Brought over from Previous Year.	Amount issued.	Total.	Amount redeemed.	Outstanding at end of year.	Debt per capita of pop.
1871 ...	488	—	4,880	—	4,880	0.147
1880 ...	246,744	3,044	349,788	3,779	246,992	6.766
1895 ...	295,807	82,952	378,750	6,990	371,759	8.795
1900 ...	502,967	15,272	518,239	9,775	508,414	10.552
1904 ...	561,569	429,937	991,509	219	991,288	19.773
1905 ...	969,288	930,022	1,899,311	10,472	2,043,386	36.964
1906 ...	2,043,386	309,125	2,352,512	198,413	2,154,098	43.349
1907 ...	2,217,722	305,935	2,523,658	247,312	2,276,346	44.017
1908 ...	2,276,346	71,257	2,347,603	97,297	2,250,306	43.016

REDEMPTION OF THE DEBTS.

Fully alive to the grave necessity of maintaining national credit which was put to severe test during the war the Government, with the approval of the 22nd ses-

sion of the Diet, created the sinking Fund programme. This has been working since 1906-7 fiscal year.

THE SINKING FUND.

According to law promulgated in March '06, the Government has created a special sinking fund and to set apart every year a sum not less than yen 110 millions to-

wards it, but as greater parts are absorbed for paying interest the sum actually available for repaying the principal is comparatively small. In view of this the pre-

sent Ministry has decided to transfer to the fund every year from the 1909-10 fiscal year an additional sum of 50,000,000 yen (50,800,000 yen for 1909-10 year) towards repaying the principal, and also to apply to the same purpose any sum remaining every year, owing to the decrease of principal, in the fixed appropriation for paying interest. This programme of expediting the repayment of debts will be further expanded from 1910-11 fiscal year,

the Government having announced in summer of 1909 that 10,000,000 yen would be added toward the 50,000,000 yen for repaying the principal. Even when the sinking fund was fixed to 110,000,000 yen the total redemption of all the debts was expected in about thirty years. By the repeated addition to the sinking fund the period may be shortened to about a quarter of a century. The sinking fund account during the last three years is shown below.

Sinking fund account

(in 1,000 yen.)

	07-08	08-09	09-10
Receipts	439,107	229,334	183,128
Transferred from general Account	174,390	176,839	153,179
Transferred from special il account	—	—	29,948
Loans	230,633	52,494	—
Transferred from previous year	34,084	42,424	—
Disbursements	396,683	229,334	183,128
Redemption of loans ...	235,498	86,490	50,800
Paying interest	117,832	109,374	110,675
Others	43,352	33,468	21,652
Transferred to next year	42,424	—	—

PRIVILEGES OF GOVERNMENT LOANS.

In the spring of 1909 several laws were issued and made operative from April of the year, with the object of granting certain privileges on Government loans. Thus income-tax is exempted on

the interest accruing from the loans, while Government bonds deposited as security are to be taken at face value by the Government instead of at current value as before.

Redemption of the 1st Domestic War Loan.

This loan amounting 96,977,400 legally fell due on Dec. 25th, '08, but the Government, actuated from various considerations, announced that the repayment would be made at earlier date and in several instalments. The method of repayment adopted for the first

four instalments was somewhat complicated. It was not to be repaid by the usual method of drawing lots, and instead the bond-holders were told to compete for the privilege of repayment and only those who offered relatively larger amount of interest accru-

ing up to Dec. 25 were accepted. At the same time it was announced that if the bond-holders were willing to have the bonds rewritten, the Government would do so at a premium, interest given amounting to 8.86% repayable in five and a half years from date of issue. This method of repayment, however, was not welcome to the general public keenly suffering from depression, and the result of applications made either for dis-

count repayment or rewriting fell far short of the estimates. The actual repayment applied for amounted to 25,319,200 yen and the application for rewriting to 27,216,875 yen, so that there were left over 44 millions. With the change of Cabinet the unpopular discount method was abandoned and the new Katsura Cabinet effected the remaining repayment by the ordinary process of drawing lot.

SECTION III.

FINANCES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

The ordinary sources of prefectural revenue are Land tax rate, Business tax and its rate, House

tax and miscellaneous taxes, and these were estimated to yield as follows for 1909-10 years.

Land tax rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	yen
Business tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,666,463
" " rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,277,719
House tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,320,751
Miscellaneous tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,232,026
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,852,923
										3,321,614
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53,671,486

PREFECTURAL FINANCE. (in Y. 1,000).

										Revenue.	Expenditure.
1904-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,434	48,562
1905-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,710	47,946
1906-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,046	55,483
1907-8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,382	55,362
1908-9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,824	63,806

FINANCE OF CIVIC CORPORATIONS.

The revenue of cities and rural corporations is derived from rates supplementary to national or prefectural taxes, and direct or in-

direct special taxes; national, prefectural and other subventions and miscellaneous receipts.

				Cities. (in Y. 1,000).		Towns and villages. (in Y. 1,000).	
				Revenue	Expenditure.	Revenue	Expenditure.
1904-5	...	...	...	30,137	24,278	59,073	55,237
1905-6	...	...	...	30,347	24,423	62,355	58,415
1906-7	...	...	...	54,218	41,055	74,841	69,212
1907-8	(Est'te)	...	...	47,174	40,852	70,447	70,399
1908-9	(")	...	...	71,342	56,628	86,775	86,754

**TOTAL OF PREFECTURAL, MUNICIPAL, TOWN AND VILLAGE
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.**

Revenue. Expenditure.				Revenue Expenditure.					
1902-3	...	...	173,717	14,642	1906-7	...	...	192,106	166,111
1903-4	...	...	175,229	157,743	1907-8	...	...	173,004	166,614
1904-5	...	...	141,651	128,078	1908-9	...	...	221,942	207,190
1905-6	...	...	144,415	130,784					

LOCAL LOANS.

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar

occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. Of course in doing so the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and is Finance or required, though this restrictive provisions may be waived for short-termed loans redeemable in not more than three years.

**LOCAL LOANS EXISTING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.
(in Y. 1,000).**

At the	Pre-				Towns	Local	3 year	
end of:—	fectures.	Countries.	Cities.	Villages.	and	Associa-	loans.	Total.
1903	...	12,076	890	38,463	2,599	2,516	10,564	67,111
1904	...	11,318	854	39,847	2,703	2,677	7,601	64,992
1905	...	10,483	819	39,543	3,100	2,819	5,300	62,569
1906	...	10,889	811	53,965	3,082	2,931	3,918	77,585
1907	...	12,608	881	62,954	3,810	3,198	5,813	89,266
1908	...	14,831	1,581	64,117	4,534	4,081	10,678	99,823

According to the investigations recently carried out by the Home Office the amounts and rate of

interest existing in Nov., 1905 were as follows.

CLASSIFICATION OF LOCAL LOANS.

(in Y. 1,000).

At the end of:—		Edu- cation.	Sani- tary.	In- dustry.	Public works.	Redemption. of Old Loans.	Others.	Total. incl. 3 year loans
1903	... ..	2,396	9,787	2,577	31,847	1,973	7,964	67,111
1904	... ..	2,078	10,662	3,596	38,430	2,516	107	64,992
1905	... ..	1,967	11,035	3,571	37,140	3,270	104	62,569
1906	... ..	1,324	11,059	3,720	2,312	3,225	24	77,585
1907	... ..	1,954	11,702	12,812	51,135	5,680	167	89,266
1908	... ..	3,020	12,700	16,435	50,952	5,268	768	99,823

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL LOANS CLASSIFIED.

(Y. 1,000.)

Object.	Date of issue.	Amount. Y. 1,000.	Issue price. terest.	In- redemp.	Period redemp.	Amount out stand- ing. Y. 1,000.
Tokyo	Con'dating old loans etc. } July 18, 1906	14,580	96.50	5	1916-1935	14,580
Osaka	Harbor-works. } Sept 8, 1897	d. 13,538	92.30	6	1905-1979	{ 13,493 3,492
	Electric cars water-works. } April 28, 1909	d. 3,500	96.50	6		
Yokohama	{ Water-works. Harbor-works. Gas works.	Mar. 13, 1898	d. 1,155	6	{ 1899-1925 1916-1935 1909-1917	{ 1,052 809 3,108 648
		Aug. 27, 1906	f. 900	6		
		Mar. 26, 1909	d. 3,108	5		
Kobe	Water works.	May 10, 1899	d. 1,690	6	1909 1945	1,690 250
			f. 250	6		
Nagoya	Sewer.	May 6, 1909	f. 7,816	5	1917-1943	7,816

PROPERTY OF URBAN AND RURAL CORPORATIONS (Y. 1,000.)

Urban.

At March.	Land and buildings.	Grains.	Securities.	Cash.	Others.	Total.
1898 ...	8,944	11	1,139	476	749	11,321
1903 ...	13,537	12	534	993	3,263	18,346
1907 ...	24,548	2	1,263	1,973	3,707	31,494

Rural.

1898 ...	14,494	373	2,090	4,159	431	21,549
1903 ...	29,310	342	3,256	5,599	845	39,354
1907 ...	47,415	353	7,558	7,648	1,440	64,453

FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN JAPAN.

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.

The most noteworthy feature in Japanese financial market since the conclusion of Russo-Japanese war has been the activity of various enterprises which have for their object, either directly or indirectly, the inviting of foreign capital to Japan. This idea was not a novel innovation, for, to speak only of such enterprises that were accomplished recently on any large scale, there were the investment of over 2,000,000 yen by an American Capitalists, Mr. Grady, in the Osaka Gas Works enterprise in the year 1902, while in March of the year a British syndicate took up one half the share capital (6,000,000 yen) of

the Tokyo Denki Tetsudo Kaisha (Tokyo Electric R'ly). But it was after the restoration of peace that the public attention has been turned in this direction. This invitation is made in two different ways, one consisting of foreign loans raised by Japanese companies and the other of making foreign capitalists to launch enterprises in Japan either by themselves or in combination with Japanese. So far the latter have not proved satisfactory. The bonds and shares sold and loans floating during the period of about a year ending in May, 1909 have been:—

VALUE OF DOMESTIC BONDS SOLD ABROAD.

(Between May 1908 and April 1909.)

Consols...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Y. 1,000,000
War loans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,000
Imperial 5 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
Special 5 per cent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,500,000
A. 2 mark bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000,000
A. 10 mark bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000,000
B. 2 mark bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000,000
Second and third Exchequers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000,000
Tobacco bonds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300,000
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,900,000

VALUE OF NATIONALISED RAILWAY SHARES.

	No. of Shares.	Face value.
Nippon Railway	66,800	Y. 3,324,000
" " new	30,000	1,081,000
Sanyo Railway	93,840	4,692,000
Kyushu Railway	2,100	105,000
Sobu Railway... ..	800	40,000
Kwansai Railway	8,260	413,000
Total	201,800	9,655,000

Converted into current market value, the total value of the above shares is estimated at Y. 18,177,120.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

	When floated.	Amount.
Osaka	April 1808	Y. 30,220,000
Nagoya	May 1909	8,000,000
Total		38,220,000

COMPANY DEBENTURES AND LOANS.

	When floated.	Amount.
Second South Manchurian R'ly. de- bentures	June 1908	Y. 20,000,000
Fuji Paper Mill... ..	Aug. 1908	1,500,000
Toyo Kisen	July 1908	2,000,000
Kanegafuchi Spinning	July 1908	2,000,000
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	Sept. 1908	3,250,000
Mino-Arima Electric Railway	Oct. 1908	1,300,000
Toyo Kisen Kaisha	Oct. 1908	2,000,000
Kogyo Ginko	Nov. 1908	20,000,000
Third South Manchurian R'ly	Dec. 1908	20,000,000
Tokyo Gas	Feb. 1909	3,000,000
Nisshin Spinning	Feb. 1909	500,000
Matsui Muslin	April 1909	250,000
Hoden Petroleum	May 1909	1,000,000
Tokyo Spinning... ..	May 1909	1,000,000
Total		77,800,000
Grand Total... ..		163,097,120

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CHAPTER XX.

DIPLOMACY.

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY AND INTERNAL REFORM.

In the brief survey to be given in the present chapter of the history of Japan's diplomacy in modern time we must start with the arrival on June 3rd, 1853, of Commodore Perry to Uraga carrying from President Fillmore a message proposing to establish between the two countries regular connection of trade and intercourse. The mission bore fruit and on June 19th, '58, a treaty of commerce was concluded between the Government of the time and the Representative of U.S.A., Townsend Harris, who had arrived as Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in July '56. That was the first treaty of the kind that was ever concluded by Japan with a foreign country. In the same year a similar treaty was concluded with the Netherlands, Russia, Great Britain, and France. Owing to the ignorance of Japan about foreign affairs and also owing to peculiar circumstances existing at that time, all those international stipulations were necessarily one-sided and were highly detrimental to the interests of Japan. The presence in them of provisions about extra-territorial rights, tariff rates, etc. long subjected Japan to serious material disadvantages and to keen humiliation. When, in 1872, Japan dispatched to America and Europe the late Prince Iwakura as embassy, America was ap-

proached with the object of revising this treaty. The attempt was of course premature. However, in 1879, America was kind enough to conclude a revised treaty from which the obnoxious clauses had been removed, but as proviso was tacked to it that the treaty would not be operative unless the other Powers similarly revised their treaties with Japan, this magnanimous act of America was barren of any practical result.

MIXED COURT AGITATION.

For more than two decades afterward Japan devoted all her energy to the work of improving her internal system along the line of Western civilization, and in 1885 the question of revising the treaty was revived at the instance of Great Britain and Germany, both of which admitted that Japan, having made a striking progress in her civilization, was now entitled to take rank with the advanced Powers of the Occident in the status of equality. A draft of a new treaty was drawn up in time, but a presence in it of a clause for providing the system of mixed courts like those in Egypt evoked the opposition of the public. Marquis Inouye, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, was, in consequence, obliged to resign in '87. The work was next taken up by Count Okuma who was appointed to the vacant post. The

mixed court clause was minimized and the appointment of foreign judges was limited only to the Supreme Court. The public opinion was not satisfied with that clause, and the agitation culminated in the throwing of a bomb by a would-be patriot at the Foreign Minister, who had also to leave office. The incident deprived him permanently of one leg which was hit by splinters and had to be amputated.

REVISION OF THE TREATIES.

These repeated thwartings and failures all the more fortified the resolution of the Government to carry to a definite solution this grave problem of treaty revision, and every possible obstacle that stood in the way of that great goal was steadily removed. When in 1892 this long-standing affair was taken up by the new Foreign Minister, the late Count Mutsu, he first of all approached Great Britain as the country which held larger share of interests than any other in the question. The negotiation bore fruit and a revised treaty was concluded with our present ally on July 17th, 1894; the other Powers followed suit, the revised treaties were put in practice on 17th, July, 1899, and for the first time Japan gained admittance into the community of nations on the status of equality, and her long persevering efforts for internal reform were fittingly rewarded.

THE TREATY REVISION IN 1911.

The existing treaties expiring in July 1911 a second revision is to take place a year or two hence. The coming negotiation may be regarded as an aftermath of the far more important and arduous one which Japan accomplished a little decade ago, and the ques-

tions at issue, therefore, are of minor importance, relatively speaking. Nevertheless they are sufficiently important financially and otherwise, and as such demand the best attention of our statesmen and diplomatists. First of all is the question of tariff reform, the existing system being seriously hampered by conventional tariff restrictions. Then there is the perpetual lease, a relic of the feudal period in the former foreign concessions, when the ignorant councillors of the Tokugawa regency concluded just on the eve of its fall treaties with Western Powers. This must be solved by some judicious measure, so that the eye-sore of house-tax question in the various treaty ports may be removed. Then the coming occasion should be availed for eliminating from the treaty with America that obnoxious clause which seriously interferes with the free travel of Japanese to that country, that is the last clause of Art. 2, reading:—

"It is, however, understood that the stipulations contained in this and the preceding Article do not in any way affect laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the two countries."

JAPANESE DIPLOMACY REGARDING KOREA.

The long standing problem of internal reform with the view of recovering national autonomy having been completed, Japan had next to turn her attention to safeguarding her rights and interests in Korea. In this Japan found in China a powerful rival. In '85 the relative positions of the

two Powers were definitely embodied in the Tientsin Agreement which, besides, recognised, as insisted upon by Japan from the first, the independence of Korea which China had too often treated with contempt. The violation of this Agreement by China and the Japan-China War that arose from it caused her to withdraw her hand from the Peninsula. For some years after the conclusion of the Japan-China War Japan found herself confronted with a far more aggressive antagonist to deal. Russia now stepped in, and actively began to pursue aggressive policy in Korea and Manchuria. For several years the diplomatic game in Seoul between Japanese and Russian representatives presented interesting developments not unlike those of the game of chess between consummate players, the then King of Korea (ex-Emperor) furnishing the prize of the game. And the weak and vacillating Sovereign allowed himself to be made a puppet of one or the other. At one time Japan's position in Korea was sufficiently despairing in consequence of the supposed implication of some Japanese adventurers in the assassination of the Korean Queen, and it was not without difficulty that Japan succeeded in arriving at temporizing arrangement by means of Yamagata-Lobonow Convention, '96. Komura-Weber Memorandum, '96 and Nishi-Rosen Protocol, '98. This strained relation between Japan and Russia, first on account of the latter's interference in the Treaty of Peace between Japan and China and next by her aggression in Korea, was aggravated by her occupation of Manchuria after the Boxer trouble, and culminated in the outbreak of war.

JAPAN-KOREAN RELATION.

The maladministration and lack of consistent policy of Korea has constituted a serious menace to the interests and peace of Japan, so much so that Japan has been twice involved on that account in great foreign war in the space of only ten years, first with China and then Russia. Maintenance of peace and order in the Peninsula being a matter of such vital importance for Japan, it was quite natural that our Government, with the outbreak of hostilities with Russia, should have devised measures for definitely guarding erratic doings of Korea.

Japan-Korean Treaty.

"Mr. Hayashi, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Major-General Yi Tchi Yong, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and interim of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, being respectively duly empowered for the purpose, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ART. I.—For the purpose of maintaining a permanent and solid friendship between Japan and Korea and firmly establishing peace in the Far East, the Imperial Government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial Government of Japan and adopt the advice of the latter in regard to improvement in administration.

ART. II.—The Imperial Government of Japan shall in a spirit of firm friendship ensure the safety and repose of the Imperial House of Korea.

ART. III.—The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean

Empire.

ART. IV.—In case the welfare of the Imperial House of Korea or the territorial integrity of Korea is endangered by aggression of a third Power or internal disturbances, the Imperial Government of Japan shall immediately take such necessary measures as the circumstances require and in such cases the Imperial Government of Korea shall give full facilities to promote action of the Imperial Japanese Government.

The Imperial Government of Japan may, for the attainment of the above-mentioned object, occupy, when the circumstances require it, such places as may be necessary from strategical points of view.

ART. V.—The Governments of the two countries shall not in future, without mutual consent, conclude, with a third Power such an arrangement as may be contrary to the principle of the present Protocol.

ART. VI.—Details in connection with the present Protocol shall be arranged as the circumstances may require, between the Representative of Japan and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of Korea.

Done at Seoul, February 23rd, 1904."

This relation between the two countries was further made closer with the restoration of peace, and by a new convention concluded at that time Korea was placed under the protection of Japan.

The New Convention Between Japan and Korea.

"The Governments of Japan and Korea, desiring to strengthen the principle of solidarity which unites the two Empires, have with that object in view agreed upon

and concluded the following stipulations to serve until the moment arrives when it is recognised that Korea has attained national strength:—

ART. I.—The Government of Japan through the Department of Foreign Affairs at Tokyo, will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea, and the diplomatic and consular representatives of Japan will have the charge of the subjects and interests of Korea in foreign countries.

ART. II.—The Government of Japan undertakes to see to the execution of the treaties actually existing between Korea and other Powers and the Government of Korea engages not to conclude hereafter any act or engagement having an international character, except through the medium of the Government of Japan.

ART. III.—The Government of Japan shall be represented at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea by a Resident General, who shall reside at Seoul, principally for the purpose of taking charge of and directing matters relating to diplomatic affairs. He shall have the right of private and personal audience of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea. The Japanese Government shall also have the right to station Residents at the several open ports and such other places in Korea as they may deem necessary. Such Residents shall, under the direction of the Resident General, exercise the powers and functions hitherto appertaining to Japanese Consuls in Korea and shall perform such duties as may be necessary in order to carry into full effect the provisions of this Agreement.

ART. IV.—The stipulations of all treaties and agreements ex-

isting between Japan and Korea not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement shall continue in force.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan undertakes to maintain the welfare and dignity of the Imperial House of Korea.

In faith whereof, the Under-signed duly authorized by their Governments have signed this Agreement and affixed their seals.

(Signed.) HAYASHI GONSUKE,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed.) PAK CHE SOON,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.
November 17th, 1905."

Japan's Suzerainty over Korea.
(25th July, '07.)

The text of the Convention between Japan and Korea by which Japan's suzerainty over Korea has been established is as follows:—

"The Governments of Japan and of Korea, desiring to speedily promote the wealth and strength of Korea and with the object of promoting the prosperity of the Korean nation, have agreed to the following terms:

1.—In all matters relating to the reform of the Korean Administration the Korean Government shall receive instruction and guidance from the Resident-General.

2.—In all matters relating to the enactment of laws and ordinances and in all important matters of administration, the Korean Government must obtain the preliminary approval of the Resident-General.

3.—There shall be clear differentiation of the Korean Executive and the Korean Judiciary.

4.—In all appointments and removals of high officials the Korean

Government must obtain the consent of the Resident-General.

5.—The Korean Government shall appoint to be officials of Korea any Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General.

6.—Korean Government shall not appoint any foreigners to be officials of Korea without consulting the Resident-General.

7.—The First Article of the Agreement signed on August 22nd, 1904, shall be rescinded.

In witness of the above, the under-signed Plenipotentiaries, duly accredited by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

Done at Seoul, the 25th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 24th day of the 7th month of the 11th year of Kwangmu.

(Signed.) ITO HIRUBUMI, Marquis,
Resident-General.

(Signed.) YI WANYONG,
Prime Minister of
Korea."

Japanese Administration of Justice and Prisons in Korea.

By the following memorandum the administration of Korean justice and prisons was delegated to the Japanese Government, the latter to bear all the necessary expenses estimated to amount to about 41½ millions.

MEMORANDUM.

(12th July, '09.)

The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and pro-

perty of Korean subjects, as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in Korea, and also to consolidate the basis of the Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

ART. I.—Until the systems of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete, the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

ART. II.—The Government of Japan shall appoint the officers of the Japanese Courts and Prisons in Korea from among Japanese and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

ART. III.—The Japanese Courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

ART. IV.—The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall, according to their respective functions, submit to the control and direction of the Japanese competent authorities in Korea, and render assistance to those authorities, in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by the respective Governments, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present Memorandum, drawn up in duplicate, both in the Japanese and Korean languages.

VISCOUNT SONE ARASUKE,
Resident-General.

YE WAN-YONG,
Minister President of
State.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The decline of China's prestige as a result of her war with Japan and the rise of the latter in consequence to the position of paramount power in the Far East suggested to the astute diplomatists in Downing Street of the advisability of further cementing the bond of friendly understanding between their country and Japan. In pursuance of that policy, Britain rejected Russia's proposal to prevent Japan from acquiring the Liaotung Peninsula, and this act of Britain may be said to have marked a new departure in her Far Eastern policy. Japan so far appreciated this friendly attitude of her present ally, that when she evacuated Wei-hai-wei she did so on condition that it would be transferred to Britain. This relationship acquired greater strength with the progress of time, till coming to January, '02, it made an important development in the form of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance. The potent influence which that simple document exercised not only for benefit of the parties concerned but for the peace of the whole world was significantly demonstrated on the occasion of the late war. The Agreement was further expanded both in spirit and scope by the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance which was concluded almost simultaneously with the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty for Peace.

The Anglo-Japanese Agreement for Alliance.

(Concluded 30th Jan. '02.)

"**ART. I.**—The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognised the independence of Chi-

na and Korea, declare themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country. Having in view, however, their special interests, of which those of Great Britain relate principally to China, while Japan, in addition to the interests which she possesses in China, is interested in a peculiar degree politically, as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea, the High Contracting Parties recognise that it will be admissible for either of them to take such measures as may be indispensable in order to safeguard those interests if threatened either by the aggressive action of any other Power, or by disturbances arising in China or Korea, and necessitating the intervention of either of the High Contracting Parties for the protection of the lives and property of its subject.

ART. II.—If either Great Britain or Japan, in the defence of their respective interests as above described, should become involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party will maintain a strict neutrality, and use its efforts to prevent other Powers from joining in hostilities against its Ally.

ART. III.—If in the above event any other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against that Ally, the other High Contracting Party will come to its assistance, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. IV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

ART. V.—Whenever, in the opinion of either Great Britain or Ja-

pan, the above mentioned interests are in jeopardy the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly.

ART. VI.—The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said five years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded."

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty for Alliance.

(Official Text made public,
Sept. 27, '05.)

PREAMBLE.

"The Governments of Japan and Great Britain, being desirous of replacing the Agreement concluded between them on the 30th January, 1902, by fresh stipulations, have agreed upon the following Articles, which have for their object:

(a)—The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India;

(b).—The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China;

(c).—The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

ART. I.—It is agreed that whenever, in the opinion of either Japan or Great Britain, any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are in jeopardy, the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly, and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests.

ART. II.—If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance of its Ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

ART. III.—Japan possessing paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea, Great Britain recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection in Korea as she may deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance these interests, provided always that such measures are not contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations.

ART. IV.—Great Britain having a special interests in all that concerns the security of the Indian frontier, Japan recognizes her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she may find necessary for safeguard-

ing her Indian possessions.

ART. V.—The High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the Preamble of this Agreement.

ART. VI.—As regards the present war between Japan and Russia, Great Britain will continue to maintain strict neutrality unless some other Power or Powers should join in hostilities against Japan, in which case Great Britain will come to the assistance of Japan, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with Japan.

ART. VII.—The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by either Power to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement, and the means by which such assistance is to be made available, will be arranged by the Naval and Military authorities of the Contracting Parties, who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interest.

ART. VIII.—The present Agreement shall, subject to the provisions of Article VI., come into effect immediately after the date of its signature, and remain in force for ten years from that date.

In case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it, it shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either Ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded.

In faith whereof the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 12th day of August, 1905.

(Seal) Signed. TADASU HAYASHI,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
His Majesty the Emperor of
Japan at the Court of St.
James.

(Seal) Signed. LANSDOWNE,
His Britannic Majesty's Prin-
cipal Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs."

JAPAN-CANADIAN MEMORAN- DUM CONCERNING JAPA- NESE IMMIGRANTS.

The outbreak of anti-Japanese agitation in British Columbia in '07 resulted in the exchange of the following letters between the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Canadian Minister of Labour who expressly came over to Japan in November of '07 on behalf of the Canadian Government.

British Embassy, 23/12/07.

To H. E. Count HAYASHI,
Minister of State for Foreign
Affairs.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that since my arrival in Tokyo, I have had several interviews at the Imperial Foreign Office with reference to the subject of Japanese immigrants entering Canada, and I understand that the Imperial Japanese Government is not able to accede to my wishes in the matter of limiting the number of the above immigrants. I am therefore persuaded, in the sequel of negotia-

tion, that it is quite unnecessary for me to further dispute the fact that the Canadian Government's desire can not be acceded to. Nevertheless in the course of the aforesaid friendly interviews, I have received evidence that the Japanese Government entertains a sincere wish that effective measures should be taken to avert the recurrence of disturbance in British Columbia, and I gather that, for the purpose of promoting that object the Imperial Government entertains the intention of voluntarily imposing restrictions within proper limits. Such being the case, I have the honour to request that your Excellency will give some public assurance as to the existence of such intention on the part of the Imperial Government, previously to my return from my mission. The Canadian Government has always desired that the friendly relations existing between the two countries should be maintained, and I am fully persuaded that the Imperial Government is earnestly solicitous about a solution of the difficult situation in British Columbia, which I have had the honour to explain.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) RUDOLE LEMIEUX.

Foreign Office, Tokyo, 23/12/07.

To the Honourable R. LEMIEUX,
&c.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to state that the existing Treaty between Canada and Japan absolutely guarantees to Japanese subjects full liberty to enter, travel and reside in any part whatsoever of the Dominion of Canada. Nevertheless it is not the wish of the Imperial Government to insist upon the complete enjoyment of the rights and privileges secured by this Treaty when spe-

cial circumstances arise in Canada to interfere with the implementing of the same. In accordance with this spirit and in consideration of recent occurrences in Canada, the Imperial Government has resolved to adopt effective measures for limiting emigration to Canada. In order to carry out that purpose, and to comply with the wishes of the Canadian Government so far as the intention of the Treaty and the dignity of the Empire permit, the Imperial Government intends to give the matter profound consideration in pursuance of the above policy and having regard for the state of local affairs in Canada. Although, as Your Excellency states in your despatch, I am unable to express agreement with some of the propositions advanced

by you on behalf of the Canadian Government, I am persuaded from what you say that you credit the intention of the Imperial Government to spare no effort which may promote the friendship existing between the two countries, and to increase and strengthen their amicable relations. Further, I am persuaded that the full interchange of views which has taken place between us on this occasion will largely contribute to that desirable result, and I can not thank you too much for the unreserved and courteous explanations you have given name as to the attitude and wishes of Your Excellency's Government.

I take this opportunity, &c.,

(Signed) HAYASHI TADASU.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS FOR GUARANTEEING PEACE IN THE FAR EAST.

THE FRANCO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

ARRANGEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of the French Republic, animated by the desire to strengthen the relations of amity existing between them and to remove from those relations all cause of misunderstanding for the future, have decided to conclude the following Arrangement

"The Governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce and subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest to have the order and pacific state of things preserved especially in the regions of the Chinese Empire adjacent to the territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection

or occupation, engage to support each other for assuring the peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective situation and the territorial rights of the two High Contracting Parties in the Continent of Asia."

In witness whereof, the Undersigned: His Excellency Monsieur Kurino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President of the French Republic, and His Excellency Monsieur Stephen Pichon, Senator, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Arrangement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, the 10th of June 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

DECLARATION.

The two Governments of Japan and France, while reserving the negotiations for the conclusion of a Convention of Commerce in regard to the relations between Japan and French Indo-China, agree as follows:

The treatment of the most favoured nation shall be accorded to the officers and subjects of Japan in French Indo-China in all that concerns their persons and the protection of their property, and the same treatment shall be applied to the subjects and protégés of French Indo-China in the Empire of Japan until the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between Japan and France on the 4th of August, 1896.

Paris, the 10th of June, 1907.

(L. S.) S. KURINO.

(L. S.) S. PICHON.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russia, desiring to consolidate the relations of peace and good neighbourhood which have happily been re-established between Japan and Russia, and wishing to remove for the future every cause of misunderstanding in the relations of the two Empires, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

ART. I.—Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to respect the actual territorial integrity of the other, and the rights accruing to one and the other Party from treaties, conventions and contracts in force between them and China, copies of which have been exchanged between the Contracting Parties (in so far as these rights are not incompatible with the prin-

ciple of equal opportunity) of the Treaty signed at Portsmouth on the 5th of September (23rd of August) 1905, as well as the special conventions concluded between Japan and Russia.

ART. II.—The two High Contracting Parties recognise the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire, and engage to sustain and defend the maintenance of the *status quo* and respect for this principle by all the pacific means within their reach.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed their seals

Done at St. Petersburg, the 30th day of the 7th month of the 40th year of *Meiji*, corresponding to the 30th (17th) of July 1906.

(Signed) I. MORONO.

(Signed) ISWOLSKY.

CHINA.

THE PEKING TREATY.

(Signed Dec. 22, '05.)

The Portsmouth Treaty made it necessary for Japan to arrive at a definite and formal convention with China concerning the decisions made by the Japanese and Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth. The text of the convention is as follows:—

“ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignment made by Russia to Japan by the Articles V. and VI. of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned. (Portsmouth Conference.)

ART. II.—The Imperial Japanese Government engages that in regard to the leased territory as

well as in the matter of railway construction and exploitation, they will, so far as circumstances permit, conform to the original agreements concluded between China and Russia.

In case any question arises in the future on these subjects, the Japanese Government will decide it in consultation with the Chinese Government.

ART. III.—The present Treaty shall come into full force from the date of signature.

It shall be ratified by their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of China and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Peking as soon as possible, and not later than two months from the present date."

The following is the additional agreement:—

"ART. I.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that as soon as possible after the evacuation of Manchuria by the Japanese and Russian forces, the following cities and towns in Manchuria will be opened by China herself as places of international residence and trade:

In the Province of Shingking:

Fenghwangcheng; Liaoyang; Hsinmintun; Tiehling; Tung-kiangtzu and Fakumen.

In the Province of Kirin:

Changchun (Kuanchengtzu); Kirin; Ninguta; Hunchun and Sanhsing.

In the Province of Heilungkiang:

Tsitsihar; Hailar; Tihun and Manchuli.

ART. II.—In view of the earnest desire expressed by the Imperial Chinese Government to have the Japanese and Russian troops and railway guards in Manchuria withdrawn as soon as possible, and in order to meet this desire, the Imperial Japanese Government, in the event of Russia agreeing to

the withdrawal of her railway guards, or in case other proper measures are agreed to between China and Russia, consent to take similar steps accordingly. When tranquillity shall have been re-established in Manchuria and China shall have become herself capable of affording full protection to the lives and property of foreigners, Japan will withdraw her railway guards simultaneously with Russia.

ART. III.—The Imperial Japanese Government, immediately upon the withdrawal of their troops from any regions in Manchuria, shall notify the Imperial Chinese Government of the regions thus evacuated, and even within the period stipulated for the withdrawal of troops in the Additional Articles of the Treaty of Peace between Japan and Russia, the Chinese Government may send necessary troops to the evacuated regions of which they have been already notified as above mentioned, for the purpose of maintaining order and tranquillity in those regions. If, in the regions from which Japanese troops have not yet been withdrawn, any villages are disturbed or damaged by native bandits, the Chinese local authorities may also dispatch a suitable military force for the purpose of capturing or dispersing those bandits. Such troops, however, shall not proceed within twenty Chinese li from the boundary of the territory where Japanese troops are stationed.

ART. IV.—The Imperial Government of Japan engage that Chinese public and private property in Manchuria, which they have occupied or expropriated on account of military necessity, shall be restored at the time the Japanese troops are withdrawn from Manchuria and that such property as

is no longer required for military purposes shall be restored even before such withdrawal.

ART. V.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage to take all necessary measures to protect fully and completely the grounds in Manchuria in which the tombs and monuments of the Japanese officers and soldiers who were killed in war are located.

ART. VI.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that Japan has the right to maintain and work the military railway line constructed between Antung and Mukden and to improve the said line so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations. The term for which such right is conceded is fifteen years from the date of the completion of the improvements above provided for. The work of such improvements is to be completed within two years, exclusive of a period of twelve months during which it will have to be delayed owing to the necessity of using the existing line for the withdrawal of troops. The term of the concession above mentioned is therefore to expire in the 48th year of Kuang Hsu. At the expiration of that term, the said railway shall be sold to China at a price to be determined by appraisement of all its properties by a foreign expert who will be selected by both parties. The conveyance by the railway of the troops and munitions of war of the Chinese Government prior to such sale shall be dealt with in accordance with the regulations of the Eastern Chinese Railway. Regarding the manner in which the improvements of the railway are to be effected, it is agreed that the person undertaking the work on behalf of Japan shall consult with the Commissioner dispatch-

ed for the purpose by China. The Chinese Government will also appoint a Commissioner to look after the business relating to the railway as is provided in the Agreement relating to the Eastern Chinese Railway. It is further agreed that detailed regulations shall be concluded regarding the tariffs for the carriage by the railway of the public and private goods of China.

ART. VII.—The Governments of Japan and China, with a view to promote and facilitate intercourse and traffic, will conclude, as soon as possible, a separate convention for the regulation of connecting services between the railway lines in South Manchuria and all the other railway lines in China.

ART. VIII.—The Imperial Chinese Government engage that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes and likin.

ART. IX.—The methods of lying out the Japanese Settlement at Yingkou in the Province of Shinking, which has already been opened to trade, and at Antung and Mukden in the same Province, which are still unopen although stipulated to be opened, shall be separately arranged and determined by officials of Japan and China.

ART. X.—The Imperial Chinese Government agree that a joint-stock company of forestry composed of Japanese and Chinese capitalists shall be organized for the exploitation of the forests in the regions on the right bank of the River Yalu and that a detailed agreement shall be concluded in which the area and term of the concession as well as the reorganization of the company and all regulations concerning the joint work of exploitation shall be provided for. The Japanese and Chi-

nese shareholders shall share equally in the profits of the undertaking.

ART. XI.—The Governments of Japan and China engage that in all that relates to frontier trade between Manchuria and Korea most favoured nation treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

ART. XII.—The Government of Japan and China engage that in all matters dealt with in the Treaty signed this day or in the present Agreement the most favourable treatment shall be reciprocally extended.

CHINO-JAPANESE RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

OFFICIAL TEXT.

The Chino-Japanese Agreement relating to the Sinmintun and Kirin Railway signed on 15th April, 1907 by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to China, and the Chinese Foreign Minister, is as follows:—

AGREEMENT RELATING TO THE SIN- MINTUN-MUKDEN AND KIRIN- CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

ART. I.—The Chinese Government, in purchasing the railway constructed by Japan between Sinmintun and Mukden, shall pay 1,600,000 *yen*, the price mutually agreed upon, to the Yokohama Specie Bank at Tientsin. The Chinese Government in reconstructing the railway, shall borrow half of funds required in the work east of the Liao from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. II.—The Chinese Government in constructing a railway between Kirin and Changchun shall borrow half of the necessary funds from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. III.—Terms of the loans

mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be fixed according to the terms of the loans of the railways in and out Shanhaikwan, except the provisions relating to the date of repayment. Principal terms are as follows. As for the regulations relating to the conduct of general affairs of the railways, the present regulations of the Bureau of Railways in and out Shanhaikwan shall be followed.

(a.) Term of redemption of the loan shall be 18 years with regard to the loan relating to the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao, and 25 years with regard to the loan relating to the Kirin-Changchun Railway. No repayment shall be made before the above mentioned dates.

(b.) The property and receipts of the Sinmintun-Mukden Railway east of the Liao shall be offered as security for the South Manchurian Railway Company's loan relating to that railway. The property and receipts of the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be offered as security for future contracts by the Kirin Railway Bureau and for the loan from the South Manchurian Railway Company.

During the term of redemption of the loans, the Chinese Government shall maintain in good condition the railway east of the Liao, Kirin-Changchun Railway, the premises, workshops, rolling stock, land, movables, etc., and endeavour to replenish from time to time the rolling stock required for maintaining traffic.

If, in the case of future extension of the Kirin-Changchun Railway or construction of branch lines, there occur a deficit in capital to be paid by the Chinese Government, the latter shall ask the Company for a loan. But in case the Chinese Government

constructs other railways on its own account, it has no need to consult the Company.

(c.) The Chinese Government guarantees the payment of the principal and interest of the loans. When payment does not take place at the date mentioned, the Chinese Government on receiving notification from the company shall pay the required sum. In the event of the Chinese Government failing, after receiving the above notification, to pay the principal and interest in arrear, the above railways and the whole of their property shall be handed over to the Company, and placed under its control until the said principal and interest shall have been paid. But when the sum in arrears is small, a grace of not more than 3 months may be allowed. (The clause in Chinese is identical with a clause in the Contract of the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate).

(d.) During the term of the loans, Japanese shall be engaged as chief engineer. In the event of a sufficient number of Chinese not forthcoming for the conduct of railway business, Japanese shall be engaged. The change of chief engineer, if necessary, shall be effected by consulting with the Company.

Moreover an experienced Japanese shall be engaged as railway accountant. He shall have full responsibility for the disposition and superintendence of matters relating to the railway account business. He shall discharge the task of superintendence always in consultation with the General Director of the railways.

(e.) The above railways, being under the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government, shall carry gratis the troops and provisions sent by the Chinese Government in

time of war or famine.

(f.) Receipts of the above railways shall be all deposited with the Japanese banks. The methods of paying in the deposits shall be decided upon by negotiations to be carried out for the conclusion of the loan contract.

ART. IV.—The Chinese Government, after the purchase of the present Sinmintun-Mukden Railway, shall conclude, as soon as possible, the loan contract relating to the railway east of the Liao. Again, the Chinese Government shall cause Chinese and Japanese engineers to co-operately survey the route of the Kirin-Changchun Railway, in order to investigate the expenses required for its construction. The loan contract with the South Manchurian Railway Company shall be concluded within six months after the conclusion of the said investigations.

ART. V.—Both the Sinmintun-Mukden and Kirin-Changchun Railways to be constructed by China shall be connected with the South Manchurian Railway. All regulations relating to this connection shall be decided upon in negotiations to be carried out between the committees to be appointed respectively by the Chinese Railway Bureau and South Manchurian Railway Company.

ART. VI.—The actual receipts of the loans mentioned in Articles I. and II. shall be equitably fixed in reference to the latest loan contract concluded by China with other countries.

ART. VII.—The Sinmintun-Mukden Railway shall be handed over within one month after the payment of its price to the commissioners to be dispatched by the Chinese Railway Bureau.

THE OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS SOLVED.

The outstanding questions with China, some dating from the time of the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, have practically been settled by the resolute step adopted by the Imperial Government. Those questions were the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railway, the Chianto jurisdiction, the Yalu valley forest industry, the Manchurian littoral fishery, the Kantung salt industry, the postal and telegraph services, the north Manchurian customs houses, the Fushun and other coal mines and the Pratas island affair. Of these the Yalu forestry question alone was settled by the signing of a treaty on May 19, while the fishery question was practically dropped, China adopting a measure which made it no longer necessary to be proceeded with. But the Antung-Mukden railway reconstruction was the most important, and its satisfactory solution in consequence of the firm course adopted by Japan has paved a way to the speedy termination of all the other questions. The details of this important diplomatic affair are explained in the following authentic account made public on that occasion.

The Antung-Mukden Railway Question.

"During the late war Japan built for military purposes, a light railway between Antung and Mukden. The line was hastily and necessarily imperfectly constructed and was wholly unsuited and insufficient for ordinary commercial purposes. But when the South Manchurian line passed into the hands of the Imperial Government, the necessity for a connection link between that line and the Korean system

became apparent.

Accordingly, by Article VI. of the Arrangement complementary to the Treaty of Peking of 1905, it was agreed that Japan not only had the right to maintain the military line in question but so to improve it as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial and industrial goods of all nations, or in other words, to convert the purely military line into a commercial railway.

The objections of China, on the one hand, to the fulfilment of the treaty stipulations above mentioned, on what must be regarded as frivolous and inconsequential grounds, and the necessity under which Japan labors, on the other, to carry out under all circumstances, the contemplated improvements of the line in question, make it entirely proper for Japan, in taking independent action in the matter, to explain the situation which calls for such action.

The existing Antung-Mukden military railway has a total length of 188 miles and a gauge of 2 feet 6 inches. To avoid the construction of tunnels and bridges, for which there was no time, the line was given many wide detours and steep gradients and short and sharp curves. In consequence of these defects there is naturally frequent danger of derailment. The hauling capacity of the engines is necessarily very small. Three or four small passenger or freight cars constitute a maximum train, and on some portions of the line where the grades are steep, trains have to be divided into two or more separate hauls. The speed capacity of the engines is also necessarily very low and as travel on the line by night is impracticable, the transit between Antung and Mukden requires two full days.

It was in order to provide for the removal of these imperfections and to make the road not only available but efficient for the commercial requirements to which it was to be devoted after it had ceased to be necessary for military purposes that the improvement stipulation was inserted in the complementary Arrangement of 1905.

By the opening of the Mukden-Antung-Fusan line another route will be established for inter-continental intercourse between Europe on the one hand, and Japan and the Far East generally, on the other. The new route will have the advantage of reducing the sea voyage to ten hours. But in order to make the route effective and useful it is necessary that it shall have the same gauge and efficiency as the Korean and the South Manchurian Railway systems of which the route under consideration will be the connecting link. The improvements which are absolutely essential include the boring of tunnels; the building of bridges; the straightening and grading of the line; the changing of the gauge to standard used in the connecting Korean and South Manchurian systems. With these improvements, the distance will be shortened; the time of transit between Antung and Mukden reduced from two full days to eight or nine hours, and the general efficiency of the line will be established. Without them, the railway will remain as at present, entirely useless for commercial purposes.

Accordingly, private negotiations were at the outset carried on with China, with a view to make the Antung-Mukden railway available as speedily as possible, as a connecting link between the Korean and South Manchurian sys-

tems in the great inter-continental trunk line. But this method of procedure having proved abortive, the Imperial Government in January last, officially proposed to China that commissioners be dispatched to survey the line. This proposal having been agreed to, the Japanese and Chinese Commissioners made and agreed upon a joint survey of the proposed route, with the exception of a small section, some 20 miles in length between Mukden and Chen-hsiang-tun. This work was completed early in April and steps were immediately taken to report the result to the Chinese Government.

As the route between Mukden and Chen-hsiang-tun remained to be discussed between the two Governments the Imperial Government in order to prevent unnecessary delay, proposed to commence work on that portion of the line east of Chen-hsiang-tun which had been duly surveyed, leaving Mukden-Chen-hsiang-tun section for subsequent examination and adjustment, and they announced their desire to begin the purchase of the land required for railway purposes.

But China, having recourse to her well-known policy of obstruction and procrastination, evaded the just and reasonable demand of Japan, and raised collateral questions regarding the police authority in the railway zones and the withdrawal of railway guards. The Imperial Government, appealing to the principles of justice and right reason, repeatedly urged China to accede to their demands. Finally, on the 24th June last, China sent a reply which, if concurred in, would wholly nullify the provisions of the Arrangement of 1905 on the subject of the Antung-Mukden

line, and utterly destroy the value of the railway. Disregarding the survey agreed to by the Commissioners of the two Governments, that reply, besides reviving the question of police authority and railway guards, and raising other immaterial issues which would appropriately lend themselves to separate and independent negotiations, declares that the work of improvements must be confined to the existing track and that no broadening of the gauge can be permitted.

The Imperial Government, reluctant to take measures tending to impair the good relations between the two countries, have, up to this time, limited their action to an endeavor to induce China to reconsider her untenable position, and to adopt a course consistent with the manifest intention of the Parties to the Engagements of 1905. Already more than a month has elapsed since the note of June 24th was received and China still maintains an unyielding and unaccommodating attitude which gives no promise of anything but vain and unprofitable negotiations.

In this situation the Imperial Government are compelled to take independent action of the Chinese Authorities, to proceed to carry out the necessary works of reconstruction and improvement according to their treaty rights and in harmony with survey of the Commissioners of the two Governments."

The official communique made shortly after Japan had taken the independent action is as follows:—

"In reference to the question of reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden railway line Mr. Ijuin, the Japanese Minister at Peking, on the 6th instant as previously announced, notified the Chinese

Government that the work of reconstructing the line would forthwith be undertaken. To this intimation the Chinese Government replied on the 7th instant stating that China did not insist upon her objections regarding a change in the existing gauge or to the introduction of such rectifications of the line as were found to be technically necessary. The reply also expressed a desire that the question of the rectification of the line might be submitted to Commissioners to be appointed by the two countries. Accordingly, Minister Ijuin, on the 10th instant in pursuance of instructions from the Imperial Government, addressed a Note to the Chinese Government pointing out that the proposed change in the location of the line was not only confined to what was absolutely necessary from technical consideration, but it was in fact based upon the result of the joint survey already made by the Commissioners both Governments. The Note added that in these circumstances there could be no necessity for dispatching a joint Commission for the purpose of repeating the surveys which had already been completed and, consequently, that it was desirable that the Chinese Government, in view of the urgent necessity for the speedy reconstruction of the line should at once approve of that portion of the line which had already been surveyed and agreed upon by the Commissioners of both Governments. On the 13th instant the Chinese Government replied and, from that reply, the Japanese Government were justified in assuming that China was fully prepared to recognize the immediate necessity of reconstructing the Antung-Mukden line and that she desired to render all necessary co-opera-

ton in carrying out the undertaking. The Imperial Government thereupon in consideration of the friendly relations between Japan and China instructed Consul-General Koike at Mukden to sign a memorandum with Viceroy Hsi and Governor Chêng and, accordingly, a memorandum to the following effect was signed on August 19th.

1.—The same gauge as that of the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be adopted.

2.—Both Japan and China shall recognize and approve, on the whole, the line as already surveyed and agreed to by the Commissioners of the two Governments, but the location of that portion of the line from Chen-hsiang-tun to Mukden shall remain to be decided by mutual conference between the two countries.

3.—On and from the date when the memorandum is signed, negotiations for the purchase of land and for the adjustment of all other details shall be instituted.

4.—From the day following the signing of the memorandum, that is, from the day after the negotiations above mentioned are instituted, the work of reconstruction shall be accelerated.

5.—China shall instruct the local officials along the line to give every facility regarding the execution of the work."

Concerning the progress of reconstruction work, it may be stated that the sections already started are the rebuilding of the line between Hunkopao and Chen-hsiangtun, Fuchinling tunnel, having a height of 4,844 ft., and Chikuanshan tunnel, having a height of 1,168 ft., the work of the latter being let to the Sugawara-gumi, a contractor. This last is the most difficult part on the whole line, having a curve

of $\frac{1}{100}$. The line for 47 miles between Antunghsien and Chikuanshan is rather easy to work, the land through which it passes being comparatively flat. The line is expected to be ready for broad gauge carriages by June next year.

Convention About Chientao.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, desiring to secure for Chinese and Korean inhabitants in the frontier regions the blessings of permanent peace and tranquility, and considering it essential in the attainment of such desire that the two Governments should, in view of their relations of cordial friendship and good neighbourhood recognize the River Tumen as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and should adjust all matters relating thereto in a spirit of mutual accommodation, have agreed upon the following stipulations.

ART. I.—The Governments of Japan and China declare that the River Tumen is recognized as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and that in the region of the source of that River, the boundary line shall start from the Boundary Monument and thence follow the course of the Stream Shihyishwei.

ART. II.—The Government of China shall, as soon as possible after the signing of the present Agreement, open the following places to the residence and trade of foreigners, and the Government of Japan may there establish Consulates or Branch Offices of Consulates. The date of the opening of such places shall be separately determined.

Lungchingsun.

Chutschie.

Toutaokou.

Paitsaokou.

ART. III.—The Government of China recognizes the residence of Korean subjects, as heretofore, on agricultural lands lying north of the River Tumen. The limits of the district for such residence are shown in the annexed map.

ART. IV.—The Korean subjects residing on agricultural lands within the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall submit to the laws of China, and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese local officials. Such Korean subjects shall be accorded by the Chinese authorities equal treatment with Chinese subjects, and similarly, in the matter of taxation and all other administrative measures, they shall be placed on equal footing with Chinese subjects. All cases, whether civil or criminal, relating to such Korean subjects shall be heard and decided by the Chinese authorities in accordance with the laws of China, and in a just and equitable manner. A Japanese Consular Officer or an official duly authorized by him shall be allowed freely to attend the Court and in the hearing of important cases concerning the lives of persons, previous notice is to be given to the Japanese Consular Officers. Whenever the Japanese Consular Officers find that a decision has been given in disregard of law, they shall have right to apply the Chinese authorities for a new trial to be conducted by officials specially selected, in order to assure justice of the decision.

ART. V.—The Government of China engages that land and buildings owned by Korean subjects in the mixed residence district to the north of the River Tumen shall be fully protected, equally with the properties of Chinese subjects. Ferries shall be

established on the River Tumen at places properly chosen, and people on either side of the River shall be entirely at liberty to cross to the other side, it being, however, understood that persons carrying arms shall not be permitted to cross the frontier, without previous official notice or passports. In respect of cereals produced in the mixed residence district, Korean subjects shall be permitted to export them out of the said district, except in time of scarcity, in which case such exportation may be prohibited. Collection of firewood and grass shall be dealt with in accordance with the practice hitherto followed.

ART. VI.—The Government of China shall undertake to extend the Kirin-Changchun Railway to the southern boundary of Yenchí, and to connect it at Hoírýong with a Korean railway, and such extension shall be effected upon the same terms as the Kirin-Changchun Railway. The date of commencing the work of the proposed extension shall be determined by the Government of China, considering the actual requirements of the situation, and upon consultation with the Government of Japan.

ART. VII.—The present Agreement shall come into operation immediately upon its signature, and thereafter the Chientao Branch Office of the Residency-General, as well as all civil and military officers attached thereto shall be withdrawn, as soon as possible, and of Japan will, within two months. The Government hereafter, establish its Consulates at the places mentioned in Article II.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agree-

ment in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd year of Meiji. The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Heian Tung.

(Signed) HIKOKICHI IJUIN.

(Signed) LIANG TUN YEN.

Agreement Concerning Manchurian Questions.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, actuated by the desire to consolidate the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two countries, by settling definitely the matters of common concern in Manchuria, and by removing for the future all cause of misunderstanding, have agreed upon the following stipulations.

ART. I.—The Government of China engages that in the event of its undertaking to construct a railway between Hsinmintun and Fakumen, it shall arrange previously with the Government of Japan.

ART. II.—The Government of China recognizes that the railway between Tashichao and Yinkow is a branch line of the South Manchurian Railway, and it is agreed that the said branch line shall be delivered up to China simultaneously with the South Manchurian Railway upon the expiration of the term of concession for that main line. The Chinese Government further agrees to the extension of the said branch line to the port of Yinkow.

ART. III.—In regard to the coal mines at Fushun and Yuentai, the Governments of Japan and China are agreed as follows:

(a). The Chinese Government recognizes the right of the Japanese Government to work the said

coal mines.

(b). The Japanese Government respecting the full sovereignty of China, engages to pay to the Chinese Government tax upon coals produced in those mines. The rate of such tax shall be separately arranged upon the basis of the lowest tariff for coals produced in any other places of China.

(c). The Chinese Government agrees that in the matter of the exportation of coals produced in the said mines, the lowest tariff of export duty for coals of any other mines shall be applied.

(d). The extent of the said coal mines, as well as all the detailed regulations, shall be separately arranged by commissioners specially appointed for that purpose.

ART. IV.—All mines along the Antung-Mukden Railway and the main line of the South Manchurian Railway, excepting those at Fushun and Yuentai, shall be exploited as joint enterprises of Japanese and Chinese subjects, upon the general principles which the Viceroy of the Eastern Three Provinces and the Governor of Mukden agreed upon, with the Japanese Consul-General in the fortieth year of Meiji, corresponding to the thirtythird year of Kuangsu. Detailed regulations in respect of such mines shall, in due course, be arranged by the Viceroy and the Governor with Japanese Consul-General.

ART. V.—The Government of Japan declares that it has no objection to the extension of the Peking-Mukden Railway to the City Wall of Mukden. Practical measures for such extension shall be adjusted and determined by the local Japanese and Chinese authorities and technical experts.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their

respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement, in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

The 4th day of the 9th month of the 42nd year of Meiji. The 20th day of the 7th month of the 1st year of Heian Tung.

(Signed) HIKOKICHI IJUIN.

(Signed) LIANG TUN YEN.

An extraordinary meeting of the Privy Council was held on Wednesday morning at 10.30 presided over by Prince Ito. The Sino-Japanese Agreement relating to Manchuria and Chientao was submitted for discussion, and after explanations by Marquis Katsura, Premier, and Count Komura, Foreign Minister, was approved.

The Kirin-Changchun Railway.

(Signed on 12th Aug., 1909.)

1.—The Chinese Government shall borrow of the South Manchurian Railway Company a sum of 320,000 *yen* in Japanese currency, one half of the estimated cost required for the construction of the line in that part lying East to Liao river of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and also a sum of 2,150,000, *yen* one half of the fund required for the construction of the Kirin-Changchun railway.

2.—The loan shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent.

3.—The net proceeds of the loan shall be 53 *yen* per every 100 *yen*.

4.—A Japanese chief engineer shall be engaged for that part of the Peking-Mukden Railway lying East of the Liao river. The services of the Japanese engineer who is now employed by the Peking-Mukden Railway shall be retained at present.

5.—Inasmuch as it is difficult to separate the railway account due to the line lying east of the

Liao river, the Japanese Government will not appoint a Japanese chief accountant, in lieu thereof the amount of monthly instalments of redemption of loan for the preceding year shall be deemed as net monthly revenue of the line East of the Liao river, and cause such amount to be deposited with the Bank of Japan.

6.—A Japanese chief engineer for the Kirin-Changchun Railway shall be appointed by the Chinese Government, on consultation with the South Manchurian Railway Co., and also a chief Japanese accountant shall be appointed through the recommendation of the South Manchurian Railway Company. The details relating to the Convention shall be otherwise formulated between the South Manchurian Railway Co. and the Post and Telegraph Bureau of the Chinese Government on the basis of the original Convention and the supplementary conventions.

7. This convention will take effect subject to the sanction of the Governments of Japan and China.

The Pratus Island Affair.

The difficulty originated with the phosphate bed digging by Mr. Nishizawa on the Pratus island which China claimed as her territory. After repeated negotiations it was formally settled on Nov. 19th. Japan recognized China's sovereignty over this uninhabited coral reef lying south of Formosa, and China reimbursed Nishizawa for his investment. The agreement was to this effect:

That China shall purchase the work done by Mr. Nishizawa for 160,000 *yen* in Canton silver.

That Mr. Nishizawa shall pay 30,000 *yen* in Canton silver to China for taxes on ships, build-

ings, etc.

That China shall present the money for Mr. Nishizawa to the Japanese Consul at Canton within half a month after Mr. Nishizawa has handed over the arrangements for the work and the phosphates turned out, to China, according to the inventory presented before.

The date for the handing over of the work was fixed for the 25th Oct. (actually effected on 19th Nov.)

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE COPYRIGHT CONVENTION.

ART. I.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions of the other, the protection of copyright for their works of literature and art as well as photographs, against illegal reproduction, on the same basis on which protection is granted to the subjects or citizens of the other, subject however to the provisions of Art. II. of the present Convention.

ART. II.—The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties may without authorization translate books, pamphlets or any other writings, dramatic works, and musical compositions published in the dominions of the other by the subjects or citizens of the latter, and print and publish such translations.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible. It shall come into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications, and shall be applicable to such works only as shall be published after it shall have come in-

to operation. Either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right, at any time, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the present Convention, and at the expiration of three months after such notice is given this Convention shall wholly cease and determine.

In witness whereof the above mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Tokio, in the Japanese and English languages, this 10th day of the 11th month of the 38th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 10th day of November, of the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L. S.) TARO KATSURA.

(L. S.) LLOYD C. GRISCOM.

The notes exchanged between the two parties declare that "the word 'published' used in Article III. means 'published for the first time,' and consequently that the Convention shall not be applicable to any reproduction in future in one of the two contracting countries of works published in the other country prior to the exchange of ratifications."

(ratified on Apr. 29, '06.)

THE AMERICO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

Note from the Japanese Ambassador to the Secretary of State.

"Japanese Embassy,

"Washington, Nov. 30, 1903.

"SIR:—

"The exchange of views between us, which has taken place at the several interviews which I have recently had the honor of holding with you, has shown that Japan

and the United States holding important outlying insular possessions in the region of the Pacific Ocean, the Governments of the two countries are animated by a common aim, policy and intention in that region.

"Believing that a frank avowal of that aim, policy and intention would not only tend to strengthen the relations of friendship and good neighbourhood which have immemorially existed between Japan and the United States, but would materially contribute to the preservation of the general peace, the Imperial Government have authorized me to present to you an outline of their understanding of that common aim, policy and intention:

"1. It is the wish of the two Governments to encourage the free and peaceful development of their commerce on the Pacific Ocean;

"2. The policy of both Governments, uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies, is directed to the maintenance of the existing *status quo* in the region above mentioned and to the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China;

"3. They are accordingly firmly resolved reciprocally to respect the territorial possessions belonging to each other in said region;

"4. They are also determined to preserve the common interests of all Powers in China, by supporting, by all pacific means at their disposal, the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire;

"5. Should any event occur threatening the *status quo* as above described or the principle of equal opportunity as above defined, it remains for the two Gov-

ernments to communicate with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to what measures they may consider it useful to take.

"If the foregoing outline accords with the view of the Government of the United States, I shall be gratified to receive your confirmation.

"I take etc., etc., etc.

"K. TAKAHIRA."

Note from the Secretary of State to the Japanese Ambassador.

"Department of State,

"Washington, November 30, 1908.

"Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note to-day, setting forth the result of the exchange of views between us in our recent interviews, defining the understanding of the two Governments in regard to their policy in the region of the Pacific Ocean,

"It is a pleasure to inform you that this expression of mutual understanding is welcome to the Government of the United States as appropriate to the happy relations of the two countries and as the occasion for a concise, mutual affirmation of that accordant policy respecting the Far East, which the two Governments have so frequently declared in the past.

"I am happy to be able to confirm to Your Excellency, on behalf of the United States, the declaration of the two Governments embodied in the following words:"

Here follow a declaration identical to that given by Baron Takahira and the signature of Mr. Elihu Root.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

(12th Sept., 1908.)

The above Convention, sanctioned by the U.S. Senate in the middle of May, 1908, and after ratification by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was published on September 12th, same year. The full text of the Treaty is as follows:—

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States of America, taking into consideration the fact that the High Contracting Parties to the Convention for the pacific settlement of international disputes, concluded at The Hague on the 29th July, 1899, have reserved to themselves, by Article XIX. of that Convention, the right of concluding Agreements, with a view to referring to arbitration all questions which they shall consider possible to submit to such treatment, have resolved to conclude an Arbitration Convention between the two countries, and for the purpose have named as the Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Kogoro Takahira, Shosammi, Grand Cordon of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America; and

The President of the United States of America, Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ART. I.—Differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two Contracting Parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by diplomacy, shall be referred to the Permanent Court of Ar-

bitration established at The Hague by the Convention of the 29th July, 1899, provided, nevertheless, that they do not affect the vital interests, the independence, or the honour of the two Contracting States, and do not concern the interests of third Parties.

ART. II.—In each individual case the High Contracting Parties, before appealing to the Permanent Court of Arbitration, shall conclude a special Agreement defining clearly the matter in dispute, the scope of the powers of the Arbitrators, and the periods to be fixed for the formation of the Arbitral Tribunal and the several stages of the procedure. It is understood that such special agreements will be made on the part of the United States by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof.

Such agreements shall be binding only when confirmed by the two Governments by an Exchange of Notes.

ART. III.—The present Convention shall remain in force for the period of five years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications.

ART. IV.—The present Convention shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have thereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Washington, in duplicate, this fifth day of the fifth month of the forty-first year of Meiji, corresponding to the fifth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

[L. S.] (Signed) K. TAKAHIRA.

[L. S.] (Signed) ELIHU ROOT.

LIST OF TREATY POWERS.

Name.	Ratification exchanged.	Supplementary treaty.
Austria-Hungary	Nov. 20, 1898	
France	Mar. 16, 1898	June 15, 1898
Germany	Nov. 18, 1896	Dec. 29, 1899
Great Britain	Aug. 25, 1894	Nov. 21, 1895
Italy	Aug. 4, 1895	
Russia	Sept. 9, 1907	
U.S.A.	Mar. 21, 1895	
Argentina	Sept. 18, 1901	
Belgium	Dec. 18, 1896	
Brazil	Feb. 12, 1897	
Chile	Sept. 24, 1906	Sept. 24, 1906
China... ..	Oct. 20, 1896	Jan. 11, 1904
Congo	July 9, 1903	
Columbia	Oct. 30, 1908	
Denmark	May 6, 1896	
Greece	Sept. 21, 1899	
Holland	Aug. 20, 1897	
Mexico	June 6, 1889	
Norway	May 1, 1897	
Peru	Dec. 24, 1896	
Portugal	Aug. 30, 1897	
Siam	May 31, 1898	
Spain	Mar. 30, 1901	
Sweden	May 1, 1897	
Switzerland	July 9, 1897	

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN TOKYO.

A. EMBASSIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

7, *Kioi-cho, Kojimachi-ku.* (Teleph. Bancho, 1308.)

Ambassador	Baron Guido de Call de Rosenberg et Culmbach.
Councillor	Baron Othon de Hoening O'Carroll.
2nd Secretary... ..	Count Kuno Des Fours Walderode.
Military Attaché	Colonel Adalbert Dáni de Gyarmata.
Chief of the Chancery... ..	Edouard Pfann.

FRANCE.

1, *Iida-machi, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku.* (Teleph. Bancho, 291.)

Ambassador	Auguste Gérard.
Councillor	Fernand Couget.
Attaché	Lt. Vaisseau Gaston Bourgois.

1st Interpreter	...	...	...	René André.
2nd "	...	...	...	Edme Gallois.
Student Interpreter	...	...	...	George Bonmarchand.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Lt. Vaisseau Martinie.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. Bertin.

GERMANY.

14, *Nagata-cho*, *Itchome*, *Kojimachi-ku*. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 1658.)

Ambassador	...	...	...	Dr. Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein.
Councillor	...	...	...	Count von Montgelas.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Dr. von Riepenhausen.
"	...	...	...	Dr. Baron von Richthofen.
Secretary Interpreter	...	...	...	Dr. Ohrt.
2nd Interpreter	...	...	...	Dr. Fuehr.
Attaché	...	...	...	Lt. von Lieres und Wilkau.
Student Interpreter	...	...	...	Dr. Vogt.
"	...	...	...	Buttmann.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. Frégate Lange.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. Baron von Bernewitz.
Chief of the Chancery	...	...	...	Köpke.
Chancellor	...	...	...	Schultze.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1, *Goban-cho*, *Kojimachi-ku*. (Teleph. Bancho, 59.)

Ambassador	...	...	...	Colonel Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald.
Councillor	...	...	...	Horace G. M. Rumbold.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Miles W. Lampson.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Nevile M. Henderson.
Japanese Secretary	...	...	...	E. M. Hobart-Hampden.
Commercial Attaché	...	...	...	E. F. Crowe.
Assistant Japanese Secretary.	...	...	...	Colin J. Davidson.
Honorary Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. S. A. Delmé Radcliffe.
Honorary Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. G. A. Jolly.
"	...	...	...	Capt. O. L. Price.
"	...	...	...	Capt. A. H. Leggett.
"	...	...	...	Capt. L. R. Hogge.
"	...	...	...	Capt. W. C. Garsia.
"	...	...	...	Lt. A. M. Cardew.
Student Interpreter	...	...	...	Mac P. Austin.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Capt. Charles Dundas of Dundus.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Lt.-Colonel R. W. Boger.

ITALY.

4, *Ura-kasumigaseki*, *Kojimachi-ku*. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 2385.)

Ambassador	...	...	...	Marquis Guiccioli.
Councillor	...	...	...	Count Ancilotto.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Giovanni Rogadeo.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Lt.-Colonel Caviglia.
Interpreter	...	...	...	Chivalier Alphonse Gasco.

RUSSIA.

1, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 2042 & 4572.)

Ambassador	Nicolas Malewsky-Malewitch.
Councillor	R. Bronevsky.
1st Secretary	G. Kozakow.
2nd Secretary	A. Bouteneff.
Attaché	Lt. Alexis Pantchoulidzeff.
Secretary-Interpreter	A. Wilm.
Assistant Secretary Interpreter.	Paul Vaskévitch.
Language Student	Alexandre Troitzky.
" "	Vitali Skorodoumow.
" "	Henri Zaniewsky.
Military Attaché	Colonel Samoyloff.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau A. Voskressensky.
Financial Attaché	Gregoire Wilenkin.
Assistant Military Attaché ...	Colonel Boris Semenow.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

1, Enokizaka machi, Akasaka-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 144.)

Ambassador	Thomas J. O'Brien.
Councillor	Peter Augustus Jay.
2nd Secretary	Post Wheeler.
Japanese Secretary	Charles J. Arnell.
3rd Secretary	Charles Campbell, Jr.
Attaché	Capt. Harry H. Pattison.
"	1st Lieut. Nicolas W. Campanole.
"	2nd Lieut. James G. McIlroy.
"	2nd Lieut. George V. Strong.
Student Interpreter	Adolph A. Williamson.
" "	Edwin L. Neville.
" "	Francis Reed Eldridge.
" "	George G. Ball.
" "	Joseph W. Ballantine.
Naval Attaché	Capt. de Vaisseau James Hamilton Sears.
Military Attaché	Colonel James A. Irons.

B. LEGATIONS.

ARGENTINE.

Imperial Hotel. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 212.)

Minister only in title Silvestre de Marchi.

BELGIUM.

3, Sannen-cho, Ura-kasumigaseki, Kojimachi-ku. (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3108.)

Minister	Baron Albert d'Anethan.
1st Secretary	Baron Henry de Woelmont.
Attaché	Count A. de Kerchove de Denterghem.

BRAZIL.

3, *Aoi-cho, Akasaka-ku.* (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3931.)

Minister	Manoel Carlos Goçaves Pereira.
Secretary	Luis Gulmaraés.
Naval Attaché	Lt. de Vaisseau Ernesto da Cunha.

CHINA.

2, *Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku.* (Teleph. Shimbashi, 4507.)

Minister	Hoo Wei-teh.
1st Secretary	Woo Chin-lin.
" "	Tien Ou-chao.
2nd Secretary	Chang Yuen-chi.
1st Interpreter	Liu Chung-Cheh.
2nd "	Li Lik-wong.
Commercial Attaché	Huang Tsuing-kai.
Attaché	Voon Mie.
" "	Ling Kun-ziang.
Chancellor	Fan Kuo-ping.
" "	Sung Ding-tsai.

HOLLAND.

3, *Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku.* (Teleph. Shiba, 131.)

Minister	J. H. van Royen.
Councillor	Leon van de Polder.
2nd Secretary Interpreter	Dr. M. W. de Visser.
Military Attaché	Capt. H. L. Bense.

MEXICO.

21, *Nagata-cho, Nichome, Kojimachi-ku.* (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3538.)

Minister	Ramon G. Pacheco.
1st Secretary	Efren Rebolledo.

NORWEY.

8, *Takagi-cho, Aoyama, Akasaka-hu.* (Teleph.)

Minister only in title	B. Anker.
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PORTUGAL.

143, *Harajuku, Aoyama.* (Teleph. Shimbashi, 3067.)

Minister	Baron de Sendal.
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SPAIN.

2, *Hiroo-machi, Azabu-ku.* (Teleph. Shiba, 444.)

Minister	Don Ramiro Gil de Urilbarri.
3rd Secretary	Don Manuel de Yucán.

SWEDEN.

24, *Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku.* (Teleph. Shimbashi, 589.)

Minister	Gustaf Oscar Wallenberg.
Secretary	Folke Gronholm.
Naval Attaché	Capt. Charles Léon de Champs.

SWITZERLAND.

55, *Zaimokn-cho, Azabu-ku.* (Teleph. Shiba, 986.)

Minister	Ferdinand Salis.
2nd Secretary... ..	Henri Stroehlin.

C. DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE.

DENMARK.

Diplomatic Representative ... J. H. van Royen.

D. CONSULATES IN JAPAN.

ARGENTINE.

Yokohama	Ing. S. Positano de Vincentus (Consul Gen. in Charge).
Kobe... ..	J. Delbourgo (Vice Consul).

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Yokohama	E. von Zach (Acting Consul).
"	A. Prochaska (Secretary).
Kobe	Henry Bonar (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki	F. W. Playfair (Acting Consul).
Hakodate... ..	Harold G. Parlett (Acting Consul).
Shimonoseki	E. A. Griffiths (Acting Consul).

BELGIUM.

Yokohama	Ch. Bastin (Consul).
Kobe... ..	E. R. Devos (Consul).
Nagasaki	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Osaka	J. Favre (Consul).

BRAZIL.

Yokohama	A. Santos Silva (Consul).
Kobe	F. Popert (Vice-Consul).

CHILI.

Yokohama	C. Alfredo Viel (Consul-General).
"	Everett W. Frazar (Vice-Consul).
Kobe	M. Vendrell (Consul).

CHINA.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Woo Chung Yen (Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Chang Hung (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	Wong-Shi-Yuen (Consul).

DENMARK.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	S. Warming (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	P. J. Buckland (Consul).
Hakodate	...	...	...	...	S. Warming (Acting-Consul).
Tansui	...	...	...	...	F. Reindorf (")

FRANCE.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	L. Flayelle (Consul).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Maurice Charpentier (Vice-Consul).
Nogasaki	...	...	...	...	G. Goudareau (Consul in Charge).

GERMANY.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	F. Von Syburg (Consul-General).
"	...	...	...	...	Dr. G. Staude (Vice-Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	Dr. Kuehne (")
"	...	...	...	...	W. Jonas (Com'l Attaché).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	F. Thiel (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	E. Hafen (Secretary).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	Dr. Mechlenburg (Consul).
Shimonoseki	...	...	...	...	Eelix Reinsdorf.
Tansui	...	...	...	...	F. Reinsdorf (Consul).
Tairen (Kwantung)	...	...	...	...	John Edward Jones.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	J. Carey Hall (Consul-General).
"	...	...	...	...	T. Harrington (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Henry Bonar (Consul-General).
"	...	...	...	...	J. B. Rentiers (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	F. W. Playfair (Consul).
Hakodate	...	...	...	...	E. L. Gordon (Vice-Consul).
Shimonoseki	...	...	...	...	E. A. Griffithes (Consul).
Tansui	...	...	...	...	A. M. Chalmers (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	A. R. Firth (Acting Consul).

GREECE.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Arthur Geo. Morey Weale (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	A. J. Cornes (Acting Consul).

ITALY.

Kobe	...	...	...	...	Wenceslau de Moraes (Acting Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	Dr. A. Mudra (Consul in Charge).

MEXICO.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Don Joaquin Enrique (Constl-Gen. in Japan)
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NETHERLANDS.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Ch. Eastin (Acting Vice-Consul).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	H. van Oordt Van Lauwenrecht (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	F. W. Playfair (in Charge).
Tansui	...	...	...	...	A. W. Gillingham (Consular-Agent).

NORWAY.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	F. Retz (Consul).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Alfred Hasche (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	P. J. Buckland.
Shimonoseki	...	...	...	...	N. B. Reid (Acting Vice-Council).

PERU.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	E. C. Duvis (Consul).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	George Peterson (Vice-Consul).

PORTUGAL.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Baron de Sendal (Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Wenceslau de Moraes (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	P. J. Buckland (Vice-Consul).

ROUMANIA.

Kobe	...	...	...	...	W. de Moraes (Consul in Charge).
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RUSSIA.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Victor Grosse (Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Alexander Meximow (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	Zinovi Polianovsky (Consul).
Hakodate	...	...	...	...	Guillaume Trautschold (Vice-Consul).

SPAIN.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Don Vicente Palmaroli Roboulet (Consul)
Kobe	...	...	...	...	Don Mignel Vendrell (Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	A. Gese (in Charge).

SWEEDEN.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	A. Gerdtz (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	G. S. Watrous (Acting Vice-Consul).

SWITZERLAND.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Dr. Paul Ritter (Consul-General).
Kobe	...	...	...	...	E. Thiel (Consul in Charge).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	Dr. A. Mudra (in charge).

U. S. A.

Yokohama	...	...	...	...	Henry B. Miller (Consul-General).
„	...	...	...	...	Edward G. Babbitt (Vice-Consul).

Kobe	...	...	...	...	John H. Snodgrass (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	Walter Gassett (Vice-Consul).
Nagasaki	...	...	...	...	George H. Scidmore (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	Charleton Miller (Vice-Consul).
Hakodate	...	...	...	...	Edward Julian King (Consular Agent).
Seoul	...	...	...	...	Thomas Sammons (Consul-General).
Tansui	...	...	...	...	Carl E. Deichman (Consul).
Tairen (Dalny)	...	...	...	...	Koger S. Greene (Consul).

JAPANESE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES ABROAD.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Embassy in Vienna.

Ambassador	...	...	...	...	Satsuo Akizuki.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Genshiro Nishi.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Takamatsu Okuda.
3rd "	...	...	...	...	Seiji Okuyama.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel M. Fukuda.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	Seiji Okuyama.

Consulates.

Triest	...	...	...	...	Georg Huetterott (Hon.)
Vienna	...	...	...	...	Felix Fischer (Hon.)

FRANCE.

Embassy in Paris.

Ambassador	...	...	...	...	Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino.
Councillor	...	...	...	...	Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Shichita Tatsuke.
2nd "	...	...	...	...	Akira Ariyoshi.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel K. Machida.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	...	Commander K. Moriyama.

Consulates.

Marseilles	...	...	...	...	B. Seréne (Hon.)
Lyons	...	...	...	...	Tadazumi Yamada (Consul).
"	...	...	...	...	K. Kishima (Vice-Consul).
Bordeaux	...	...	...	...	Charles Louis Braquehayé (Hon.)
Havre	...	...	...	...	W. R. Langtaff (Hon.)

GERMANY.

Embassy in Berlin.

Ambassador	...	...	...	...	Baron Sutemi Chinda.
Councillor	...	...	...	...	Ryotaro Hata.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Mitsunojō Funakoshi.
3rd "	...	...	...	...	Matsuji Debuchi.
"	...	...	...	...	Kihei Ota.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Colonel M. Akashi.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	...	Capt. O. Ito.

Consulates.

Berlin	...	...	...	...	Karl Wolffson (Hon.)
Bremen	...	...	...	...	Max Nössler (Hon.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

Embassy in London.

Ambassador	...	...	...	...	Takaaki Kato.
Councillor	...	...	...	...	Enjiro Yamaza.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Count Hirokichi Mutsu.
"	...	...	...	...	Jujiro Sakata.
2nd "	...	...	...	...	Nagakuni Tet.
Attaché	...	...	...	...	Yōjiro Shibata.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-Col. O. Azuma.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	...	Commander H. Kato.

Consulates-General.

London	...	...	...	...	Jujiro Sakata.
Ottawa (Canada)	...	...	...	...	G. Nonomura.
Sydney (New South Wales)	...	...	...	...	Kisaburo Uyeno.
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	Tomoo Hirata (Acting).

Consulates.

Liverpool	...	...	...	...	P. E. J. Hemerik (Hon Consul).
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	A. R. Brown (Hon).
Middlesborough	...	...	...	...	Waynman Dixon (Hon).
Manchester	...	...	...	...	W. D. Fold Smith (Hon).
Melbourne	...	...	...	...	David Hunter (Hon).
Wellington (New Zealand)	...	...	...	...	Thomas Yang (Hon).
Vancouver	...	...	...	...	Chonosuke Yada.
Townsville	...	...	...	...	G. Narita.
Bombay	...	...	...	...	Toshiro Fujita.
Colombo	...	...	...	...	C. E. H. Symons (Hon).
Hongkong	...	...	...	...	Tatsuichiro Funatsu.
"	...	...	...	...	S. Morikawa.
Singapore	...	...	...	...	Yeisaku Suzuki.
Adelaide	...	...	...	...	Herbert Angas Parsons (Hon).

ITALY.

Embassy at Rome.

Ambassador	...	...	...	...	Baron Gonsuke Hayashi.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	...	Matsujiro Kameyama.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	...	Ninro Imai.

Consulates.

Milan	...	...	...	...	Costanzo Cantoni (Hon).
Naples	...	...	...	...	Marqueis Francois de Goyzueta (Hon).
Messina	...	...	...	...	Chevalier Ricardo Contarelli (Hon).
Venice	...	...	...	...	Commandeur Guillaume Berchet (Hon).
Palermo	...	...	...	...	Chevalier Michele Follina (Hon).
Genoa	...	...	...	...	Chevalier Edoward Canali (Hon).

RUSSIA.

Embassy in St. Petersburg.

Ambassador	...	...	...	Dr. Baron Ichiro Motono.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	Kentaro Ochiai.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Shun-ichi Nagaoka.
3rd Secretary	...	...	...	Yoshiro Kikuchi.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Colonel S. Hagino.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Commander T. Tanaka.

Consulates

Vladivostok	...	...	...	Motonobu Nomura (Consul).
Moscow	...	...	...	Naohiki Fukuda (Vice Consul).
Nickolaivsk	...	...	...	Yonosuke Suzuki (" ")

U. S. A.

Embassy in Washington.

Ambassador	...	...	...	Baron Yasuya Uchida.
Councillor	...	...	...	Keishiro Matsui.
1st Secretary	...	...	...	Masanao Haniwara.
3rd "	...	...	...	Mori-ichi Kibe.
" "	...	...	...	I-aburo Yoshida.
Military Attaché	...	...	...	Lieut.-Colonel K. Tanaka.
Naval Attaché	...	...	...	Captain J. Takeshita.

Consulates-General.

New York	...	...	...	Kokichi Mizuno.
Honolulu	...	...	...	Sen-ichi Uyeno.
San Francisco	...	...	...	Matsuzo Nagai.

Consulates.

Chicago	...	...	...	Kazuo Matsubara.
Seattle	...	...	...	Tokichi Tanake.
New Orleans	...	...	...	J. W. Philips (Hon).
Philadelphia	...	...	...	J. Franklin Mcfadden (Hon).
Boston	...	...	...	Osborne Hawes (Hon).
Manila	...	...	...	Shosuke Akazuka.
Portland	...	...	...	Yasutaro Numano.

BELGIUM.

Legation at Brussels.

Minister	...	...	...	Satsuo Akizuki.
2nd Secretary	...	...	...	Do-ichi Matsuda.

Consulates.

Antwerp	...	...	...	Goro Tsuda.
Bru-sels	...	...	...	Alexandre Halot (Hon).
Ambelus	...	...	...	Sen-hi Yamanaka.

BRAZIL.

Legation at Rio de Niero.

Minister	Sadatsuchi Uchida.
1st Interpreter	Arajiro Miura.
2nd Interpreter	Ryoji Noda.

CHILI.

Legation at Santiago.

Minister	Yeki Hioki.
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CHINA.

Legation at Peking.

Minister	Ilikokichi Ijuin.
1st Secretary	Moritaro Abe.
2nd Interpreter	Tokugoro Oda.
3rd Secretary	Takanori Okawahira.
" " " " " "	Yovu Matsuoka.
Military Attaché	Colonel N. Aoki.
Naval Attaché	Rear-Adm. S. Nakamura.

Consulates-General.

Shanghai	A. Ariyoshi.
Tientsin	Torikichi Obata.
Mukden	Chozo Koike.
Harbin	Toshihiko Kawakami.
Chian-tao	Hisakichi Eitaki.

Consulates.

Chefoo	Tsuneji Aiba.
Newchwang	Bunzo Kubota.
Foochow	Kyotaro Amano.
Nanking	Mazumi Ihara.
Amoy	Yasusaburo Mori.
Hangkow	Kitsutaro Takahashi.
Changching	Sadao Matsumura.
Changking	Tadashi Shirasu.
Antung	Saburo Okabe.
Canton	Asanoshin Segawa.
Kirin	Mitsuo Iwasaki.
Liaoyang	Yotaro Suzuki (Vice Consul).
Tieh-ling	Masataka Murayama (Vice Consul).
Tsitsikar	Yosakichi Sakai (Vice Consul).
Changsa	Tasuke Takasu.
Swatow	Sakuzo Tokumaru.

DENMARK.

Consulate.

Copenhagen	J. Henningsen (Hon.).
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HOLLAND.

Legation at the Hague.

Minister	Aimaro Sato (also accredited to the Court of Denmark.
2nd Secretary	Fujitaro Otori.

Consulates.

Amsterdam	B. H. Schroeder (Hon).
Rotterdam	Hermanns de Jough (Hon).
Batavia (Java)	Nariaki Someya.

MEXICO.

Legation at Mexico.

Minister	
1st Secretary	Kumaichi Horiguchi.

SIAM.

Legation at Bangkok

Minister	Sakuya Yoshida.
2nd Secretary	Kumasaburo Tanabe (Consul at Bangkok)

SPAIN.

Legation at Madrid.

Minister	Minoji Arakawa.
Secretary	Naotoshi Marumo.

SWEDEN.

Legation at Stockholm.

Minister	Toraichi Sugimura.
3rd Secretary	Yoshitoshi Yoshida.

Consulate.

Stockholm	Carl Setterwall (Hon).
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OTHERS.

Consulates.

Lima (Peru)	Imis N. Brayce (Hon).
Buenos Ayres (Argentine). ...	Herbert Shepheit (Hon).

JAPANESE MINISTERS ACCREDITED ABROAD.

(From opening of the country).

TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

			Appointed	Relieved.
Count Sano (late)	{ Min. Pl. En. Ex.	Jan. '73	Dec. '74	
Viscount Aoki	do.	Aug. '76	March '80	
Yuzuru Ida (late)	do.	March '80	July '81	
Kanenori Uyeno (late)	do.	July '82	Dec. '84	
Marquis Saionji	do.	Feb. '85	June '86	
Count Toda	do.	June '87	Dec. '90	
Kōki Watanabe (late)	do.	July '90	April '92	
Baron Kogoro Takahira	do.	Dec. '96	June '99	
Baron Nobuaki Makino	do.	May '99	March '06	
Baron Yasuya Uchida	Amb.	Feb. '07	Nov. '09	
Satsuo Akiyama	do.			

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Samejima (late)	Res. Min.	Oct. '70	—
do.	{ Min. Pl. En. Ex.	Nov. '73	Dec. '90
Yūzuru Ida (late)	do.	July '81	April '83
Marquis Hachisuka	do.	Dec. '82	Sept. '86
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka	do.	June '87	June '90
„ Yasushi Nomura	do.	March '91	April '93
Baron Arasuke Soné	do.	May '93	Feb. '97
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	May '97	{ Rem. to Russia. Nov. '01
Baron Dr. Motono	do.	Dec. '01	{ Rem. to Russia. Jan. '06
Baron Shin-ichi Kurino	Amb.	Jan. '06	—

Viscount Shuzo Aoki	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Dec. '85
Viscount Shinagawa (late)	do.	Sept. '75	March '87
Marquis Saionji	do.	June '87	Aug. '91
Viscount Aoki	do.	Jan. '92	Feb. '98
Katsunosuke Inouye	do.	Feb. '98	—
do.	Amb.	Jan. '06	June '08
Baron Sutemi Chinda	do.	June '08	

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Count Terajima (late)	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	April '72	Oct. '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	do.	Sept. '74	July '79
Viscount Mori (late)	do.	Nov. '79	April '84

		Appointed.	Relieved.
Viscount Kawase	do.	May '84	Feb. '94
Viscount Aoki	do.	Dec. '93	Nov. '94
Taka-aki Kato	do.	Nov. '94	Feb. 1900
Count Tadasu Hayashi...	do.	Feb. 1900	—
do.	Amb.	Dec. '05	May '06
Count Jutaro Komura	do.	June '06	—
Taka-aki Kato	do.		

TO ITALY.

Count Sano (late)	Res-Min.	Jan. '73	Dec. '73
Viscount Kawase	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '73	July '77
Marquis Nabeshima	do.	March '80	May '82
Marquis Asano	do.	March '82	May '93
Viscount Fujimaro Tanaka ...	do.	May '84	June '87
Viscount Tokugawa	do.	July '87	Jan. '91
Baron Nakashima (late) ...	do.	Oct. '92	Aug. '94
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	do.	Aug. '94	{ Rem. to Vienna. Dec. '95
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	April '96	{ Rem. to Paris. May '97
Baron Nobuaki Makino ...	do.	May '97	{ Rem. to Vienna. May '99
Tsunasuke Oyama... ..	{ Min. Ple. Min. Ex.	May '99	Feb. '07
Baron Kogoro Takahira ...	Amb.	Jan. '07	{ Rem. to U.S.A. Feb. '08
Baron Gonsuke Hayashi ...	do.	June '08	

TO RUSSIA.

Viscount Vice-Adm. Enomoto	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Jan. '74	Oct. '78
Count Yanagiwara (late) ...	do.	March '80	June '83
Viscount Yoshitada Hanabusa	do.	March '83	Aug. '86
Baron Tokujiro Nishi	do.	June '86	June '96
Count Tadasu Hayashi	do.	March '97	Feb. '09
Count Jutaro Komura	do.	Feb. 1900	{ Rem. to Peking. Oct. '00
Baron Sutemi Chinda	do.	Nov. 1900	Recalled Nov. '01
Shin-ichiro Kurino	do.	Nov. 1901	Recalled Feb. '04
Baron Dr. Ichiro Motono ...	do.	Jan. '06	—
do.	Amb.	April '08	—

TO U. S. A.

Viscount Mori (late)		Oct. '70	July '73
Kagenori Uyeno (late)	Res-Min.	Oct. '72	{ Did not proceed to p. st.
Vis. Kiyonari Yoshida (late)	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	Sept. '74	Jan '82

Count Munenori Terajima (late)	{ Min. Ple. En. Ex.	July	.82	Nov.	'83
Baron Ryu-ichi Kuki	do.	May	'84	Nov.	'87
Count Munemitsu Mutsu (late)	do.	Feb.	'88	Jan.	'90
Gozo Tateno (late)	do.	Dec.	'90	July	'94
Baron Shin-ichiro Kurino ...	do.	July	'94	{ Rem. to Rome. Apr.	'96
Toru Hoshi (late)	do.	April	'96	Aug.	'98
Count Jutarō Komura	do.	Sept.	'98	{ Rem. St. Peters burg. Feb.	1900
Baron Kogoro Takahira	do.	June	'00	Jan.	'06
Viscount Shuzo Aoki	Amb.	Jan.	'06	Feb.	'08
Baron K. Takahira	do.	Feb.	'08	Nov.	'09
Baron Y. Chinda	do.				

LIST OF MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(From opening of the country)

	Appointed			Relieved.		
Nobuyoshi Sawa (late) ...	July	8,	'69.	July	14,	'71
Tomomi Iwakura (late) ...	July	14,	'71.	Oct.	8,	'71
Taneomi Soyejima (late) ...	Nov.	4,	'71.	Oct.	13,	'73
Munenori Terajima (late) ...	Oct.	28,	'73.	Sept.	10,	'79
Kaoru Inouye, Marquis ...	Sept.	10,	'79.	Sept.	17,	'87
*Hirobumi Ito, Prince ...	Sept.	17,	'87.	Feb.	1,	'88
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.	Feb.	1,	'88.	Dec.	24,	'89
Shuzo Aoki, Viscount ...	Dec.	24,	'89.	May	29,	'91
Buyo Enomoto, Viscount ...	May	29,	'91.	Aug.	8,	'92
Munemitsu Mutsu, Count						
(late)	Aug.	8,	'92.	May	30,	'96
*Kin-mochi Saionji, Marquis.	May	30,	'96.	Sept.	22,	'96
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.	Sept.	22,	'96.	Nov.	6,	'97
Tokujiro Nishi, Baron ...	Nov.	6,	'97.	June	30,	'98
Shigenobu Okuma, Count.	June	30,	'98.	Nov.	8,	'98
Syuzo Aoki, Viscount ...	Nov.	8,	'98.	Oct.	19,	'00
Taka-akira Kato	Oct.	19,	'00.	June	2,	'01
*Arasuke Soné	June	2,	'01.	Sept.	21,	'01
Jutarō Komura, Count ...	Sept.	21,	'01.	Jan.	7,	'06
Taka-akira Kato	Jan.	7,	'06.	March	3,	'06
*Saionji, Marquis	March	3,	'06.	May	19,	'06
Tadasu Hayashi, Count ...	May	19,	'06.	July	14,	'08
*Gen. Visc. Tera-uchi ...	July	14,	'08.	Aug.	30,	'08
Jutarō Komura, Count ...	Aug.	30,	'08.			

* The star indicates that the chair was occupied as additional post.

LIST OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

	Appointed.			Relieved.		
Heinrich Freiberr von Calice.	1871,	23,	April	1874,	21,	March
Pgnaz Freiberr von Schaeffer.	1874,	21,	March	1877,	22,	April
Carl Retter von Boleslawski.	1877,	3,	March	1879,		Sept.

Maximilian Ritter Hoffer von Hoffenfels	1879,	26,	Jan.	1882,	4,	March
Carl Graf Zalushi	1883,	4,	March	1888,	18,	Jan.
Rüdiger Freiherr von Biegeleben	1888,	20,	July	1893,	23,	April
Legations-Schretär Heinrich Graf Condenhove, Geschäftsträger.						
Christoph Graf von Wydenbruch	1895,	10,	Sept	1899,	5,	Oct.
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz.	1899,	31,	Oct.			
Adalbert Ambró von Adamócz, Ambassador of H. Apostolic Majesty	1907,	23,	Jan.	1909		
Baron Guido de Call de Rosemburg et Calmbach ...	1909,	16,	Mar.			

FRANCE.

						Appointed.
Pushesue de Bellecourt, Chargé d'Affairs	1869,	14,	Feb.			
Le meme, avec le titre de Minister Plenipotentiary...	1861,	14,	June			
Roches, Minister Plenipotentiary	1863,	7,	Oct.			
Maxime Outrey, Min. Ple	1868,	18,	Feb.			
Bershemey, Min Ple.	1873,	24,	May.			
De Geofroy, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Pl. ...	1876,	30,	April			
Guillaume de Roquette, Env. Ex. and Min. Pl. ...	1880,	20,	April			
Tricon, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1882,	2,	Mar.			
Sienkiewicz, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1883,	20,	July			
Harmand, En. Ex. and Min. Ple.	1894,	19,	April			
Gerard, Ambassador	1906,	12,	Oct.			

GERMANY.

Von Brandt, Consul	1863,	5	May
Von Brandt, Consul-General	1868,		?
Von Brandt, Minister Resident	1872,	30,	Mar.
Von Eisendecker, do.	1875,	3,	Dec.
Von Eisendecker, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Pl.	1880,	14,	June
Count Doenhoff, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. ...	1883,	24,	April
Dr. Von Holleben, do. do.	1886,	16,	Mar.
Baron Von Gutschmid, do. do.	1892,	10,	Dec.
Count Leyden, do do.	1898,	29,	Mar.
Count Arco Valley, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen.	1901	10,	May
Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	1906,	22,	May

GREAT BRITAIN.

1858. James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Special Mission.
 1859. Rutherford (afterwards Sir Rutherford) Alcock. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. and Consul-General. Nov. 30.
 1865. Sir Harry Smith Parkes, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Tycoon, and Consul-General, March 28. Uitotsu-Bashi Chiunagon, Tycoon, Aug. 29.
 1866. Mutsuhito, Emperor, February 13, 1867.

1868. The Same. En. Ex. and Min. Plen. to the Mikado.
 1883. Hon. F. R. (Rt. Hon. Sir F.) Plunkett, En. Ex. and Min. Plen. July.
 1888. Hugh Fraser, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., April 30. [Died at his post, June 4, 1894].
 1894. Hon. P. le Poer Trench, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 25.
 1895. Sir E. M. Satow, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., June 1.
 1900. Sir C. M. MacDonald, En. Ex. and Min. Plen., Oct. 26.
 1905. The Same, Amb., Nov. 25.

ITALY.

- 1874-1877. Count Te' d' Ostiani, En. Ex. & Min. Plenip.
 1877-1883. Count Misse Barbolani.
 1883-1886. Le Chevalier Sancier, Charge' d'Affairs.
 1886-1891. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
 1891. Le Prince de Cariati, Charge' d'Affairs.
 1891-1895. Le Chevalier R. de Martino, En. Ex. & Min. Pl.
 1895-1900. Le Comte E. Orfini, En. Ex. & Min. Plen.
 1900. Le Chevalier V. Cobiainchi, Charge' d'Affairs.
 1901-1904. Le Comte G. Melegari, En. Ex. & Min. Plen.
 1904-1907. Le Comte G. C. Vinci.
 1907. Le Baron C. Romano Avezana, Charge' d'Affairs.
 1907. Le Comte G. Gallina, Ambassador.

U. S. OF AMERICA.

1852. Commodore Mathew C. Perry, U. S. A., Special Mission, Nov. 13.
 1856. Townsend Harris, Consul-General, Sept. 3.
 1859. Townsend Harris, Minister Resident, Jan. 17.
 1861. Robert H. Pruyn, Minister Resident, Nov. 14.
 1866. Robert B. Van Valkenburg, Minister Resident, Feb. 16.
 1869. Charles E. DeLong, Minister Resident, June 23.
 1873. John A. Bingham, Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. Oct. 2.
 1885. Richard B. Hubbard, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 6.
 1889. John F. Swift, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 13. Died July, 1891.
 1892. Frank L. Coombs, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., April 25.
 1893. Edwin Dun, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., May 24.
 1897. Alfred E. Buck, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., June 28. Died, Dec. 4, '02.
 1903. Lloyd C. Griscom, En. Ex. & Min. Plen., Mar. 3.
 1906. Luke E. Wright, Ambassador.
 1907. J. O'Brien, do.

RUSSIA.

	Appointed.	Relived.
Chambellan Struve, Minister Resident	1875	
The same, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl.	1877	1883
Davydov, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl., le Conseiller d'Etat act.	1883	1885
Schévitch, do.	1886	1892
Hitrovo, Env. Extr. et Min. Pl., Maitre de la Cour	1893	1897
Baron Rosen, Chambellan, En. Extr. et Min. Pl.	1897	1900
A. Iswolsky, do. do. do.	1900	1902
Baron Rosen, do. do. do.	1903	1904
G. Bakhméteff, do. do. do.	1906	1908
N. Malewsky Malewitch, Ambas. Ext. et Plenip. Maitre de la Cour	1908	—

CHAPTER XXI.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

AMELIORATION MOVEMENT.

The question of ameliorating the conditions of local people has begun to attract the serious attention of both the Government and general public. For the first time a special appropriation, though only 43,000 *yen*, was included in the Home Department's estimate for 1909-10, and the local betterment and philanthropic work was started on a definite plan. Special lectures on the subject were opened for the benefit of provincial and communal officials. Great stress is given to encourage savings and to foster the habit of thrift and diligence, in accordance with the Imperial Rescript (*Boshin* Rescript) promulgated in 1903, text of which is quoted below.

THE EMPEROR'S RESCRIPT ON THRIFT AND DILIGENCE.

The promulgation of this Rescript, popularly called the "Boshin" (1908) Rescript, must have exerted a powerful influence in counteracting the dangerous tendency of luxury, moral corruption and morbid materialistic eagerness which appeared in the wake of the termination of the war. In one sense its effect has been too complete, for it gave such powerful impression on the provincial people who are comparatively healthy, that they began to carry their thriftiness to extravagant limit bordering on parsimony, thereby seriously affecting the

trade. On the other hand, the town people who are mostly open to the charge of luxury and corruption do not seem to have profited much from the Imperial message.

"In view of the unceasing and rapid advancement of civilization which, actuated by the common efforts of all nations in the East and the West, contributes to the common weal of the whole world, it is Our wish, while strengthening Our relations of good intelligence and close friendship with other Powers, to share fully in the benefits of the general amelioration and improvement. In order to keep pace with the constant progress of the world, and to participate in the blessings of its civilization, the development of the national resources is manifestly a requisite of prime importance, and it is believed that Our country, which has but recently emerged from sanguinary war, calls for activities in various branches of administration. We desire all classes of Our people to act in unison, to be faithful to their callings, frugal in the management of their households, submissive to the dictates of conscience and calls of duty, frank and sincere in their manners, to abide by simplicity and avoid ostentation, and to inure themselves to arduous toil without yielding to any degree of indulgence.

The teachings of Our revered Ancestors and the record of our

glorious history are clear beyond all misapprehension. By scrupulous observance of the precepts thus established, and by directing assiduous and unwearied exertions, the growing prosperity of Our Empire is assured. In the face of the actual situation, we hope that, with the co-operation of Our loyal subjects, the noble work of the Restoration may be augmented and the benevolent virtue of Our Ancestors exalted. Our subjects should appreciate the high aspiration with which we are uniformly guided."

[Sign Manual and Privy Seal.]

(Countersigned by Marquis Katsura, the Premier.)

The 13th October, 1908.

NON-TAXING COMMUNITIES.

Of over 12,000 rural communities existing in Japan only three possess common properties yielding revenue sufficient to pay all the public burdens which the inhabitants of those communities have to pay. These three are Hakone village in Kanagawa-ken, Nishiki village in Miye-ken, and Shirahama village in Shizuoka-ken. The first owns forests, bonds etc. yielding net income of 2,123 *yen* a year, which is sufficient to meet all the taxes, rates etc. payable by the villagers. The second village owns property from which 3,134 *yen* is derived, while the third enjoys the revenue of 41,000 *yen* a year, enough to pay all village expenses and distribute a certain dividend every year.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

For convenience of administration, the country is divided into 3 *fu* (municipal prefecture), 43 *ken* (rural prefecture) and the two special administrative dominions, i.e., Hokkaidō and Formosa. The last-named region which was ceded by China eleven years ago may be left out here, as it is still placed under the semi-military control of a Governor-General and therefore entirely distinct from the rest so far as the administrative

system is concerned. Of course this is still more the case with Southern Saghalien. The 46 prefectures and one Dominion comprise, according to the returns compiled at the end of 1906, *gun* or *kōri* (sub-prefectural counties), 63 cities, 1,138 rural towns, and 11,718 villages. The area and number of counties, cities, etc. contained in each prefecture and Hokkaidō are shown in the following table:—

Prefecture.	Square "Ri."	"Gun."	City.	Town.	Village.
Tokyo-fu... ..	102.84	8	1	20	157
Kanagawa-ken	155.67	11	1	18	204
Saitama-ken	265.99	9	—	42	343
Chiba-ken	326.15	12	—	69	286
Ibaraki-ken	385.18	14	1	45	335
Tochigi-ken	411.77	8	1	30	145
Gumma-ken	407.25	11	2	38	169
Nagano-ken	853.76	16	1	22	371
Yamanashi-ken	389.85	9	1	7	235
Shizuoka-ken	503.82	13	1	38	305
Aichi-ken	312.78	10	2	71	194

Miye-ken...	...	...	363.55	15	3	18	325
Gifu-ken ...	...	...	671.45	18	1	42	301
Shiga-ken ...	...	...	258.44	12	1	13	189
Fukui-ken ...	...	...	272.40	11	1	9	171
Ishikawa-ken ...	...	...	270.72	8	1	10	259
Toyama-ken ...	...	...	266.41	8	2	31	239
Niigata-ken ...	...	...	824.59	16	2	46	375
Fukushima-ken ...	...	...	846.07	17	1	37	383
Miyagi-ken ...	...	...	540.79	16	1	33	170
Yamagata-ken...	...	...	600.15	11	2	24	206
Akita-ken ...	...	...	754.00	9	1	42	107
Iwate-ken ...	...	...	899.19	13	1	23	217
Aomori-ken ...	...	...	607.03	8	2	9	159
Kyoto-fu ...	...	...	296.55	18	1	22	259
Osaka-fu ...	...	...	115.72	9	2	13	289
Nara-ken ...	...	...	201.42	10	1	18	142
Wakayama-ken ...	...	...	310.62	7	1	16	215
Hyogo-ken ...	...	...	556.98	25	2	29	403
Okayama-ken ...	...	...	420.98	19	1	29	383
Hiroshima-ken ...	...	...	520.78	16	3	29	418
Yamaguchi-ken ...	...	...	389.99	11	1	11	214
Shimane-ken ...	...	...	435.82	16	1	14	276
Tottori-ken ...	...	...	224.16	6	1	8	226
Tokushima-ken ...	...	...	271.28	10	1	4	135
Kagawa-ken ...	...	...	113.50	7	2	12	166
Ehime-ken ...	...	...	341.17	12	1	18	283
Kochi-ken ...	...	...	454.72	7	1	14	182
Nagasaki-ken ...	...	...	235.15	9	2	15	288
Saga-ken ...	...	...	160.08	8	1	7	127
Fukuoka-ken ...	...	...	317.81	19	4	39	337
Kumamoto-ken ...	...	...	465.47	12	1	34	329
Oita-ken ...	...	...	402.73	12	—	28	250
Miyazaki-ken ...	...	...	487.34	8	—	9	91
Kagoshima-ken ...	...	...	602.31	12	1	—	380
Okinawa-ken ...	...	...	156.91	5	2	—	51
Hokkaido-cho...	...	...	6,095.36	87	3	19	351

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

A Governor appointed in each prefecture represents the Central Government administratively while a local assembly represents right and interests of the people. A *gun* is a miniature prefecture, and possesses an executive chief and an assembly. Cities, towns, and villages are *bona fide* self governing entities.

A local assembly is a guardian of local finance and exercises in short parliamentary control over

the finance and other matters of its own prefecture. Citizens residing in the prefecture who pay the national tax of at least 3 *yen* a year are entitled to elect the members of the assembly, while those who are eligible must pay the national tax of not less than 10 *yen*. The term is 4 years.

Below is given a table showing the returns for 1907 of the number of members, electors and

those who are eligible.

Name of Prefecture.	No. of Members.	No. of Electors.	No. of those who are eligible.
Tokyo-fu ...	57	70,859	49,124
Kanagawa-ken ...	37	43,116	19,035
Saitama-ken ...	39	72,572	41,163
Chiba-ken ...	40	73,938	46,129
Ibaraki-ken ...	38	70,785	45,845
Tochigi-ken ...	34	45,161	28,813
Gumma-ken ...	34	49,479	30,956
Nagano-ken ...	40	85,591	50,036
Yamanashi-ken ...	30	25,336	12,953
Shizuoka-ken...	40	76,118	42,222
Aichi-ken ...	50	124,064	76,228
Miye-ken ...	36	68,791	45,989
Gifu-ken...	36	60,914	33,670
Shiga-ken ...	30	55,004	37,912
Fukui-ken ...	30	37,363	25,921
Ishikawa-ken...	31	44,796	28,879
Toyama-ken ...	31	38,999	25,668
Niigata-ken ...	47	84,505	55,029
Fukushima-ken ...	38	60,751	40,577
Miyagi-ken ...	33	32,128	21,215
Yamagata-ken ...	33	42,569	27,523
Akita-ken ...	32	37,555	22,327
Iwate-ken ...	30	35,085	21,157
Aomori-ken ...	30	29,670	17,635
Kyoto-fu ...	36	56,537	36,556
Osaka-fu...	47	60,382	45,792
Nara-ken ...	30	28,748	19,039
Wakayama-ken ...	30	35,550	17,648
Hyogo-ken ...	52	91,609	60,162
Okayama-ken ...	38	78,745	45,999
Hiroshima-ken ...	52	86,714	49,099
Yamaguchi-ken ...	36	53,550	19,648
Shimane-ken ..	30	37,978	19,048
Tottori-ken ...	30	20,872	13,317
Tokushima-ken ...	30	36,018	18,322
Kagawa-ken ...	30	25,970	15,247
Ehime-ken ...	36	49,730	25,367
Kochi-ken ...	30	32,055	15,928
Nagasaki-ken...	35	45,320	19,654
Saga-ken ..	30	36,031	19,445
Fukuoka-ken ...	43	73,030	50,236
Kumamoto-ken ...	38	64,145	40,648
Oita-ken ...	33	53,553	28,149
Miyazaki-ken...	30	34,162	18,392
Kagoshima-ken ...	38	68,638	27,132
Total ...	1,630	2,434,256	1,463,918

Name of Prefecture (Adm'tive div'on).	Name of Province (His'cal div'oe).	Name of Governor.
Hokkaido-cho ...	Hokkaido... ..	Kawashima, Jun.
Tokyo-fu ...	Musashi (a part), Izu (islands) ...	Abé, Kō.
Kyoto-fu ...	Yamashiro, Tango, Tanba (a part).	Omori, Shoichi.
Osaka-fu ...	Settsu (a part), Kawachi, Izumi...	Takasaki, Taka-aki.
Kanagawa-ken ...	Musashi (a part), Sagami ...	Seifu, Kahei.
Hyogo-ken ...	{ Harima, Tajima, Awaji, Settsu (a part), Tamba (a part) ... }	Hattori, Ichizo.
Saitama-ken ...	Musashi (a part) ...	Shimada, Gōtarō.
Ibaraki-ken ...	Hitachi, Shimosa (a part) ...	Saka, Nakasuke.
Chiba-ken ...	Awa, Kazusa, Shimosa (a part) ...	Ariyoshi, Chuichi.
Gumma-ken ...	Kozuke ...	Kamiyama, Junji.
Tochigi-ken...	Shimotsuke ...	Nakayama, Miyozo.
Nara-ken ...	Yamato ...	Aoki, Yoshio.
Miye-ken ...	Ise, Shima, Kii (a part) ...	Arita, Yoshizane.
Wakayama-ken ...	Kii (larger part) ...	Izawa, Takio.
Shizuoka-ken ...	Suruga, Totomi, a part of Izu ...	Rinoiye, Ryusuke.
Yamanashi-ken ...	Kai ...	Kumagai, Kiichiro.
Aichi-ken ...	Owari, Mikawa ...	Fukano, Ichizo.
Shiga-ken ...	Omi ...	Kawashima, Junkan.
Gifu-ken ...	Mino, Hida ...	Susuki, Sadakichi.
Nagano-ken ...	Shinano ...	Oyama, Tsunamasa.
Miyagi-ken ...	Rikuzen (larger part), Iwaki (a part).	Terada, Sukeyuki.
Fukushima-ken ...	Iwashi, Iwaki (larger part) ...	Nishizawa, Shotaro.
Iwate-ken ...	{ Rikuchu (large part), Rikuzen (a part), Mutsu (a part)... }	Kasai, Shin-ichi.
Aomori-ken ...	Mutsu (larger part)...	Takeda, Chiyosaburo.
Akita-ken ...	Ugo (larger part), Rikuchu (a part).	Mori, Masataka.
Yamagata-ken ...	Uzen, Ugo (a part)...	Mabuchi, Yei-taro.
Fukui-ken ...	Wakasa, Echizen ...	Nakamura, Junkuro.
Ishikawa-ken ...	Kaga, Noto ...	Murakami, Yoshio.
Toyama-ken...	Etchu ...	Usami, Katsuo.
Niigata-ken ...	Echigo, Sado ...	Kiyozumi, Iyenori.
Tottori-ken ...	Inaba, Hoki ...	Tsugumori, Raizo.
Shimane-ken ...	Izumo, Iwami, Oki ...	Murayama, Shigetoshi.
Okayama-ken ...	Mimasaka, Bizen, Bitchu ...	Taniguchi, Tomegoro.
Hiroshima-ken ...	Aki, Bingo ...	Munakata, Sei.
Yamaguchi-ken ...	Suwo, Nagato ...	Watanabe, Toru.
Tokushima-ken ...	Awa ...	Taniguchi, Tomegoro.
Kagawa-ken...	Sanuki ...	Onoda, Genki.
Ehime ...	Iyo ...	Ando, Kensuke.
Kochi-ken ...	Tosa ...	Ishiwara, Kenzo.
Nagasaki-ken ...	Hizen (a part), Tsushima, Iki ...	Arakawa, Yoshitaro.
Fukuoka-ken ...	Chikuzen, Chikugo, Buzen (a part).	Terahara, Nagateru.
Oita-ken ...	Bungo, Buzen (a part) ...	Chiba, Teikan.
Saga-ken ...	Hizen (larger part)...	Nishimura, Mutsuo.
Kumamoto-ken ...	Higo ...	Kawaji, Toshiyasu.
Miyazaki-ken ...	Hyuga ...	Takaoka, Naokichi.
Kagoshima-ken ...	Satsuma, Osumi ...	Sakamoto, Hin-nosuke.
Okinawa-ken ...	Islands of Okinawa ...	Hibi, Shigeakira.

MAYORS, NO. OF POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLDS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES.

(At the end of 1908.)

Cities.	Mayors.	Population.	Households.
Akita.	T. Okubo	34,401	6,143
Awamori.	S. Awaya	47,202	9,956
Fukui.	S. Yamashina	50,136	10,099
Fukuoka.	H. Sato	79,000	11,356
Fukushima.	T. Ninomiya	32,964	5,964
Gifu.	T. Hattori	40,884	8,864
Hakodate.	K. Yamada	87,298	20,463
Himeji.	O. Iiori	38,449	9,714
Hirosaki.	T. Osanai	36,778	6,618
Hiroshima.	K. Oda	134,617	40,952
Kagoshima.	S. Arikawa	63,642	11,221
Kanazawa.	S. Watase	108,682	28,613
Kobe.	H. Mizukami	377,208	96,539
Kochi.	T. Fujisaki	37,645	8,014
Kofu.	H. Kato	49,882	9,756
Kokura.	N. Suehiro	29,759	4,682
Kumamoto.	K. Karashima	57,049	14,712
Kure.	K. Arao	98,701	21,676
Kurume.	I. Yoshida	35,581	5,486
Kyoto.	K. Saigo	441,465	82,063
Maebashi.	H. Inada	44,092	7,832
Marugame.	K. Hasegawa	25,182	7,285
Matsumoto.	Y. Ori	36,072	7,073
Matsuyama.	M. Nagai	40,934	9,072
Matsuye.	S. Fukuoka	35,943	8,333
Mito.	M. Hara	37,832	6,854
Moji.	T. Nagai	56,789	17,443
Morioka.	U. Oya	36,012	6,210
Nagano.	K. Suzuki	38,573	7,113
Nagaoka.	Y. Kawashima	35,304	6,638
Nagasaki.	N. Kitajawa	175,936	23,816
Nagoya.	S. Kato	374,146	84,438
Nara.	G. Kimoto	46,551	9,691
Nawa.	K. Kinyu	47,269	9,022
Niigata.	R. Yoshida	61,089	11,772
Okayama.	I. Okada	92,631	16,114
Onomichi.	M. Nishimura	30,205	5,458
Otaru.	S. Tsubaki	91,281	15,860
Otsu.	T. Nishikawa	41,042	6,107
Osaka.	S. Yamashita	1,216,767	278,777
Saga.	K. Ishimaru	35,592	5,346
Sakai.	M. Miyamoto	60,756	11,340
Sapporo.	S. Aoki	70,075	11,295
Sasebo.	M. Uchida	78,777	12,816
Sendai.	F. Adachi	91,172	18,798
Shidzuoka.	H. Nagashima	51,111	10,987
Shimonoseki.	S. Shirakami	56,857	18,949

Shuri.	T. Chika	...	...	...	25,141	5,326
Takamatsu.	I. Suzuki	...	...	...	42,578	8,700
Takaoka.	K. Matsushima	...	...	...	33,603	7,588
Takasaki.	N. Uchida	...	...	...	38,080	6,654
Tokushima.	S. Ichisaka	...	...	...	65,020	14,179
Tokyo.	Y. Ozaki	...	...	...	2,168,151	542,090
Tottori.	N. Fujioka	...	...	...	32,682	6,422
Toyama.	M. Inoue	...	...	...	57,437	12,937
Toyohashi.	K. Okuchi	...	...	...	41,642	11,073
Tsu.	M. Uchida	...	...	...	40,716	7,115
Uji-Yamada.	K. Kitagawa	...	...	...	37,447	7,089
Utsunomiya.	R. Honda	...	...	...	46,551	9,691
Wakamatsu.	T. Matsumoto	...	...	...	37,321	5,780
Wakayama.	K. Kato	...	...	...	76,852	16,838
Yamagata.	Z. Shinzeki	...	...	...	40,022	7,338
Yokkaichi.	S. Fukui	...	...	...	30,704	5,689
Yokohama.	N. Mitsuhashi	...	...	...	392,870	78,136
Yokosuka.	O. Suzuki	...	...	...	60,843	11,736
Yonezawa.	T. Ninomura	...	...	...	35,154	6,187
Total ...	...	...	...	...	168,078	1,814,017

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CHAPTER XXII.

POLITICS.

THE SECOND KATSURA MINISTRY.

The difficulty experienced in adjusting the post-bellum finance caused the resignation of the Sai-onji Cabinet on July 4th, '08. This resignation came as a surprise to the public as it was after the general election of May 15th when the then ministerial party secured many additional seats in Parliament and practically commanded an absolute majority in it. The ex-Premier, in tendering resignation to His Majesty, recommended General Marquis Katsura as his successor, and the soldier statesman quietly formed his second Cabinet and was installed in office on July 14th. Thus transfer of Ministry was accomplished without fuss and agitation usually seen elsewhere in similar circumstances. As is customary the case, the Ministers of Army

and Navy were unchanged.

Foreigners may be struck with wonder at such anomalous transfer of power in a constitutional country as Japan. Those foreign observers must be reminded that political affairs are singularly complicated in Japan, and can not be regarded in a similar light as they are in England, America and some others. They must be informed that party politics have by no means secured universal acknowledgment, on the contrary they are even held with abhorrence by a large section of higher circles, notably by the clique led by Marshal Prince Yamagata and also by the great majority of Peers. A Ministry formed on a purely party line would therefore invite the uncompromising hostility from all those conservative men.

<i>Premier and Minister of Finance...</i>	...	Gen., Marquis Katsura, Taro.
<i>Minister for Home Affairs ...</i>	...	Baron Hirata, Tosuke.
" " <i>Foreign Affairs ...</i>	...	Count Komura, Jutaro.
" " <i>Justice... ..</i>	...	Viscount Okabe, Choshoku.
" " <i>Education</i>	...	Mr. Komatsubara, Yeitaro.
" " <i>Agriculture and Commerce.</i>	...	Baron O-ura, Kanetake.
" " <i>Communications</i>	...	Baron Goto, Shimpei.

Of the new Ministers Barons Hirata and O-ura and Mr. Komatsubara are acknowledged followers of Marshal Prince Yamagata, whose ablest lieutenant the Premier is generally regarded. Count Komura, specially recalled from the British Embassy, and Baron Goto, for the first time installed in the

Ministerial chair and previously occupying the Presidency of the South Manchurian railway, are believed to be neutral as far as the Ito and Yamagata cliques are concerned. Viscount Okabe is also a new face in the Cabinet, and is believed to have secured a chair on account of his being a

leader of the Kenkyukai, relatively the largest body in the House of Peers. Viscounts Kiyo-ura

and Sone's remaining outside was rather a surprise to the public.

THE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME OF KATSURA MINISTRY.

Thoroughly alive to the primary importance of devoting greatest attention to the standing question of financial adjustments the Premier, as a temporary measure, combined the duty of Minister of Finance. The postponement policy of various undertakings has been carried a little further than that elaborated by the preceding Ministry, and the new programme was made public in September, 1908, before the assembly of leading business men of Tokyo and Yokohama. The programme declares (1) that all expenditure should be brought within the margin of actually visible revenue, refraining totally from loans; (2) that there should not be included in the estimates any anticipated surpluses of yearly revenue; (3) that appropriations of at least 50,000,000 yen should be annually set aside for redemption of the public debt; (4) that the railways should be placed in a special account, all

their profits being devoted to extension and repairs, and this money being supplied when necessary by temporary accommodation from the Treasury deposit; (5) that the period for completing the post-bellum programme should be extended from six years to eleven, thereby effecting a total economy of 200 million yen.

This financial adjustment of the Katsura Ministry has very much reassured Japanese business circles and foreign capitalists interested in Japanese finance, and a marked advance of Government bonds was experienced both at home and abroad. The second adjustment programme announced by the Premier last summer at a banker's banquet was, as described in the chapter of Finance, the further addition to the sinking fund, adjustment of certain taxes to remove obvious inequalities in rate, and addition to salaries of civil and military services by 30%.

THE ELDER STATESMEN.

Everything in Japan is still in a transition stage and politics of course can not be an exception to this general rule. In regard to politics, too, a peculiar factor strangely out of keeping with a regular constitutional politics is at work. We mean the presence of the so-called Elder Statesmen who, having played a distinguished part in the consummation of the Restoration, still continue to enjoy unlimited confidence from the Crown and are consulted whenever any question of grave national difficulty occurs.

These are necessarily dwindling in number with the advance of time and comprise, Princes Ito being dead, Prince Yamagata, and Marquises Matsukata and Iino-uye. They were the guiding powers in giving the final decision to any grave questions during the last momentous struggle with Russia. Prince Ito was under instruction from the Crown to supervise diplomatic affairs, Prince Yamagata military questions, and the last two financial matters, though Marquis Matsukata modestly declined to exercise

the trust and left his more aggressive colleague to solely direct and interfere with questions of finance. The four statesmen or practically three formed the Cabinet over the Cabinet during the administration of the Katsura Ministry whose shoulders were therefore considerably relieved of the heavy responsibility that should really have fallen upon them. In justice to those Elder Statesmen it should be noted that they did not act the part of wire-pullers from their own choice; they were powerless to do otherwise in the face of peculiar circumstances existing in Japan. Individually speaking, the late Prince Ito was too disinterested and candid a statesman to favor wire-pulling business of any sort, but the case seems to be somewhat different with the old Marshal Prince and Marquis Inouye. The former has been so paternal towards his numerous adherents, that whenever they come to him seeking help he finds it hard to say "No", while the officious disposition of the Marquis impels him to interfere whenever he fan-

cies that his interference would be for the country's good. As to Marquis Matsukata, he is a statesman of too retiring habits to assume any aggressive rôle. It was from similar modesty that Prince Oyama several years ago declined the honor of sitting in the Elder Statesmen's conclave. The sudden and tragic death of Prince Ito, the ablest and most enlightened of all the Elder Statesmen, has radically changed the situation of this special conclave, for the dissensions that have recently appeared in the higher political spheres have in most cases been traceable to the incompatibility of principles and policies between the two statesmen. With his rival no more and his energy weakened by age, the Marshal, though obliged to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council as successor of Prince Ito is now disinclined, it is believed, to take any active part in politics. Marquis Inouye, as mediator between the two Princes, was often found indispensable, but his old energy is gone, owing to his recent serious illness.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

As referred to before, the democratic movement which laid the basis of the existing political parties in Japan dated as far back as 1874 when the late Count Soejima and Goto, and Count Itagaki (then all plain Mr.), who occupied Ministerial positions or those of equivalent standing memorialized the Government to make arrangements for the establishment of a national assembly, so that the Imperial Oath made at the advent of His Majesty's reign about conducting the administration in conformity with popular wishes might be realized.

The time was evidently too premature for the birth of constitutional politics. The memorial was shelved and the memorialists resigned office. From that time till the creation of national legislative organ, Count Itagaki and his followers were regarded as van guards and guardians of Japanese democracy. And they stood their ground with energy and resolution worthy of the honorable cause. Not unfrequently they came in collision with the authorities of the time; not a few zealots were carried by their excessive ardor to commit unlawful

acts and were duly punished, while Itagaki himself was stabbed almost to death by a young reactionary. All those endeavors and agitations of the Liberals, as they began to call themselves, at last bore fruit in the shape of promulgation of an Imperial Rescript on 12th Oct., 1881, solemnly announcing the inauguration of constitutional regime ten years hence, that is in 1890. On Feb. 11, 1889, the constitution was made public, in the following year the 1st session of the Imperial Diet was convoked, and the Far East saw for the first time the birth of a constitutional government.

Meanwhile Count Okuma organized another party in April, 1882, and named it the Progressive Party. The history of these two political parties practically covers that of the whole party politics in Japan.

It is worthy of note that in principle the two parties had nothing to distinguish them; their programmes were only outwardly distinct, but essentially identical. They were rivals principally from personal grounds. But sometimes circumstances have obliged them to cast their lot against a common enemy, and to unite their forces in confronting their common enemy, the Ministerial supporters. Their combined strength could always command an absolute majority in the Lower House, and the severity of this struggle between the party-men and Ministerialists, sometimes called supporters of the old clan faction, is fully shown in the record of Parliamentary sessions and in that of Ministerial changes recorded elsewhere. These frequent collisions originated from fundamental difference in respect to political principles between the Minister-

ialists and the party-men, the former holding the theory of non-party Cabinet and the latter, it is scarcely necessary to add, committed to the contrary cause of party Cabinet. All the leading statesmen who partook distinguished part in the work of consummating the Restoration declared that the Cabinet should be responsible only to the sovereign, and that even when opposed by an overwhelming majority in Parliament it may not resign so long as the sovereign continues to repose confidence in it. None the less, harassed by the party-men in the Lower House, even the non-party Ministerialists tried to profit themselves from the doings of their rivals and to create a party of their own. In the year 1892 the Nationalist Association was organized by the late Marquis Saigo and Viscount Shinagawa; but the field of politics had already been too fully occupied by either the Liberals or the Progressives to admit the intrusion of any third party. In spite of all the care bestowed on it by its "foster parents" and "guardians" the association, nicknamed as an illegitimate child of the non-party faction, failed to attain any vigorous growth, till at last, abandoned by the late Marquis and with the Viscount carried away by death, it gradually dwindled in power, till it was reduced to an insignificant coterie, of 20 seats or so in the House, and ultimately merged in the newly created Dai-do Club to be referred to later on.

When the non-party Ministerialists and the down-with-the-clannism party politicians had had enough of quarrels, some influential intermediaries with party leaning made their appearance, and succeeded in bringing them to some sort of compromise. The

result was the conclusion of secret understanding between the leaders of the two hostile forces, Prince (then Count) Ito representing the non-party interest and Count Itagaki representing the Liberals. In making this departure, the non-party statesmen of course yielded a step to their rivals. This secret understanding was soon reflected on the Ministerial composition, Count Itagaki obtaining in 1896 as a reward of the promise of supporting the Government, the chair of Home Office in the Cabinet of the time, that is the 3rd Ito Cabinet. When this Cabinet fell a few months afterwards, the Progressives imitated the example set by their rivals, and effected an entente with the Matsukata Cabinet that succeeded the Ito Cabinet, and secured for their leader, Count Okuma, the post of Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The alliance soon ended in rupture and the Matsukata Cabinet collapsed before the uncompromising combined attack of its former allies the Progressives and their rivals the Liberals. The Ito Cabinet that followed fared no better and fell, also before the attack of the combined forces. But in tendering resignation to His Majesty, the retiring Premier adopted quite a resolute course, for he recommended the Opposition as his successors to form the Cabinet. This was a striking departure from the usual routine previously adopted in cases of this nature. The result was a creation of the Coalition Cabinet of Counts Okuma and Itagaki, the first party Cabinet that was formed in Japan. For the sake of historical precision it should be noted that the formation of this Coalition Cabinet was preceded by the dissolution of the two rival parties to re-appear under the

fitting title of the Constitutional Party. To the lasting regret of all the friends of party politics and indeed of all those who have the interest of constitutional politics at heart, this memorable experience, as it may be called, fell miserably. It fell because the party-men lacked administrative experience and discipline and because hungering for power from which they had been excluded so long, they, from respectable leaders who ought to know better, to mere Tadpoles and Tapers, fell scrambling for "shares" in this general spoliation. Ministers and bureaux chiefs were beset the greater part of the day by their political friends who demanded some posts as "reward for their long constancy in the cause of constitutional government." To make the matter worse, the old rivalry between the Progressive and Liberal elements began to be betrayed now and then about the share of power or posts, and the friction thus engendered was fanned by the remnant of the old non-party clique, for the Coalition Government was obliged from necessity to retain in the two posts of Army and Navy statesmen of that clique. At last in about half a year the smouldering fire of rivalry broke out in open quarrel, and so the first party Cabinet ended in a miserable fiasco. The humorous side was not wanting in this story, for now the quarrel took a strange turn and for a while it was waged over the door-plate and designation of the now dissolved party, each seceding section, the Progressives and the Liberals, being equally eager to retain the title. Constitutional Party. The Liberals were now led by the late Mr. Hoshi, a born fighter and leader

who had come home in a hurry from Washington where he represented Japan, as soon as he had heard how matters were developing in Tokyo. Under his skilful direction the Liberals forestalled their rivals and could legally assume the name of Constitutional Party as their official designation. The Progressives had to content themselves with the second best and to assume the title "Constitutional Headquarters Party." The public, however, did not care much about such nice distinction, and so the latter were known under their original name.

Fallen from the ambitious position, political parties were now to content themselves to play a second fiddle, and so as such the Constitutionals (or Liberals) supported the newly formed Marquis (now Prince) Yamagata's Cabinet, a warrior-statesman of conservative views.

September, 1900, is memorable in the history of political parties of Japan, for on that date the late Prince Ito appeared on political stage in new rôle, i.e. as party leader. The advent of his party, the Seiyukai, Political Association, was heralded by a loud flourish of trumpet announcing that he had made up his mind to devote himself to a grave task of forming a model political party. Round the banner raised with such pomp and vast expectation rallied quite a large number of public men, both veteran party-men and others without party experience, and the new party easily commanded an absolute majority in the House of Representatives. It was quite natural that the non-party Ministry and the Seiyukai should have come to collision as they did. When the Yamagata Cabinet resigned, it was succeeded as a matter of course by the late

Prince Ito and his followers. It was confidently expected by all that the Seiyukai would carry every thing with flying colors through the Diet, but this prophecy implied easy placability of the Peers and so piqued their pride. The result was the measures of the Seiyukai Ministry that had been passed with a large majority through the Lower House were threatened with rejection by the Peers, and it was not until after an Imperial rescript was issued wishing them to reconsider their position that the Peers grew conciliatory to the party Cabinet. However, fate, it seems, was not in favour of this Cabinet, for in the following spring violent internal dissention took place over the financial policy, and at last the Cabinet resigned *en masse* in May of the year. Thus did for the second time party cabinet failed in Japan, and was followed by another non-party cabinet, formed by the then Count Katsura.

The parties that are now to the front are the Seiyukai, the Progressive Party, and that anomalous body of opportunists, the Daido (Union) Club, that was organized towards the end of 1905.

The political situation is peculiar, for the Seiyukai, though commanding an absolute majority in the House, is obliged to assume a friendly attitude to the non-party Ministry which has done nothing to the party in exchange for the support. The death of Prince Ito has deprived the Ministry and the Seiyukai of an indispensable channel of conciliation between the two, while Marquis Saionji, disapproves the adoption of any policy of open hostility, eagerly advocated by his followers. They can not force their leader to countenance their policy, for in that case the Marquis may

resign the leadership, and the party may go to pieces. As to the *Shimpo-to*, they have had a very ugly quarrel among themselves, between a section favoring the combination with the Daido and other non-Seiyukai members with the view of forming the Katsura Ministerial party, and another section opposed to that "reform" plan. For several months the two sections were at dagger's drawn, but the non-reform section had larger followers, and the two were obliged in November to come back under the same roof.

THE SEIYUKAI.—This organ was created by the late Prince Ito in August, 1900, and may essentially be regarded as a successor of the old Liberal Party dissolved at that time. At first this party held a majority of seats in the House of Representatives, but soon it began to lose this position owing to the desertion, or rather elimination, of members of questionable loyalty. The "spiriting away" of the leader as President of the Privy Council, in July, 1903, further weakened the power of the party. Marquis Saionji was occupying the Presidency of the Privy Council before the transfer of the late Prince to that post, and now the younger statesman was installed as Leader of the Constitutionalists with whom he was associated from the time of birth, and this leadership he continues to occupy. At the last general election the party got 190 seats in the Lower House and it is now the strongest party, with absolute majority, i.e. 200.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY.—The party was formed by Count Okuma in April, 1882. This party

was once more homogeneous in its composition and therefore able to present a firmer front than the *Seiyukai*, but the fact that they have been left too long out in the cold and to play the uncomfortable rôle of Opposition seems to have demoralized the party. Of late it has betrayed not unfrequently signs of internal trouble which culminated in the sudden resignation of leadership by Count Okuma in '07 and desertion of Dr. Hatoyama in '08. It has no acknowledged leader at present, and has instead the Board of Managers. At the last general election the party got 77 seats in the House but now owing to desertion the number has fallen to 63 in which Messrs. Inukai and Oishi are leaders.

THE "DAIDO" CLUB.—This is a quasi-political party the very existence of which indicates unsound condition of Japanese politics. It was formed, it is believed, as organ of Marquis Katsura and other non-party statesmen, and consists of the old Imperialists and of opportunist M.P.'s who are either the Constitutionalist or the Progressive deserters. Though not resting on the local following, the fact that it commanded 58 seats in the House invested this body some influence in last session. Its power fell to only 28 seats in the last election. Messrs. Kiyohide Seki and Adachi are leaders.

"YUSHIN" and "BOSHIN" are political clubs of fleeting nature and not parties. Both are composed of free lances and malcontents, and though strong in individual oratorical power they lack organized force.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The Diet is composed of two Houses, the House of Peers and

the House of Representatives, the two virtually enjoying the same status to rights and privileges. This is considered unfair by the people's representatives, and not without reason for the House of Peers and its members enjoy special advantages denied to the other. The House of Peers for instance cannot be dissolved however rebellious it may prove; it can only be prorogued. The terms of membership are seven years against four of the Commons while the members of the Upper House who occupy seat in virtue of the nomination of the Emperor are life-members.

EMPEROR'S PREROGATIVES.

1. Right of convoking, opening, closing or proroguing the Imperial Diet, and of dissolving the House of Representatives.
2. Right of issuing any urgency ordinances when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, to be submitted to its approval in the next session.
3. Right of issuing or of causing to be issued the Ordinances required for putting the laws in operation or for maintaining public peace and order.
4. Right of taking the supreme command of the Army and Navy and of determining the organization of the service.
5. Right of declaring war, making peace and concluding treaties; right of proclaiming a state of siege, etc., etc.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood, (b) Peers (Princes and Marquises are to sit in virtue of their right when they

reach the age of 25; Counts, Viscounts and Barons are to elect their representatives selected from among their own respective classes), (c) men of erudition of distinguished service nominated by the Emperor, (d) representatives of the highest-tax payers elected from among themselves, one from one prefecture. Each of the three inferior orders may not return more than one-fifth of the total number of Peers while the not-titled members should not exceed in number the aggregate strength of the titled members.

The age-limit is 25 years or more for members representing the ranks of Count, Viscount and Baron; and 30 or more for others.

Statistics as to the fixed number of members of the House are as follows:—

May,	1894.....	292
"	1895.....	292
"	1896.....	296
March,	1897.....	300
Dec.,	1898.....	325
"	1899.....	323
May,	1900.....	324
"	1901.....	325
June,	1902.....	325
"	1903.....	323
Dec.,	1905.....	362
"	1908.....	367

The House was composed as follows in Dec., 1908.

Princes of the Blood.....	16
Princes	13
Marquises	29
Counts	17
Viscounts	70
Barons	56
Imperial Nominees.....	123
Rep'tives of Highest Tax-Payers	43
	367

The members of the House of Peers have no political parties according to the ordinary sense of

the term; they are simply formed into groups or coteries mostly consisting of members of the same rank or same class. These are as follows:—

Kenkyu-kai "Investigation Society," (mostly Vis'ts).....	74
Mokuyōkai "Thursday Society," (mostly Barons).....	42
Dokuritsu (Independent) Club (Barons and number of Imp. nominees)	43
Chawa - kai "Conversazione" (mostly Imp. nominees)....	47
Doyo-kai, "Saturday Society," (mixed)	46
Fuso-kai (Counts and Vis'ts) .	15
Independent	72

These groups have no regular presidents or leaders, but only officers who have charge of matters relating either within to the fellow-members or to outside. They are therefore called Koshō-iin or conference committees.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS.—Count (late Prince) Ito, from Oct. 1890—July 1891; Marquis Hachisuka July 1891—Oct. 1896; late Prince Konoye Oct. 1896—Dec., 1903; Prince Tokugawa Dec., 1903—.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE VICE-PRESIDENTS.—Count Higashikuze, Oct., 1890—Sept., 1891; Baron Hosokawa Sept. 1891—Nov., 1893; Marquis Saionji Nov. 1893—Oct. 1894; Marquis Kuroda Oct., 1894—.

CHIEF SEC. OF THE HOUSE.—Minesaburo Ota.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House is composed of members returned by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age and paying a direct tax of not less than 10 *yen*. There are two kinds of members, those returned by incorporated cities containing not less than 30,000 inhabitants and by people residing in other districts. The incorporated cities from independent electoral districts and larger cities containing more than 100,000 inhabitants are to return one member for every 130,000 people. The districts are to send one member at the rate of every 130,000 people approximately, each prefecture being regarded as one electoral district. Election is carried on by open ballot, one vote for one man, and a general election is to take place every four years, supposing the House sits through its prescribed term of four years without suffering a dissolution in the interval. Qualifications are simple for candidates for election for every Japanese male subject who has attained the age of not less than 30 is eligible, those who are mentally incapacitated or are deprived of civil rights being of course disqualified. The property qualification that was formerly enforced for candidates was struck out by the amendment carried out in 1900 to the Law of Election.

The House consisted of 300 members before the amendment but subsequently it has been increased to 379 of which 75 come from urban electoral districts and the rest from rural districts.

NAMES OF SUCCESSIVE PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS.

The list of Presidents and Vice-Presidents from the first session of the House is shown below:—

Sessions of the House.

	Period of sitting.	President.	Vice-President
1st session	{ 29 Nov., 1890 —8 Mar., 1891.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Nakajima.	Late Baron. (then Mr.) Tsuda.
2nd „ D... ..	{ 29 Nov., 1891 —25 Dec. 1891.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Feb. 1892.

3rd session	{ 5 May, 1892 —15 June, 1892.	Late T. Hoshi.	Baron (then Mr.) Sone.
4th „	{ 29th Nov., 1892 —1 March. 1893.	„	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.
5th „ D... ..	{ 28 Nov., 1893 —30 Dec., 1893.	Late T. Hoshi. Late Baron (then Mr. Kusumoto.	I. Abei.

Extraordinary general election carried out 1st March, 1894.

6th session D	{ 15 May, 1894 —2 June, 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kusumoto.	Late K. Kataoka.
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st. Sept. 1894.

7th session... ..	{ 18 Oct., 1894 —22 Oct., 1894.	Late Baron (then Mr.) Kumamoto.	S. Shimada.
8th „	{ 24 Dec., 1894 —27 Mar., 1895.	„	„
9th „	{ 28 Dec., 1895 —29 Mar., 1896.	„	„
10th „	{ 25 Dec., 1896 —24 Mar., 1897.	Dr. Hatoyama.	„
11th „	{ 24 Dec., 1887 —25 Dec., 1897.	„	„

Extraordinary general election carried out on 15th Mar. 1898.

12th „ D... ..	{ 19 May, 1898 —10 June, 1898.	Late K. Hataoka.	H. Motoda.
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 10th Aug. 1898.

13th session	{ 3 Dec., 1898 —10 Mar., 1899.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
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14th	"	...	...	{ 22 Nov., 1899 —24 Feb., 1900.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
15th	"	...	...	{ 25 Dec., 1900 —25 Mar., 1901.	"	"
16th	"	...	...	{ 10 Dec., 1901 —10 Mar., 1902.	"	"

General election (ordinary) carried out on 10th August, 1902.

17th session D....	...	{ 9 Dec., 1902 —28 Dec., 1902.	Late K. Kataoka.	H. Motoda.
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Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1903.

18th session	...	...	{ 12 May, 1903 —5 June, 1903.	Late K. Kataoka.	T. Sugita.
19th	"	D....	{ 10 Dec., 1903 —11 Dec., 1903.	H. Kono.	"

Extraordinary general election carried out on 1st March, 1904.

20th session	...	...	{ 20 Mar., 1904 —30 Mar., 1904.	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st	"	...	{ 30 Nov., 1904 —28 Feb., 1905.	"	"
22nd	"	...	{ 28 Dec., 1905 —27 Mar., 1906.	T. Sugita.	"
23rd	"	...	{ 28 Dec., 1906 —28 Mar., 1907.	"	"
24th	"	...	{ 28 Dec., 1907 —28 Mar., 1908.	"	"

General election carried out on 15 May 1908.

25th	"	...	{ 28 Dec., 1908 —25 Mar., 1909.	J. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
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Note.—D.=Dissolution.

Chief Secretary of the House; Kametaro Hayashida.

The Composition of the House. | election is classified as follows as
The result of the last general | to party colors:—

Seiyukai	200
Progressives	63
Yushin-kai	45
Daido Club	28
Boshin Club	35
Independents	8

Total 379

M.P.'s of Unbroken Record.

Of the 379 M.P.'s only seven enjoy the honor of sitting from the advent of Parliamentary régime in Japan and they are:—

Junko Haseba, Seiyu-kai leader, from Kagoshima-ken.

Ki Inukai, Prog. leader from Okayama-ken.

Hironaka Kono Ind., from Fukushima-ken.

Katsundo Minoura, Prog. leader,

from Oita-ken.

Yukio Ozaki, Ind., from Miye-ken.

Kyutaro Hashimoto from Tokushima-ken.

Saburo Shimada Ind. from Yokohama.

Allowances.

With the exception of Peers who sit in the House by right of birth all the rest of the members of the House of Peers and those of the House of Representatives are paid the allowance of *yen* 2,000 a year besides cost of travelling. They are also supplied free passes over Gov. railways. The allowances to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the two Houses are *yen* 5,000 and *yen* 3,000 respectively.

Number of Franchise-Holders.

Year.	Franchise-Holders.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1 member.	No. of Franchise-Holders per 1,000 p.
1890... ..	453,474	1,512	11.50
1891... ..	452,156	1,507	11.38
1892... ..	460,914	1,536	11.53
1893... ..	457,309	1,523	11.35
1894... ..	464,278	1,548	11.22
1895... ..	467,887	1,560	11.42
1896... ..	467,607	1,559	11.31
1897... ..	467,401	1,558	11.19
1898... ..	501,459	1,672	11.88
1902 (Aug.) ...	*983,193	2,615	22.22
1903 (Mar.) ...	*951,860	2,532	20.96
1904 (Mar.) ...	†757,788	1,999	115.77
1908 (Feb.) ...	†1,676,007	—	—

In case those who have polled the largest votes are unseated within a year of the election, the candidates who secured the next largest votes are elected without contest.

* The sudden increase of the number of franchise-holders was due to the lowering of the property qualification.

† The decrease was due to the restoration of the Land Tax from

3.3 per cent. to the original 2.5 per cent., of the assessed value.

VIOLATION OF ELECTION RULES.

	Gen. election.	No. of cases.	No. of offenders.
1st	(July 1890)...	226	523
2nd	(Feb. '92)...	2,652	5,625
3rd	(Sept. '94)...	803	2,295
4th	(Sept. '97)...	134	396
5th	(Mar. '98)...	530	1,370
6th	(Aug. '98)...	893	2,455
7th	(Aug. '02)...	781	3,012
8th	(Mar. '03)...	281	1,140
9th	(Mar. '04)...	109	434
10th	(May '08)...	146	781

NOTE:—The outbreak of a mob. in Kochi on the occasion of 2nd election swelled the number of offenders. The 7th and all later elections were conducted under the

revised Election Law.

Nature of offences may be classified as follows, taking the two extreme instances of 2nd and 9th elections.

Nature of offence.	2nd		9th	
	Cases.	Offenders.	Cases.	Offenders.
Present in money ...	54	239	65	262
Present in kind ...	33	99	4	24
Entertainment ...	5	39	11	77
Intimidation ...	13	50	—	—
Violence ...	155	606	1	2
Carrying little weapons ...	2,318	4,353	—	—
Exchanging benefits ...	—	—	5	19
Others ...	74	239	23	50

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM.

The existing administrative system was arranged in 1885. It consists of a Cabinet and nine Departments of State. The Colonial Department was created after the Japan-China War, to be abolish-

ed after a brief existence of only two years. The ministerial changes that have taken place since then, may be seen in the following list:—

MINISTRIES FROM 1885 (1).

Min'al chairs.	1st Ito Ministry. Dec. '85-'78.	Kuroda Ministry. Apr. '88-89.	1st Yamagata Ministry. Dec. '89-'91	1st Matsukata Ministry. May '91-'92	2nd Ito Ministry. Aug. '91-'96.
Premier	...	Ito.	Yamagata.	Matsukata.	Ito.
Foreign	...	Inouye, Ito, Okuma.	Aoki.	Enomoto.	Mutsu (late).
Home	...	Yamagata.	Yamagata, Saigo.	Shinagawa (late), Soyejima (late).	Inouye, Nomura, Itagaki.
Finance	...	Matsukata.	Matsukata.	Kono (late).	Watanabe, Matsu- kata, Watanabe.
War	...	Oyama.	Oyama.	Takashima.	Oyama, Yamagata, Oyama.
Navy	...	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late), Kaba- yama.	Kabayama.	Nire, Saigo (late).
Justice	...	Yamada (late).	Yamada (late).	Tanaka.	Yamagata, Yoshi- kawa.
Education	...	Mori (late).	Mori (late), Eno- moto.	Kono (late).	Kono (late), Ino- uye, Saionji.
Agriculture and Commerce	...	Tani, Hijikata, Kuroda (late).	Mutsu (late).	Mutsu (late), Kono (late), Sano (late).	Goto (late), Eno- moto.
Communications.	...	Enomoto.	Goto (late).	Goto (late).	Kuroda (late), Shi- Watanabe, Shi- rane (late).

MINISTRIES FROM 1885 (2).

	2nd Matsuka Ministry. Sep. '96-'98.	3rd Ito Ministry. Jan.-Jund, '98.	Okuma Ministry. June. Nov. '98.	2nd Yamagata Ministry. Nov. '98-'00.	4th Ito Ministay. Oct. 1900-'02.
Premier	...	Ito.	Okuma.	Yamagata.	Ito.
Foreign	...	Nishi.	Okuma.	Aoki.	Kato.
Home	...	Yoshikawa.	Itagaki.	Saigo (late).	Suyematsu.

Finance ...	Matsukata.	Inouye.	Matsuda.	Matsukata.	Watanabe.
War ...	Takahama.	Katsura.	Katsura.	Ratsura.	Katsura, Kodama.
Navy ...	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Saigo (late).	Yamamoto.	Yamamoto.
Justice ...	Kiyouura.	Sone.	Ohigashi.	Kiyouura.	Kaneko.
Education ...	Hachisuka.	Saionji, Toyama.	Osaki, Inukai.	Kabayama.	Matsuda.
	Hamao.				
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Enomoto, Okuma, Yamada (late).	M. Ito, Kaneko.	Oishi.	Sone.	Hayashi.
Communications.	Nomura.	Suyematsu.	Hayashi.	Yoshikawa.	Hoshi (late), Hara.

KATSURA MINISTRY.

(June, 1901—Dec., 1905).

Min'al chair.	Appointed June, 1901.	Appointed Nov., 1901.	Appointed July, 1903.	Appointed Sept., 1903.	Appointed Feb., 1904.	Appointed Sept., 1905.
Premier ...	General Count Katsura.	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign ...	Baron Some.	Baron Komura.	—	—	—	—
Home ...	Baron Uchimi (late).	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	General Count Katsura.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	Baron Kiyouura.
Finance ...	Baron Sone.	—	—	—	—	—
War ...	General Baron Komada (late).	General Terauchi.	—	—	—	—
Navy ...	Admiral Baron Yamamoto.	—	—	—	—	—
Justice ...	Baron Kiyouura.	—	—	K. Hatano.	—	—
Education ...	Baron Kikuchi.	—	General Baron Kodama (late).	K. Kubota.	—	Katsura. (Dec. '05).
Agriculture and Commerce ...	Baron Hirata.	—	Baron Kiyouura.	—	—	—
Communications.	Viscount Yoshikawa.	—	Baron Sone.	K. Oura.	—	—

Department of Foreign Affairs.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>K. Ishii.</i>
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Kurachi.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Commercial Affairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Hagiwara.</i>

Home Department.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. K. Ichiki.</i>
Director of the Local Affairs Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Tokonami.</i>
" " Police Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>H. Arimatsu.</i>
" " Public Works,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>K. Inuzuka.</i>
" " Sanitary Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>S. Kubota.</i>
" " Bureau of Religions,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>J. Shiba.</i>
" " Shrines Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Inoue.</i>

Finance Department.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>R. Wakatsuki.</i>
Director of the Accounts Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>K. Hashimoto.</i>
" " Revenue Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Sakurai.</i>
" " Bureau of Finance,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Shoda.</i>
" " Tobacco Monopoly Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Y. Hamaguchi.</i>
" " National Debt Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Tsukata.</i>
" " Taxation Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>H. Sugawara.</i>
" " Construction Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. R. Tsumagi.</i>
" " Mint,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Hasegawa.</i>
Director, Yokohama Customs Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>S. Yamazaki.</i>
" Kobe,	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>S. Saito.</i>
" Osaka,	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>R. Otsuki.</i>
" Nagasaki,	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Kano.</i>
" Hakodate,	"	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>U. Miyoshi.</i>

Department of Justice.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. J. Kawamura.</i>
Director of the Civil and Criminal Affairs Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. K. Hiranuma.</i>
Director of the Prison Affairs Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. A. Koyama.</i>

Department of Education.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>R. Okada.</i>
Director of the Bureau of General School Affairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Matsumura.</i>
" " Special School Affairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>R. Fukuhara.</i>
" " Technical School Affairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Dr. B. Mano.</i>

Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

Vice-Minister,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>N. Oshikawa.</i>
Director of the Bureau of Agriculture,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>C. Shimo-oka.</i>
" " Commerce,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>T. Okubo.</i>
" " Industry,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>K. Kanokogi.</i>
" " Forest Affairs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Kamiyama.</i>
" " Mining,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Isobe.</i>
" " Patent Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>M. Nakamatsu.</i>
" " Marine Products Bureau,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>S. Doke.</i>

Chief of the Commercial Museum, ...	<i>S. Tsurumi.</i>
Director of the Steel Foundry, ...	<i>Baron Y. Nakamura.</i>
Grand Exhibition Office, ...	<i>H. Wada (chief com.)</i>

Department of Communications.

Vice-Minister, ...	<i>R. Nakakoji.</i>
Director of the Accountants Bureau, ...	<i>S. Machida.</i>
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, ...	<i>K. Komatsu.</i>
Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, ...	<i>K. Uchida.</i>
" " Electric Affairs Bureau, ...	<i>H. Nakaya.</i>
" " Postal Savings Bureau, ...	<i>K. Shimomura.</i>

THE CIVIL SERVICE STAFF.

At end of :-	Higher officials (1st class)	Higher officials (2nd class).	Clerks.	Employees.	Total.
1898...	259	4,269	38,082	26,266	68,876
1899...	269	1,649	43,116	30,949	78,983
1900...	288	5,031	43,940	43,312	92,571
1901...	289	5,227	44,867	47,233	97,616
1902...	300	5,506	44,054	50,132	99,992
1903...	299	5,582	40,808	51,922	98,111
1904...	319	5,420	38,751	48,657	93,147
1905...	337	5,891	43,213	51,625	100,729
1906...	372	5,892	44,949	72,925	124,138

Salaries and allowances paid out of the National Treasury on account of the Civil Service amounted to 40,115,434 *yen* in 1905.

The pay to the officials of the Imperial Household is of course excluded.

ARMY AND NAVY STAFF.

ARMY.	NAVY.
(At end of June 1907.)	(At end of 1907.)
Generals and their Equivalents in rank..... 142	Admirals and their Equivalents in rank..... 69
Colonels and Equivalents.. 181	Captains and Equivalents.. 148
Lieut.-Col's and Equivalents 346	Commanders and Equivalents 268
Majors and Equivalents.... 996	Lieut.-Com'ders and Equivalents 303
Captains and Equivalents.. 3,622	Lieutenants and Equivalents 738
Lieut'ts and Equivalents.. 2,179	Sub-Lieutenants and Equivalents 540
Second Lieutenants and Equivalents 4,637	Midshipmen and Equivalents 754
Total 12,103	Total 2,820

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz., *Shin-nin*, *Choku-nin*, *So-nin* and *Han-nin*. The *Shin-nin* officials comprise Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, and all of them are nominated by the Emperor in person and who in virtue of their rank, are entitled to report direct to the Crown. There are some posts whose incumbents enjoy treatment of this supreme grade, and they are, at present Chief of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, Treasurer and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, President of the Imp. Tokyo University, President of the Administrative Litigation Court. The *Choku-nin* officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and who are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of higher grade, experts of higher grade, and some others belong to this category. The *Sō-nin* officials differ from the *Chokunin* in respect of their not being entitled to attend State ceremonies. Secretaries and Councillors of Departments, and many others belong to this class. The second and the third are also collectively designated as *Kōtō-kan* (higher official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

SALARY.

Shin-nin Rank.

Duty.	per annum. yen.
Prime Minister	9,600
Minister of State.....	6,000
President of Privy Council..	5,000
Vice-President of Privy Council	4,500
Resident General at Seoul..	6,000
Privy Councillor.....	4,000
Ambassador	5,000
Gov.-Gen. of Formosa.....	6,000
President of the Court of Administrative Litigation	5,000
Chief of the Board of Audit.	5,000

Choku-nin Rank.

Director of the Civil Administrative Bureau of Formosa	4,500
Vice-Minister of State.....	4,000
Chief of Legislative Bureau..	4,000
Chief Sec. for Cabinet.....	4,000
Chief of Imp. Steel Works..	4,000
Chief of Imperial Railways.	5,000
President of Board of Decorations	3,500
Bureau Directors.....	3,000
Chief Sec., both Houses of Diet	3,000
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan police....	4,000
Local Governors.....	{ 3,600 3,000
(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of 400 yen; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka and Kumamoto. allowance of 300 yen.)	

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

Salary.			Allowance.	
		yen		yen
Ambassador	...	5,000	{ 30,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia) 25,000 (Germany, Austria-Hungary). 22,000 (Italy).	

Min. Ple. En. Ex., ...	{ 4,000 3,500	{ 17,000 (Spain, Sweden). 14,000 (Belgium, Brazil & Holland). 12,000 (China). 10,000 (Mexico.)
Councillor	{ 4,000 3,500	{ 10,000 (Great Britain, U.S.A., France & Russia). 9,000 (Germany, Austro-Hungary). 8,000 (Italy).
Minister Resident ...	{ 3,000	{ 12,000 (Brazil). 8,000 (Siam).
Secretary, 1st, 2nd, 3rd,	{ 2,500 1,000	{ 1st Class Sec., 7,000-6,000 (Europe, U.S.A.). 2nd Class Sec., 5,800-4,500 { " " } 3rd Class Sec., 4,500-4,000 { " " }
Consul-General	{ 2,500 1,800	{ 8,000 4,500
Consul	{ 2,200 1,000	{ 6,000 1,600

OFFICIALS OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEP'T.

	Salary.	yen.
Minister	...	6,000
Grand Chamberlain...	...	5,000
Lord Keeper of the Great Seals (<i>Shin-nin</i>)	...	6,000
Vice-Minister	...	4,500
Lord Steward to Empress	...	4,500
Grand Master of Ceremonies (<i>Shin-nin</i>)	...	5,000
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	...	4,000
Director of Peerage Bureau (Accorded treatment of <i>Shin-nin</i> rank)	...	4,500

Officials of the higher civil service to draw from 3,500 *yen* to 3,000 *yen*.

JUDGES AND PUBLIC PROCURATORS.

The Court of Cassation.

	Salary per annum. yen.
President	5,000
Solicitor-General	4,000
Judges and Procurators	{ 3,500 2,000

Appeal Courts.

Presidents (in Tokyo and Osaka)	4,000
Presidents (other places)	3,500
Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	{ 4,000 3,500
Chief Procurators (other places)	{ 3,500 3,000
Judges and Procurators	{ 2,000 1,000

District Courts.

	Salary per annum. yen.
Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (in Tokyo and Osaka)	{ 3,000 2,200
Presiding Judges and Chief Procurators (other places) ...	{ 2,500 1,600
Judges and Procurators	{ 1,600 600

Approved by the Diet in the 1908-9 session, the salaries of junior judges and procurators have been raised to the level of civil officials of corresponding rank. The lowest grade, 11th, was abolished, and the 10th grade is now allowed 800 *yen* a year, an increase of 200 *yen*. The change has increased the appro-

priation over 270,000 *yen*.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

President of Imp. University	... ..	4,500-4,000
Professor	... ..	1,600- 800
Assist-Professor	... ..	800- 300
Additional emolument attached to a chair	... ..	1,200- 400

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral...	... ..	6,000
Vice-Admiral	... ..	4,000
Rear-Admiral	... ..	3,300
Captain	... ..	2,496-2,263
Commander	... ..	1,898-1,606
Lieut-Commander	... ..	1,277-1,095
Lieutenant	... ..	960-864-780
Sub-Lieutenant	... ..	600-540
Midshipman	... ..	444

MILITARY OFFICERS.

	Salary for service with the colors.	Salary for the commissions.	Total.
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
General	3,000	3,000	6,000
Lieut.-General	2,000	2,000	4,000
Major-General	1,575	1,575	3,150
Colonel	1,116	1,236	2,352
Lieut.-Colonel	816	936	1,752
Major	516	708	1,224
Captain	300	{ 540 420	{ 842 720
Lieutenant	228	{ 312 204	{ 540 432
Sub-Lieutenant	180	180	360
Special Sergeant { 1st	144	296	440
{ 2nd	144	237	381
{ 3rd	144	177	321
Sergeant major (mon)	15.30 to	11.70	
Sergeant (")	9.90 to	6.00	
Corposal (")	4.30 to	3.60	
1st private (")	1.50		
2nd & 3rd private (")	1.20		

MILITARY AND NAVAL ATTACHES AT EMBASSY OR LEGATION.

	<i>yen.</i>
Generals and Equivalents (Army)	{ 10,000 (Great Britain, U. S. A., France, Russia).
Admirals and Equivalents (Navy)	{ 9,000 (Austria, Germany, Italy).
	{ 4,700 (China).
Colonels and Equivalents in rank (Army), Captains and Equivalents (Navy)	{ 7,000 (Great Britain, U. S. A., France)
	{ 6,500 (Germany, Austria, Italy)
	{ 2,700 (China).
Lieutenants and Equivalents (Navy)	{ 5,500 (Great Britain, U. S. A., France)
	{ 5,100 (Germany, Austria, Italy)
	{ 2,400 (China).

RESIDENCY-GENERAL IN KOREA.

	Salary. <i>yen.</i>	Allowance. <i>yen.</i>
Resident-General (<i>Shin nin</i>)	6,000	12,000
Vice-Res.-Gen. (")	5,000	7,000
General Director of Civil Affairs (<i>Choku-nin</i>) ...	{ 4,500 5,000	3,000
Councillor		2,000
Director of Bureau of Agr., Commerce and Industry.	{	
Director of Police Bureau	4,000	—
Director of Bureau of Communications)	{ 3,500 3,000	—
(<i>Choku-nin</i>)		

Residents (cor. to former Consuls) and officials of higher civil service are allowed premium 15 percent in amount of their sala-

ries (2,800 to 800), and are also granted allowance not exceeding 1,500 *yen*.

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES.

Kind.	Year.	Civil Service.		Army.		Navy.		Total.	
		No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total Amount.
Pensions	1901	7,333	1,206,841	9,847	1,124,954	3,899	398,389	21,079	2,784,184
	'02	8,601	1,426,657	11,300	1,352,858	4,431	450,799	24,332	3,230,314
	'03	9,695	1,554,826	12,384	1,527,187	4,959	499,015	27,038	3,581,028
	'04	10,608	1,678,951	12,776	1,588,754	5,029	505,703	28,413	3,773,408
	'05	11,406	1,785,596	17,392	1,926,458	5,176	524,182	33,974	4,236,236
	'06	12,463	1,947,307	62,702	5,632,948	8,277	876,186	83,442	8,461,441
Annuities to families of Deceased Officers and Officials	1901	1,882	125,902	18,936	714,546	1,183	62,828	22,001	903,276
	'02	2,232	145,325	19,345	785,659	1,291	69,881	22,868	1,000,865
	'03	2,630	169,816	19,445	814,729	1,416	78,205	23,491	1,062,750
	'04	3,036	193,046	25,420	1,232,909	2,604	178,516	31,060	1,604,471
	'05	3,435	217,100	79,505	4,385,336	3,535	252,215	86,475	4,854,651
	'06	3,921	244,031	92,439	4,968,635	4,047	278,766	100,407	5,191,432
Grand Total of Pensions and Annuities	1901	9,215	1,386,743	28,783	1,839,500	5,082	461,217	43,080	3,687,400
	'02	10,833	1,571,982	30,645	2,138,517	5,722	520,680	47,200	4,231,179
	'03	12,325	1,724,642	31,829	2,341,916	6,375	577,220	50,529	4,643,778
	'04	13,644	1,871,997	38,196	2,821,663	7,633	684,219	59,473	5,377,879
	'05	14,841	2,002,696	96,897	6,311,794	8,711	776,397	120,449	9,090,887
	'06	16,384	2,191,338	155,141	10,606,583	12,324	1,154,952	183,849	13,952,873
ONE TIME GRANT OF MONEY.									
		Civil Service.		Army.		Navy.		Total.	
		No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total amount.	No. of recipients.	Total amount.
Year.									
1906		1,151	31,335	45,860	5,372,912	187	23,398	47,198	5,427,645
'05		937	27,709	16,122	1,867,246	445	60,320	17,504	1,955,275
'04		—	—	—	—	—	—	3,853	402,111
'03		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,446	140,374
'02		—	—	—	—	—	—	2,157	137,668
'01		—	—	—	—	—	—	1,723	124,984
'00		—	—	—	—	—	—	859	71,431

RESUME OF THE GROWTH OF CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS.

The Imperial Constitution was granted by the Emperor, on February 11th of 1889, and in the following year, the first session of the Imperial Diet was convoked. It was a result of voluntary concession on the part of the Sovereign in fulfilment of that solemn declaration made at the time of his coronation that "public affairs shall be determined by public assembly." The advent of constitutional government, though effected in that peaceful manner, was not without some tragic side, for as early as about 1873 an enthusiastic band of pioneers of the democratic movement began to raise their voices in favor of liberty, and collisions between them and local Governors were no novel occurrences, very frequently these collisions terminating in the arrest and imprisonment of the former. The inauguration of the Provincial Assembly System in 1880 was a distinct advance towards the introduction of representative government, for it enabled the people to participate for the first time in the management of public affairs, and paved the way, as it certainly supplied excellent preliminary trainings, for the ushering in of the long-expected National Assembly. The progress of Parliamentary movement in Japan may be categorically enumerated as follows:—

1. The Emperor's Oath on the occasion of his accession, that

"public matters shall be decided by public assembly."

2. In 1873 Itagaki and others petitioned the Government to take steps for realizing the Imperial Oath.
3. In 1880 a national organization for promoting the cause of popular rights was effected and in its name a petition was submitted to the Emperor for the immediate establishment of parliament.
4. In 1880 the Provincial Assembly Regulations were enacted and popular craving was partially satisfied.
5. In 1881 Itagaki and his fellow politicians organized the Liberal Party, and passed a resolution to push the movement with vigor.
6. In the same year a proclamation was issued announcing the establishment of a national assembly ten years hence.
7. In 1882 Okuma organized the Progressive Party.
8. In 1884 the Civil Corporation Regulations were enacted.
9. On February 11th, 1889, the Constitution was promulgated.
10. In November of the following year the first session of the Diet was convoked.

CHAPTER XXIII.

HOME TRADE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AT PRINCIPAL DISTRICTS.

At the end of 1908 Japan had 58 Chambers of Commerce, with a total of 1,741 members, and expenses amounting to Y.325,568. With the exception of the ten Prefectures of Okinawa (or Loochoo archipelago), Miyazaki, Oita, Fukushima, Ehime, Kagawa, Tottori, Nara, Chiba and Yamaguchi, there is one or more Chambers of Commerce in Tokyo,

Osaka, Kyoto, and thirty-two Prefectures, and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session the Chamber of Commerce is prevented from compulsorily collecting subscription from its members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

	Number.	Member.	Expenses. Yen.
1899	56	1,692	164,324
1900	58	1,668	203,273
1901	55	1,708	197,022
1902	54	1,657	203,149
1903	53	1,659	192,488
1904	53	1,603	202,669
1905	52	1,597	207,016
1906	53	1,589	231,200
1907	55	1,636	269,450
1908	58	1,741	325,568

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

THE TOKYO KOSHINJO (*Mercantile Agency*).

The Tokyo Koshinjo was established in 1896 under the promotion of the twenty six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan. Its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members and who make annual subscriptions ranging in amount from 200 yen or more to 25 yen, besides paying a fee of 50 sen for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled

to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, and the rest are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains report of such occurrences in business circles as to

help the members in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Since its first establishment, the Agency has made remarkable progress, and in the face of many unfavorable events in business circles, it has worked successfully, its members tending to greatly increase year by year. At the end of 1907, the list included 1,642 members showing an increase of 247 over the previous year. Hand in hand

with the Shogyo Koshinjo of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, whose business is confined to sending communications to its foreign members. During 1907, 4,234 English reports were forwarded by it. It is now generally trusted as a most reliable and well founded institution of this kind in the East.

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of Inquiries.	No. of Replies.
1902	633	18,900	18,537
1903	893	20,742	20,643
1904	979	21,907	21,805
1905	1,089	25,502	25,345
1906	1,395	30,992	30,341
1907	1,642	33,635	32,389
1908	—	43,481	44,412

Office s :—Mg. Dir.: Iwakuni Morishita, Manager: Unasuke Horii.

Head Office :—43, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

OSAKA MERCANTILE AGENCY.

(Established 1901.)

Year.	No. of Subscribers.	No. of General Com'cation.	Ext'nary Com'cation.	2nd Kind.	3rd Kind.
1902.....	694	41,571	22,636	6,654	35,085
1903.....	881	40,151	31,882	7,057	43,853
1904.....	941	38,104	33,671	7,682	52,355
1905.....	1,093	39,553	34,468	7,080	53,912
1906.....	1,308	47,558	30,047	8,897	73,190
1907.....	1,616	63,147	29,385	10,432	70,051

Subscribers in 1907 are classified as follows:—

Bankers, 323; companies and firms 244; individual persons 973; foreign firms, 76,—total 1,616. Of the various kinds of communications issued in 1907 those translated into English and reported to foreign subscribers numbered 2,869 cases.

Head Office :—Kitahama Sancho, Osaka.

EXCHANGES.

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, stock, rice and merchandise exchanges. They are all of joint stock system, there being only two that are of limited partnership

system, and these are insignificant organs as to capital and scope of business and need not be referred to here any further.

NUMBER, CAPITAL, ETC. OF EXCHANGES

(In Y. 1,000.)

Year.	No.	Capital paid up.	Reserve.	Deposits by brokers.	Fees and other receipts.	Excise & other Exp.	Profit.
1903	57	8,651	713	3,780	2,743	1,465	1,041
1904	53	8,250	755	3,377	2,270	1,440	860
1905	50	7,932	776	2,805	3,705	2,501	1,214
1906	50	10,291	925	3,350	7,015	4,448	21,566
1907	49	20,656	1,116	—	—	—	2,649

AMOUNT OF BONDS AND SHARES TRANSACTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGES.

(Y. 1,000)

(Y. 1,000)

Year.	Gov. Bonds.	Bank	Shares	Total
1903	5	1,375	169,922	171,303
1904	2	1,118	236,096	237,217
1905	10	2,494	514,469	516,974
1906	734	11,012	1,030,139	1,041,886
1907	17,733	12,266	1,021,430	1,051,429

Of the volume transacted in 1907 the Tokyo Exchange dealt with Y. 14,280,000 in bonds and the Osaka Exchange Y. 3,440,000, and of the number of shares of 21,220,000 Tokyo handled 11,900,000 and Osaka 6,000,000.

AMOUNT OF RICE TRANSACTED AT THE RICE EXCHANGES.

(1,000 koku)

Year.	Amount.	Of which Tokyo	Of which Osaka	Average per koku.
1903	64,582	19,019	7,014	13.46
1904	43,611	13,659	5,178	12.62
1905	45,224	12,563	6,267	12.57
1906	47,719	11,576	7,601	14.09
1907	54,703	16,532	9,184	15.55

TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

For foreign investors transactions in stocks and shares being of far more importance than those in grains and other merchandises, a brief description of transaction at this central market will be given below.

Inaugurated in 1878 this is the oldest establishment of the kind. It also commands the largest amount of capital, which was Y. 4,000,000, and then increased to

12,000,000 in 1907. It is a joint stock concern and, like all other similar institutions in Japan, is bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in a transaction. Thus whenever a broker fails to take delivery of or hand over stocks or shares transacted, the Exchange has to make good to the suffering party the damage resulting from it.

Transactions.—There are three

kinds of transactions, viz., *jiki-torihiki* (immediate delivery), *nobe-to-ihiki* (forward delivery), and *teiki-torihiki* ("fixed period" delivery). In practice the second is no longer popular and very rarely resorted to in ordinary transactions. The first process being obvious requires no explanation, beyond saying that five days are allowed for settling transactions. The third is the most popular one. It consists in dealing within the three different periods, namely the current month, the intermediate month and the forward or third month. One can either be a bull or a bear by pay-

ing only the margin money according to the prescribed rate and by choosing any three periods of settlement. In time of violent fluctuations and any such extraordinary occurrences the Exchange may order either the bulls or the bears to deposit additional margin money. The amount of margin money varies from time to time even for the same stocks or shares, but in general it is at the rate of 1 to 5 % of face value for national and municipal loan bonds, and 3 to 5 % for shares and debentures of private companies.

EXCHANGE DUES AND BROKERAGE FOR TIME TRANSACTION.

	Dues (<i>sen</i>)	Brokerage (<i>sen</i>)	Total (<i>sen</i>)
Under 10	0.07	7.5	—
10— 50	9.3	8.7	18.0
50— 75	14.6	12.4	27.0
75—100	20.3	16.7	37.0
100—150	27.8	22.2	50.0
150—200	36.3	26.7	63.0
200—250	44.4	31.6	76.0
250—300	52.6	37.4	90.0

(8 *rin* dues and 5 *sen* brokerage for every additional *yen* 50.)

BROKERS.

A person desirous to become a broker must obtain a license from the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and must deposit a cash security of *yen* 12,000. There is no legal provision limiting the number of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

QUOTATION OF LEADING SHARES AT TOKYO.

	Hokkaido Col. & S. S. Co. <i>Yen</i> 50.			N. Y. K. (J. M. S. Co.) <i>Yen</i> 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
'07 January	173.0	146.0	161.0	154.6	124.9	134.2
July	117.0	108.0	112.8	103.5	97.2	100.5
December ...	91.7	82.6	89.9	82.8	77.0	78.8
'08 January ...	93.1	90.0	91.4	86.5	81.7	84.6
July	86.9	79.4	84.1	84.4	78.4	82.1
Nov	61.5	56.0	58.9	81.5	81.6	84.4
'09 Jan	66.7	56.1	58.2	84.9	80.2	83.2
July	46.1	40.3	43.6	80.5	78.3	79.6

Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp'ing Co. Yen 50.			Tokyo Gas Co. Yen 50.			
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
'07 January	299.9	250.5	274.0	195.0	165.0	184.1
July.....	134.9	115.3	124.9	103.0	95.2	98.5
December ...	94.4	77.7	84.6	86.0	80.0	86.6
'08 January	103.9	85.8	95.2	88.4	85.8	86.7
July.....	91.8	82.5	86.6	83.0	78.8	81.2
Nov.....	91.6	82.9	87.4	89.9	83.2	86.6
'09 Jan	94.0	86.9	90.5	90.0	84.0	88.0
July.....	103.1	98.0	101.1	99.9	97.6	99.0

	Tokyo Stock Exchange. Yen 50.			Tokyo Electric Light Co. Yen 50.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
'07 January	780.0	526.9	637.5	120.5	106.3	115.8
July.....	177.7	140.0	157.5	75.8	74.5	75.2
December ...	110.0	91.6	98.5	70.9	64.9	68.6
'08 January	118.5	103.6	110.5	71.8	69.0	69.9
July.....	115.8	108.0	112.0	67.0	64.2	65.8
Nov	104.3	90.2	97.4	—	—	—
'09 Jan	152.2	132.1	140.7	15.0	60.0	62.4
July.....	—	—	—	81.9	77.3	80.1

Tokyo Street Rly				Toyo Kisen (Ori'al s/s Co.)					
yen. 50				yen. 50					
		Highest	Lowest	Average			Highest	Lowest	Average
'08	Aug	58.3	55.6	57.0			33.0	28.3	29.1
	Dec.....	66.2	61.1	64.1			30.5	28.6	29.6
'09	Jan.....	61.9	55.4	59.3			28.7	24.7	26.7
	July	65.4	63.1	64.4			17.5	15.5	16.9

Fuji Spinning <i>yen. 50</i>				Fuji Paper Mill <i>yen. 50</i>		
'08 Aug	86.2	82.5	84.5	37.1	34.0	35.6
Dec.....	83.0	78.3	82.3	38.5	32.5	35.4
'09 Jan.....	85.8	79.0	82.8	34.5	32.8	33.7
July	110.0	106.3	108.4	35.0	33.8	34.4

Hoden Petroleum yen. 50.				Ensuiko Sugar yen. 15.		
'08 Aug	115 0	103.8	107.4	24.3	19.5	20.3
Dec	140.4	130.5	136.9	35.6	32.1	34.7
'09 Jan	135.0	122.5	128.1	32.2	24.6	28.1
July	101.2	94.2	99.9	39.7	38.6	39.1

Japan Beer Brewery
yen. 50.

'08 Aug.....	78.3	76.1	77.5
Dec	82.5	79.0	81.4
'09 Jan.....	82.7	72.1	71.9
July.....	77.3	74.0	76.2

WAREHOUSES.

About 35 warehouses now exist, distributed in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Kyoto and Moji-Bakan. Of that total twenty-

one are bonded warehouses. The capital etc. of the leading warehouses are shown below:—

Name	Locality	Cap. paid up. yen. 1000.	Value of Goods at end Aug. 1909 yen. 1000.	Storage area Tsubo
*Toshin(Mitsui)	Tokyo	2,530	6,303	7,395
*Tokyo	"	1,550	5,828	11,495
Shogyo	"	330	6,237	5,603
Shibusawa	"	(Private)	2,257	7,886
Nippon	"	500	1,049	3,305
*Chuo	Y'ma	750	3,747	18,549
*Shohin	"	100	2,231	3,500
*Tokyo	O'ka	given above	7,391	9,202
*Osaka	"	215	9,875	10,680
*Sumitomo	"	(private)	6,628	7,029
*Toshin	Kobe	given above	3,410	6,762
*Tokyo	"	"	9,565	30,125
*Sumitomo	"	(private)	1,032	2,931
Hyogo	"	475	991	4,784
*Nagoya	N'ya	170	800	4,843
*Tokai	"	250	1,087	3,503
*Yokkaichi	"	50	1,413	4,180
Dai-ichi	Kyoto	15	1,570	3,260
Murai	"	50	1,120	1,515
Toshin	M'ji-B'an	given above	2,135	4,309

Those marked with asterisk are bonded warehouses.

During 1908 goods stored in the 35 warehouses aggregated 112,765, 235 items valued at 41,134,553,543. These figures are classified by months as follows:—

Month	No. of Item (in 1000)	The value (in 1000 yen)
Jan	8,502	91,983
Feb	8,695	98,965
March.....	9,022	101,435
April	9,466	105,122
May.....	9,924	106,418
June	9,639	103,355
July	9,832	102,519
Aug.....	9,837	101,086

Sept	8,662	89,265
Cct	10,079	80,077
Nov	9,695	76,890
Dec	9,427	77,433

As will be seen, though with slight wavering, the number of items on the whole, went on increasing from the beginning of the year towards the end; whereas the value gradually rose up till May, and then began to decrease, until in December the value of goods in store was Y 14,001,000 less than in January. This is because such costly goods as foreign cotton etc. in the warehouses were gradually replaced by cheaper things as grains, manure, etc.

Below is shown the value of chief articles taken in storage by the afore-aid 35 warehouses.

	(value in 1000 yen)				
	Jan.	April.	Aug.	Dec.	Total in the Year.
Raw Cotton	14,316	18,359	12,013	4 318	145,994
Textile.....	11,639	12,615	14,934	9,934	148,496
Cotton yarns	2,804	2,868	2,198	819	23,329
Refined Sugar.....	—	6,589	11,176	7,348	*86,153
Crude "	—	11,541	6,375	6,980	*83,145
Japanese rice	5,292	3,460	2,676	2,863	40,657
Foreign "	3,641	7,439	10,056	7,788	58,451

In the above, those marked with asterisk exclude the value for January and February which is unknown.

Below are shown some storage and charges levied at the six warehouse in Tokyo, at the Toshin (the former Mitsui warehouses lately reorganized as joint stock concern), Shibusawa, Tokyo and others, are as follows.

Item (Y. 100 per day)	Storage, not less than	Item (Y. 100 per day)	Charge
Fertilizer	1.7 <i>sen</i>	Sugar in canvass, 200 <i>kin</i> bags	4.2 <i>sen</i>
Wool or yarns	0.6 "	Flour, 50lb sack	1.0 "
Woolen cloths	0.6 "	Plate glass 100lb box	2.5 "
Foreign papers	1.2 "	Cement cask, 300 to 400lb	6.5 "
Refined sugar	0.8 "	Oil in box, 4 <i>to</i>	2.5 "
Flour	1.6 "	Hides, bundle 24 <i>kwan</i>	12.9 "
Tinned goods	1.2 "	Nails, keg 100lb	2.5 "
Plate iron	1.7 "	Plate iron, 90lb	1.8 "
Bar iron	1.2 "	Ironpipe, 3 inch	2.5 "
Cement	3.5 "	Bicycle, in crate, 2	6.0 "
Empty bottle	3.0 "	Mat, 60 sheets bundle	3.0 "

PRICES OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES.

Kind.		'01 Yen.	'03 Yen.	'05 Yen.	'06 Yen.	'07. Yen.
Rice	per <i>Koku</i> .	11.47	13.68	12.66	14.44	16.02
Barley	" "	4.07	6.18	6.59	4.62	5.46
Wheat	" "	6.97	9.32	10.10	8.68	9.85
Soja Beans	" "	7.43	8.11	9.90	9.63	10.26

Red Beans	" "	7.30	12.24	11.56	11.56	11.16
Salt	" "	2.01	2.32	4.43	5.18	5.24
Soy	" "	18.12	18.29	21.76	22.16	22.60
Miso	per <i>Kwan</i>	26	.27	.30	.30	.31
Sugar, White (home) per	100 <i>Kin</i>	12.47	12.70	17.98	17.12	16.25
Brown Sugar(home) per	" "	9.37	9.07	13.90	11.96	12.01
Sake	per <i>Kick</i>	31.48	34.30	37.61	38.65	41.09
Tea	per 100 <i>Kin</i>	38.65	44.62	48.21	47.17	44.45
Beef	per 100 <i>Kin</i>	22.35	23.82	31.97	32.38	33.57
Eggs	per 100.	1.95	1.98	2.38	2.33	2.36
Milk	per <i>Sho</i>	.39	.39	.39	.38	.38
Tobacco, leaf	per 100 <i>Kin</i>	35.89	47.24	63.97	—	—
" cut	" " "	56.96	69.81	78.25	86.34	81.44
Cotton Yarns (home) "	" " "	53.55	36.46	46.50	43.32	48.27
Raw cotton(imported, ginned)	" " "	26.01	29.99	30.27	31.03	32.07
Raw Silk	" " "	706.00	857.00	849.00	965.00	1,077.00
Petroleum	Box of 2 Cans.	2.86	2.93	3.29	3.42	3.70
Coal	per ton.	6.81	5.81	8.00	8.43	7.70
Indigo(Japanese).....	per <i>Kwan</i>	1.06	1.12	.99	1.17	1.24
Plank, Pine 6 bu thick	per <i>Tsubo</i>	.69	.60	.64	.63	1.73
" Sugi 6 bu thick	"	.81	.76	.79	.80	.94
Sleepers {Chestnut... per	<i>Cho</i>	.67	.62	.63	.64	.73
{ <i>Hinoki</i> ...	"	.88	1.10	1.13	1.15	1.41
Pig-iron(home)	per <i>Kwan</i>	.50	.48	.44	.50	.55
Dried Sardines(for manure) 10	<i>Kwan</i>	3.26	3.62	3.96	3.99	4.24

Koku=39.702 gallons. *Yen*=25.*Kwan*=8.267 lbs.(Avoir.)

Kin=1.32 lbs. *Sho*=1.588 gills.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS.

The following are the principal Commercial Museums in Japan.

THE GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Museum was founded in 1896 and, besides placing on view commercial samples both of domestic and foreign origin, it undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. At the end of March 1908 the Museum had on show some 80,00 samples of which about 5,000 were of foreign origin and the remainder of Japanese origin. A portion of these samples is sometimes loaned to the provincial museums or fairs, or sometimes those samples

are taken round the country in charge of officials of the Museum and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermediary service for interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondences sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or firms and factories or to their conferrers of Japan constitute an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access and as it had during 1908, about Japanese and 1,500 foreign visitors, the daily admissions average a little over 120.

TOKYO IND. ASSOCIATION'S COM. MUSEUM.

Private institution with local and municipal aid; started May '05; buildings cover about 1/5 acre; monthly outlay about Y. 1,000; devoted to encouraging arts and applied industry and export trade. Issues a monthly organ. Ikenohata, Ueno Park Tokyo.

OSAKA COM. MUSEUM.

Maintained by local and municipal

Treasury, with yearly expenditure amounting to about Y. 12,000. Started in 1900 and the buildings cover about half an acre. Issues a monthly organ. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

AICHI-KEN MUSEUM.

Est. by the prefecture in '78 with the object of showing natural and manufactured objects. Covers 504 *tsubo* and requires expenditure amounting to Y. 2,300. Monzen-cho, Nagoya.

EXHIBITIONS.**DOMESTIC EXHIBITIONS.**

Domestic exhibitions are to be held, according to regulations, once in every four years, though often postponed to suit special requirement of the times. The 1st (1877), 2nd (1881), 3rd (1890) were held at

Tokyo, the 4th (1895) at Kyoto and the 5th (1903) at Osaka. The 6th was announced in 1912 at Tokyo, at the Government outlay Y. 10,000,000 but has been postponed to 1917. The result of the five exhibitions thus far held is tabulated below:--

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.
Area of building(<i>tsubo</i>).....	29,807	43,300	40,000	50,558	104,870
Average area of " }	3,012	7,510	97,253	10,554	12,966
different sections... ..					
No. of exhibitors	16,174	27,521	77,432	73,781	118,160
No. of exhibits	84,352	331,105	160,066	169,098	276,719
Exhibits sold(<i>yen</i>)	286,297	649,864	751,350	918,578	484,079
No. of prizes	5,096	4,051	16,115	17,729	36,487
No. of jurors	99	172	425	488	1,200
No. of visitors	254,168	822,168	822,395	1,023,693	4,350,693
Proceeds from tickets(<i>yen</i>)...	27,921	53,453	63,645	54,200	307,043
Expenses (<i>yen</i>)	106,860	276,350	486,148	443,303	1,093,970

The 5th Exhibition at Osaka was especially noteworthy on account of several foreign countries having participated in it, namely, China, Korea, Dutch India, Oregon State, U. S. A., and especially Canada which erected its own buildings.

The Tokyo Industry Exhibition opened from Mar. 20th to July 31st, '07, though nominally a local undertaking was really a national one in scope. The ground covered over 100,000 *tsubo*, exhibits numbered over 150,000, and the outlay 1,300,

000, of which Y. 700,000 was paid by the local treasury, Y. 400,000 by the promoters' association, and Y. 250,000 by general contributors in the locality. The fair was understood as a preliminary for the grand semi-international one to be held in 1912 (postponed to '17).

JAPAN IN WORLD FAIRS.

Though Japan was not unrepresented, strictly speaking even in the Paris World Fair in 1867, and in the Industrial Exhibition at San

Francisco 1871, still it was practically from the World's Fair at Vienna 1873 that Japan's participation in international exhibitions may be said to date. The joining of Japan in that Vienna affair was of double effect, advertising on one hand the progress of Japan in art and so forth to the world which had thus

far been practically ignorant of it and bringing Japanese artists and manufacturers in touch with the industry of the West. The part which Japan has taken in the principal international exhibitions may be seen from the data tabulated below.

Year.	Place.	Japanese section. (square feet)	No. of Exhibits.	Value of	Sale of	Expenses.
				Exhibits.	Exhibits.	
				Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1893	Chicago.	67,692	16,513	513,479	—	630,766
1900	Paris.	44,121	22,857	1,593,804	359,108	1,319,559
1903	St. Louis.	132,179	127,325	575,974	\$190,941	788,279

CHAPTER XXIV.

FOREIGN TRADE

Prior to the conclusion of the treaties first with the United States of America, then with Russia, Great Britain, France, and Netherlands, all in 1858, and after the establishment of regular trading ports at Nagasaki, Yokohama, Hakodate, and elsewhere, the foreign trade of Japan, and indeed even home trade, remained in an in-

significant state. In May 1866, a the result of an agreement with the Ministers of Great Britain, France, United States of America and Netherlands the import and export tariff was fixed on the basis of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Subsequent changes in tariff is described under the head of "tariff system" in the present chapter.

PROGRESS OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following shows the progress of foreign trade during the last 37 years

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF COMMODITIES.

(Value in Y. 1,000.)

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.	Per Capita.	Excess of Imports.
1871	17,968	24,916	38,885	—	3,948
1880	28,385	36,626	65,021	1.80	8,231
1890	56,603	81,728	138,332	3.42	25,125
1900	204,429	287,261	491,691	10.97	82,831
1901	252,349	255,816	508,166	11.16	3,467
1902	258,303	271,731	530,034	11.51	13,428
1903	289,502	317,135	606,637	12.98	27,633
1904	319,260	371,160	690,621	14.63	52,099
1905	321,533	488,528	810,057	16.99	167,004
1906	423,754	418,784	842,539	17.48	*4,970
1907	432,414	494,359	926,773	19.01	61,944
1908	378,245	436,257	814,503	16.54	58,012

(Figure marked with an asterisk denotes excess of exports.)

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SPECIE AND BULLION.

(In Y. 1,000.)

	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.		Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1895	27,301	5,874	21,427	1904	107,795	43,946	73,839
1900	56,707	11,517	45,189	1905	16,354	31,505	*15,152
1901	14,040	10,960	3,088	1906	25,784	47,211	*21,426
1902	2,028	32,161	*30,132	1907	18,759	8,256	10,502
1903	19,001	27,807	* 8,806	1908	3,772	17,544	*13,771

(Figures marked with an asterisk denote excess of imports.)

TRADE RETURNS OF LEADING PORTS.

(In Y. 1,000.)

	Exports			Imports		
	1906.	1907.	1908.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Yokohama.....	200,847	205,888	190,806	149,070	172,485	151,288
Kobe	110,605	106,668	84,115	192,190	223,437	191,081
Osaka	59,910	60,037	45,948	24,878	34,451	26,871
Nagasaki	5,513	4,654	3,717	13,632	16,230	14,632
Hakodate	3,198	2,268	2,250	1,654	673	439
Niigata	141	206	—	1,890	1,067	—
Shimonoseki	4,112	4,364	—	1,737	2,402	—
Moji	18,576	19,049	14,950	21,866	26,413	21,954
Otaru	3,891	6,012	—	269	122	—
Muroran.....	1,221	1,924	—	—	1	—
Wakamatsu	2,190	3,179	—	1,014	962	—
Kuchinotsu	4,356	4,908	—	146	307	—
Yokkaichi.....	2,230	3,619	—	6,357	9,026	—
Tsuruga	635	1,895	—	445	880	—

Exports. (In Y. 1,000.)

Countries.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Osaka.	Nagasaki.	Total. (incl. other ports)
<i>Asia :—</i>					
China.....	5,142	19,088	20,327	1,579	60,507
Kwantung Province	2,891	1,634	7,403	427	17,239
Korea	1,708	1,199	14,839	308	30,273
Hongkong.....	1,229	10,353	832	587	18,539
British India	6,842	6,474	391	11	13,631
Straits Settlements	887	1,901	108	10	5,344
Dutch India.....	554	1,170	112	2	2,123
Asiatic Russia	53	75	30	302	4,711
Philippine	524	1,526	22	144	2,359
Total with others	19,937	45,495	44,125	3,382	157,401
<i>Europe :—</i>					
Great Britain... ..	16,376	7,419	1,276	75	25,521
France	31,651	2,093	—	—	33,746
Germany	3,721	4,111	115	27	7,976
Belgium	1,028	817	130	169	2,386
Italy	10,443	925	—	19	11,387
Austria-Hungary	581	545	—	—	1,126
Russia	987	39	—	5	1,032
Spain.....	92	105	—	—	193
Total with others	65,250	16,303	1,521	298	83,991
<i>America :—</i>					
United States	99,186	16,540	78	25	121,996
Canada	1,454	1,059	—	8	3,130
Mexico	21	1	—	—	717

FOREIGN TRADE

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Peru	23	12	—	—	57
Chili	38	6	—	—	69
Total	100,732	17,169	73	33	125,970
Australia	2,537	1,735	221	1	5,285
Hawaii	309	2,319	3	2	3,179
Egypt	118	318	—	—	616
Other Countries	1,292	269	—	—	1,597
Total Exports	190,806	84,114	45,948	3,717	378,245

Imports

Asia:—

China	11,978	21,303	5,259	3,503	50,967
Kwantung.....	3,143	3,840	251	526	12,817
Korea	544	1,838	7,675	384	13,718
Hongkong.....	226	269	65	95	1,115
British India	7,656	29,920	4,048	169	49,328
Straits Settlements	500	2,172	26	2	2,702
Dutch India ..	9,350	4,001	4,475	371	23,965
French Indo-China.....	2,375	3,816	2	342	8,484
Asiatic Russia.....	325	54	—	18	864
Philippine	705	165	242	14	1,623
Siam	169	2,057	1	344	2,687
Total	36,974	69,440	22,047	5,773	168,273

Europe:—

Great Britain	43,725	50,532	2,645	5,473	107,794
France	1,785	3,040	292	24	5,246
Germany	21,026	21,403	561	485	46,278
Belgium.....	3,639	2,792	248	538	7,390
Italy	197	442	21	3	663
Switzerland	1,389	1,276	19	2	2,689
Austria-Hungary	1,055	889	103	1	2,053
Holland.....	508	486	30	—	1,019
Sweden	450	826	70	19	1,372
Norway.....	69	257	115	32	500
Russia	36	48	—	11	133
Total	74,394	82,242	4,112	6,594	175,822

America:—

United States	32,260	33,444	329	2,172	77,636
Canada	775	289	11	41	1,119
Peru	29	1	—	—	30
Chile	427	172	—	—	599
Total	33,492	33,907	340	2,213	79,387
Australia	1,621	1,324	—	42	2,993
Hawaii	8	4	—	—	12
Egypt	2,827	2,246	—	—	5,073
Other Countries	1,741	1,808	271	—	4,082
Unknown	228	106	97	9	612
Total Imports	151,288	191,080	26,870	14,633	436,257

STAPLE ITEMS OF TRADE CLASSIFIED.

Exports. (in Y. 1,000)

Articles.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Grain and Seeds.	3,729	4,400	4,851	6,306
Tea.	10,584	10,767	12,618	11,153
Marine Products.	7,937	9,049	8,978	7,257
Beverages and Comestibles.	17,424	24,703	15,664	15,834
Tobacco.	3,523	1,977	2,391	1,912
Animal Products (skins, bones),.....	1,319	2,211	2,231	1,818
Drugs, Chemicals, Dyes, &c.	7,313	8,750	9,707	6,124
Oils and Waxes.	1,750	2,537	4,967	5,811
Silk, raw and tissues.	113,460	157,955	160,237	151,670
Cotton yarns.	47,550	54,906	50,231	37,916
Other tissues etc.	2,321	3,484	7,455	5,327
Clothing and Accessories.	5,576	9,667	11,181	8,988
Paper and its Manufactures.	3,003	4,634	5,294	4,783
Metals and its Manufactures.	18,938	29,846	34,326	26,210
Miscellaneous.	77,088	99,261	102,284	87,129
Total.	321,533	423,754	432,412	378,245

Imports. (in Y. 1,000)

Grain and Seeds.	66,573	39,933	47,417	38,525
Beverages and Comestibles.	15,344	14,705	11,047	8,796
Sugar.	13,710	23,729	20,077	19,795
Wines and Alcoholic Liquors.	1,037	1,428	1,023	902
Tobacco.	2,217	1,745	814	781
Leathers, etc.	18,095	5,854	8,660	6,312
Drugs, Chemicals.	10,909	10,169	18,332	18,577
Dyes, Pigments and Paints.	7,384	9,701	11,824	10,873
Oils and Waxes.	15,176	17,321	19,238	22,496
Cotton, raw of yarns.	131,386	107,058	135,523	109,975
Wool, woolen cloths.	35,249	32,779	31,730	20,386
Silk.	2,237	2,909	2,129	1,981
Flax, Hemp, &c.	6,423	4,012	4,777	3,354
Other tissues, etc.	6,703	3,642	7,935	5,167
Clothing and Accessories.	1,840	2,456	2,466	2,248
Paper and Stationery.	7,913	8,975	8,502	6,378
Metals and its Manufactures				
Iron and Steel.	41,387	35,672	42,947	41,952
Others.	16,583	12,530	23,863	15,597
Machines and Machinery.	27,954	27,040	40,950	46,928
Glass and its Manufacture.	1,762	2,865	2,540	2,062
Miscellaneous.	48,646	55,251	52,99	53,161
Total.	488,538	418,784	494,467	436,257

STAPLE ARTICLES OF OVER Y. 1,000,000.

Exports. (in Y. 1,000)

Green Tea (pan-fired).....	5,956	5,090	7,236	7,010
Green Tea (basket-fired).....	4,047	5,005	4,519	3,533

Articles.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Rice	3,126	3,687	3,664	3,910
Cuttle-fish, dried	2,157	1,219	2,401	1,788
Colle or Isinglass, vegetable	922	895	991	1,320
Sea-weeds.	1,309	1,508	1,500	1,356
Beer	1,377	1,563	1,326	1,207
Mushrooms, dried.....	1,036	1,302	1,067	704
Sake	4,982	3,122	3,388	3,329
Soy	882	952	1,082	1,054
Cotton Undershirts, etc.....	1,681	2,563	3,709	3,105
Camphor	2,566	3,632	5,026	2,063
Sulphur	971	1,291	1,091	1,037
Copper.....	16,048	25,104	29,262	21,255
Fish Oil	743	1,222	2,975	2,428
Vegetable Wax	804	1,092	1,070	945
Furs	726	1,033	1,282	971
Raw Silk.....	71,843	110,442	119,888	108,609
Waste Silk, <i>Noshi</i>	2,732	1,966	2,259	8,496
Waste Silk, <i>Kibiso</i>	3,500	3,848	3,983	4,376
Silk Tissue, <i>Habutai</i>	28,057	32,768	29,149	28,067
Silk Handkerchiefs	4,895	5,622	5,295	3,905
Cotton Yarn	33,246	35,303	30,342	20,723
Cotton Flannel	878	1,202	771	512
Cotton Crape	669	675	1,108	1,138
Nankeens, imitation	2,203	1,438	2,038	1,739
Shirtings, grey	4,655	7,004	6,941	5,877
Towels, cotton.....	1,608	2,174	2,100	1,313
Cigarettes.....	3,692	1,773	2,055	1,640
Cement, Portland	395	1,414	939	957
Coal	14,267	16,280	19,052	18,233
Sleepers, railway	1,118	2,025	3,581	2,244
Fans	917	1,221	1,248	833
Looking Glasses of Mirrors	869	1,321	606	413
Lacquered-ware	1,235	1,721	1,643	957
Matches	10,360	10,915	9,446	9,468
Matting for Floor	5,086	5,829	5,743	5,765
Porcelaine & Earthenwares	5,324	7,942	7,216	5,078
Straw-plaits.....	3,827	3,572	3,905	3,492
Umbrellas	1,582	1,792	1,613	1,517
Wood Chip-braids	1,626	1,143	884	455

Imports (in Y. 1,000)

Electric Motors & Electric dynamos.	3,088	1,904	2,542	2,246
Locomotive engines	2,466	1,659	1,912	—
Spinning Machines	1,419	2,439	3,842	7,330
Steam Boilers & Engines	2,633	2,162	1,350	3,098
Turning Lathe	3,349	1,120	1,014	911
Condensed Milk	1,608	1,508	2,062	2,389
Wheat Flour	9,951	8,190	6,212	2,829
Salted Salmon.....	721	1,893	540	384
Chlorate of Potash	767	1,098	1,187	860

Articles.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Caustic Soda	1,137	976	1,171	1,121
Aniline Dyes	1,679	2,496	2,471	2,030
Dry Indigo.....	2,829	4,446	5,876	5,420
Window Glass	1,290	2,285	1,751	—
Soja-beans	9,830	9,018	9,584	10,930
Rice	47,981	26,172	30,931	22,688
Wheat	4,012	1,371	3,669	2,509
Hides or Skins of Bull, Ox, Cow } & Buffalo	2,077	1,350	2,287	1,444
Leather, sole	8,368	1,198	2,186	1,265
Iron, pig & ingot.....	5,677	3,977	4,167	3,436
„ bar & rod.....	7,197	5,729	8,119	6,425
„ rails	942	2,216	3,828	5,071
„ plate & sheet	5,604	5,400	7,471	4,785
„ pipes & tubes	2,262	2,140	3,346	3,096
„ nails	2,609	2,620	3,548	3,122
„ tinned plate or sheet	4,698	539	1,288	2,513
Telegraph Wire	1,206	1,137	1,426	1,446
Steel	2,339	1,494	1,759	1,108
Lead pig, ingot & slab.....	1,295	1,457	853	977
Tin, block, ingot & slab	1,628	1,188	1,393	982
Sheet Zinc	1,960	1,590	1,906	1,208
Kerosene oil	12,061	12,326	14,324	15,105
Paraffine Wax	1,108	1,635	1,494	2,064
Printing Paper	1,886	2,271	3,407	2,549
Brown Sugar(A & B)	13,046	21,041	17,331	16,531
Refined Sugar(A & B)	659	2,684	2,533	3,072
Raw Cotton, ginned	109,260	81,293	114,034	88,712
Raw Cotton, in seeds	1,363	1,367	1,606	1,542
Cotton Yarn	1,701	4,656	2,020	1,395
Cotton Prints	1,392	2,572	2,494	1,338
Cotton Satin & Italians	1,999	2,187	2,083	3,072
Grey Shirtings	6,273	7,510	6,946	7,521
White Shirtings	1,699	1,284	1,285	1,641
Umbrella Cloths, cotton	792	1,593	1,695	1,696
Wool	8,347	9,147	14,353	6,850
Woolen & Worsted Yarn	5,150	2,439	5,053	4,822
Mousseline de Laine.....	3,066	2,671	1,871	2,188
Woolen & Worsted Cloths.....	10,879	11,266	6,507	2,705
Woollen & Worsted Cloths.....	5,172	4,239	2,477	1,690
Tussah Silk, raw	1,223	1,695	1,638	1,444
Flax, Hemp etc.....	3,358	3,374	3,569	2,506
Blankets	4,708	355	530	307
Leaf-tobacco	2,186	1,595	561	588
Coal	5,464	259	333	629
Oil-cake	11,350	15,650	21,042	24,480
Ammonium.....	3,528	5,296	8,227	8,796
Phosphates	2,436	3,889	3,900	3,350
Pulp, for making paper	1,047	1,764	1,646	1,814
Bicycles & Tricycles	777	1,001	1,290	2,148

Articles.	'05	'06.	'07.	'08.
Railway Passenger Cars and Freight Wagons	1,910	1,253	1,021	1,437
Submarine Telegraphic Cables & Under-ground Telegraphic Lines or Cables	2,569	207	1,333	420
Vessels, steam.....	7,660	1,742	3,024	2,347

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The commercial importance of the Asiatic Continent in our foreign trade has become more and more in evidence during the past ten years. Thus in 1882 Europe stood at the head of the list in the volume and value of its exports, followed by America and Asia while imports Europe headed the list, followed by Asia and America. Coming to 1899 the relative positions of these great divisions of the globe were reversed,

and in the exports Asia came first followed by America and Europe. In imports also Asia occupied the same position, after which came Europe and America. This relation has been further strengthened recently.

To review the relative progress of the share of the three continents in our trade, custom returns 1907 and '08 are given in the following tables:—

Countries.	Exports to.		Imports from.	
	1907.	1908.	1907.	1908.
Asia:—				
China	85,619	60,507	59,182	50,966
Kwantung Province	20,400	17,238	8,809	12,817
British India	13,088	13,631	74,593	49,328
Hongkong	24,384	18,538	820	1,115
Korea.....	32,792	30,273	16,371	13,718
Straits Settlements	5,767	5,344	3,062	2,702
Asiatic Russia	5,067	4,711	1,655	864
French Indo-China	250	365	8,662	8,484
Dutch India	2,261	2,123	22,039	23,965
Philippine Islands	1,795	2,358	2,159	1,628
Siam	338	2,308	2,738	2,687
Total with others.....	191,766	157,401	200,095	168,273
Europe:—				
Great Britain	22,443	25,521	116,245	107,794
France	42,532	33,745	7,024	5,246
Germany	11,255	7,975	47,667	46,278
Italy	13,770	11,387	942	663
Belgium	2,054	2,385	13,308	7,390
Austria-Hungary	1,148	1,125	2,551	2,053
Switzerland	64	46	3,116	2,688
Holland.....	266	431	1,204	1,019
Russia.....	441	1,032	174	133
Norway	4	5	847	500
Sweden	7	5	1,323	1,372
Spain	200	198	314	521

Turkey	70	30	138	12
Denmark	97	92	234	125
Portugal	8	7	27	20
Total with others.....	94,367	83,991	195,213	175,822

America:—

United States of America	131,101	121,996	80,697	77,636
British America	3,863	3,130	1,217	1,119
Mexico	841	716	—	—
Peru	87	57	483	30
Chile	130	68	358	599
Total with others.....	136,023	125,970	82,757	79,387

Australia	4,793	5,285	7,818	2,993
Egypt.....	389	616	3,457	5,073
Hawaii	3,468	3,179	19	12
Other Countries	1,606	1,597	4,099	4,082
Unknown	—	204	1,006	612
Total Exports	432,412	378,245	494,467	436,257

TRADE WITH CHINA. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08
Cotton yarns	28,338	28,693	32,047	25,428	16,660
Cotton Tissues.....	2,983	4,606	8,161	7,449	—
Matches	3,294	5,624	4,894	4,250	4,696
Porcelain and Earthenware...	242	507	906	749	397
Towels, Turkish and Honey } comb	560	926	1,101	959	517
Umbrellas.....	802	962	1,126	836	843
Cigarettes	1 300	2,100	850	1,228	860
Tea.....	27	183	411	342	65
Rice	63	368	503	296	113
Cuttle-fish, dried	348	352	398	291	673
Sea-weeds, Cut sea-weeds	997	1,175	1,481	1,749	1,278
Coal	8,040	6,189	9,555	7,689	7,748
Copper	3,767	13,658	4,448	10,310	1,608
Mushroom, dried.....	309	224	393	262	438

Imports from.

Cotton, raw	16,158	16,863	18,286	23,465	16,330
Wool	324	1,043	1,245	1,764	735
Flax, Hemp	902	1,889	2,144	2,071	1,691
Sugar	1,040	519	468	320	518
Rice	2,044	1,471	270	421	291
Beans	5,503	7,337	5,240	5,422	6,659
Oil-cakes	8,528	10,647	14,881	19,622	23,617
Iron	—	829	866	817	—

TRADE WITH BRITISH INDIA. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

	'03.	'05.	'05.	'07.	'08.
Silk Tissues. <i>Habutae</i>	3,696	2,852	3,369	4,140	4,412
Silk Handkerchiefs.....	112	144	65	114	65
Matches	846	598	833	849	621
Porcelain	61	104	96	98	109
Camphor	595	525	656	1,069	356
Coal	311	352	100	368	249

Imports from.

Cotton, raw	38,588	53,553	41,383	57,574	39,649
Wool	50	523	208	229	67
Flax, Hemp	296	285	477	611	203
Leather	163	230	201	242	—
Rice	27,427	32,959	15,131	13,204	7,341
Oil-cake	—	296	366	532	208

TRADE WITH HONGKONG. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

<i>Habutae</i>	384	173	19	21	30
Silk Handkerchiefs.....	201	74	9	26	7
Cotton yarn	1,891	938	833	1,084	955
Cotton Tissues	1,113	1,087	1,395	1,083	—
Matches	3,101	2,579	3,143	2,469	2,503
Towels	182	267	323	355	198
Porcelain	316	287	286	263	191
Lacquered ware	128	57	40	42	30
Straw-plaits	600	615	327	62	6
Umbrellas	164	169	173	155	140
Cuttle-fish, dried	1,717	1,757	1,757	1,980	927
Fish-oil	352	110	107	168	130
Mushroom, dried	554	688	761	610	284
Copper	5,630	1,439	6,578	4,782	4,109
Coal	5,886	4,619	4,787	5,439	5,532
Vegetable wax	306	211	245	257	241

Imports from.

Sugar	1,539	617	293	358	482
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TRADE WITH DUTCH INDIA. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Coal	554	404	56	430	283
Umbrellas	46	104	139	206	223

	<i>Imports from.</i>				
	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07	'08.
Sugar	9,557	11,879	19,990	16,691	17,156
Kerosene oil	—	1,800	2,284	4,519	5,538
Indigo	1,054	472	383	7	39
Cotton, raw	144	434	632	471	471

TRADE WITH THE PHILIPPINES. (in Y. 1,000)

	<i>Exports to.</i>				
Cotton yarns	156	340	349	356	379
Cotton tissues	11	31	110	416	—
Coal	592	201	32	19	71

	<i>Imports from.</i>				
Sugar	2,886	286	424	1,218	998

TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN. (in Y. 1,000)

	<i>Exports to.</i>				
Silk, raw	23	1	34	5	7
Silk, <i>noshi</i>	79	455	458	137	209
<i>Habu as</i>	6,587	3,897	7,291	6,298	7,465
Silk handkerchief	687	961	1,297	1,253	1,297
Porcelain	287	253	442	475	276
Lacquered ware	179	143	263	313	169
Straw-plaits	1,360	2,546	1,999	1,965	1,160
Rice	545	108	416	230	626
Camphor	491	258	104	158	147
Copper	1,864	389	4,896	4,514	6,163
Vegetable	21	89	143	91	106

	<i>Imports from.</i>				
Cotton yarns	737	1,659	4,588	1,893	1,331
Shirtings and Cotton Prints...	6,552	9,490	11,298	10,608	—
Cotton Satin	1,816	2,796	3,735	3,618	—
Wool	696	3,313	3,928	4,354	4,060
Woolen cloths	1,730	14,688	13,257	7,067	3,578
Machinery and Engines	4,069	8,368	9,880	15,496	—
Locomotive-Engines	1,548	1,695	1,373	884	1,027
Iron, bar, rod, etc.	547	8,779	9,702	14,856	—
Rail	1,123	58	62	483	384
Steel Iron	629	1,043	1,154	1,764	1,178
Iron and Steel	6,102	3,877	2,361	2,667	—
Paper	582	808	791	1,269	—
Leather	157	342	450	628	—

TRADE WITH FRANCE. (in Y. 1,000)

	<i>Exports to.</i>				
Silk, raw	16,691	10,999	22,085	25,243	17,258
Silk, <i>noshi</i>	5,403	4,923	3,869	4,623	5,381

	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
<i>Habutae</i>	9,653	7,952	8,569	6,684	5,725
Silk handkerchief	214	292	340	364	224
Porcelain.....	72	74	116	106	81
Lacquered ware.....	102	207	242	259	145
Straw-plaits	397	403	422	782	544
Rice	125	95	58	14	—
Camphor	360	573	1,069	604	301
Copper.....	245	403	2,144	2,364	2,273

Imports from.

Wool	148	289	668	1,600	526
Mouseline de Laine	2,315	1,175	610	478	732
Machinery Engines	197	239	262	410	—
Paper	216	231	135	103	—

TRADE WITH GERMANY. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk Tissues <i>Habutae</i>	656	930	1,128	1,412	1,626
Silk Handkerchief	137	72	183	195	145
Porcelain	58	142	162	270	147
Lacquered ware.....	44	89	155	241	139
Straw-plaits.....	373	472	750	1,346	822
Rice	347	181	35	—	168
Camphor	672	115	509	1,301	375
Copper	815	37	2,391	2,309	1,156
Vegetable wax	271	119	223	167	191
Fish-oil	342	229	585	1,154	907

Imports from.

Wool	2,270	1,281	855	303	390
Wool Cloths	562	1,107	1,673	1,163	629
Machinery Engines	808	2,281	2,059	3,213	—
Locomotive Engines.....	90	1,286	101	123	217
Iron, bar, rod	1,238	2,592	3,258	3,176	—
Rail	1,329	337	1,035	1,579	2,193
Iron Nails	686	1,454	1,235	2,426	2,297
Steel Iron, Pipes	36	91	57	288	119
Iron and Steel	720	333	265	126	—
Indigo	1,345	2,322	3,880	5,562	5,280
Paper	878	2,286	1,840	2,486	—
Leather	56	882	155	176	—
Sugar	2,773	304	1,904	478	231

TRADE WITH ITALY. (in Y. 1000)

Exports to.

Silk, raw.....	9,678	6,843	9,094	11,378	8,713
Silk, <i>noshi</i>	594	463	841	877	1,526
Silk Handkerchief	11	141	16	26	33

TRADE WITH BELGIUM. (in Y. 1,000)

<i>Exports to.</i>					
	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Fish-oil	140	193	170	713	409
<i>Imports from.</i>					
Wool	757	179	171	217	99
Machinery Engines	127	41	355	150	—
Locomotive Engines.....	5	34	109	18	44
Iron, bar, rod	1,720	6,246	3,986	6,973	—
Rail	298	130	281	379	85
Iron nails	27	41	27	53	13
Steel Iron	50	84	80	27	3
Iron and steel	898	—	—	—	—
Paper	591	910	1,004	1,147	—

TRADE WITH AUSTRIA-HUNGARY. (in Y. 1,000)

<i>Exports to.</i>					
Silk, <i>noshi</i>	387	81	183	290	363
Rice	1,080	671	274	139	—
<i>Imports from.</i>					
Woolen Cloths	44	113	99	53	25
Paper	645	1,205	1,385	1,310	—
Sugar	1,497	6	426	243	50

TRADE WITH U. S. A. (in Y. 1000)

<i>Exports to.</i>					
Silk, raw	47,018	53,825	78,392	79,759	81,541
<i>Hobutee</i>	5,270	10,179	6,836	7,945	5,803
Silk Handkerchief	979	1,953	2,190	2,008	805
Silk, <i>no-hi, kibiso</i> , ...	200	130	177	209	256
<i>Ka ki</i>	522	404	288	55	5
Cotton Tissues	63	122	79	92	—
Vegetables, Wax	255	177	230	264	160
Mats and Matting floor ...	4,316	4,679	5,365	5,255	5,265
Porcelain and Earthenware.	1,375	2,826	4,332	3,816	2,655
Camphor.....	1,149	985	1,217	1,689	731
Lacquered ware.....	70	211	192	273	116
Coal	684	156	49	1,163	342
Straw-plaits	867	1,043	811	651	1,120
Tea	12,451	9,368	9,142	10,861	9,731
Rice	586	281	463	744	910
<i>Imports from.</i>					
Cotton, raw.....	10,910	35,166	19,604	28,723	26,492
Machinery and Engines ...	2,886	9,922	6,096	8,336	—

	'03.	'05.	'06.	'07.	'08.
Locomotive-Engines, Cars, &c.	1,128	1,327	1,321	1,905	2,324
Iron	1	2,503	1,133	1,162	—
Rail	—	403	829	1,371	2,407
Iron Nails	773	1,005	1,329	975	765
Steel Iron	763	932	817	1,327	1,879
Leathers	758	11,090	1,695	2,466	—
Flour, wheat	10,103	9,633	7,924	5,857	2,638
Kerosene Oil	6,825	7,639	9,556	9,507	9,567

TRADE WITH CANADA. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk, raw	41	80	813	30	58
<i>Habutae</i>	232	433	607	391	317
Silk Handkerchief	162	440	280	183	85
Mats and Matting	85	128	82	115	135
Porcelain	84	184	195	207	183
Tea	1,289	898	909	1,203	1,135
Rice	250	240	288	532	356

Imports from.

Flour, wheat	190	104	163	253	172
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TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA. (in Y. 1,000)

Exports to.

Silk Tissues, <i>Hobutae</i>	657	1,244	1,528	1,842	2,149
Silk Handkerchief	120	185	207	185	169
Mats and Matting.....	49	61	67	81	63
Porcelain	102	139	129	135	118
Lacquered ware.....	40	59	49	56	38
Straw-plaits	89	225	143	82	107
Rice.....	1,080	671	274	139	78
Fish-oil	108	40	78	206	130

Imports from.

Wool	562	1,530	2,005	5,719	969
Leather	1	560	21	8	—
Flax, Hemp, etc.	74	80	67	35	5

JAPANESE AND FOREIGNERS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

It is natural that with increased experience and better information of the state of foreign markets, the share which Japanese merchants occupy in the volume of foreign trade should increase. The following compiled by the Kobe customs as to the part

played by each nationality in the trade of the port will explain this point. The data available do not go earlier than 1906. Similar returns by Yokohama and other customs are not yet available.

EXPORTS.

(Y. 1,000)

	1906.	per cent.	1907.	per cent.	1908	per cent.
Japanese	¥40,309	36.5	¥40,789	38.0	¥33,901	40.4
Germans	20,962	18.9	21,295	20.5	14,488	17.2
Chinese	23,383	21.2	17,202	16.5	13,538	61.1
British	16,962	15.3	17,093	15.9	12,607	15.0
Americans	6,319	5.7	7,059	6.5	7,646	9.1
French	630	0.6	998	0.9	1,175	1.4
Dutch	166	0.2	106	0.1	195	0.2
Austrians	51	0.0	40	—	96	0.1
Portuguese	487	0.4	381	0.3	111	0.1
Danes	126	0.1	319	0.2	83	0.1
Italians	135	0.1	144	0.1	70	0.1
Others.....	674	0.6	289	0.2	95	0.1
Swiss	312	0.3	927	0.8	—	—
Total	110,605	100	106,668	100	84,514	100

IMPORTS.

Y. 1,000

	1906.	per cent.	1907.	per cent.	1908.	per cent.
Japanese	¥89,527	46.6	¥124,585	55.7	¥110,248	57.7
British	41,858	21.8	37,062	16.6	31,855	16.7
Germans.....	27,266	14.2	28,641	12.8	19,764	10.3
Chinese	17,735	9.3	18,103	8.1	14,842	7.8
Americans	11,412	5.9	11,165	5.1	9,344	4.9
French	1,452	0.8	1,372	0.6	2,429	1.3
Swiss	1,699	0.9	1,467	0.6	1,801	1.0
Portuguese	204	0.1	230	0.1	200	0.1
Dutch	458	0.2	249	0.1	177	0.1
Austrians	210	0.1	206	0.1	216	0.1
Others.....	250	0.1	249	0.1	—	—
Total	192,07	100	223,437	100	191,080	100

STEAM-VESSLS THAT ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED
TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Tones in the thousand.)

Year	Japanese.	Chinese.	British.	French.	German.	Anstro-Hungarian.
1895	63	—	1,741	61	333	55
1903	5,130	12	4,734	213	1,268	190
1904	1,173	28	5,980	217	1,567	164
1905	1,771	22	6,754	239	1,918	118
1906	7,257	17	5,766	397	1,910	163
1907	8,770	57	6,267	398	1,840	154
1908	8,629	83	6,400	430	1,847	160

Year	Russian.	Danish.	Norwegian.	U. S. A.	Other Countries.	Total
1895	85	3	235	83	56	2,749
1903	353	71	392	961	91	13,419
1904	20	35	728	1,172	286	11,376
1905	30	33	1,211	2,842	315	14,259
1906	310	115	602	2,093	321	18,956
1907	324	64	385	1,618	317	20,199
1908	342	66	314	1,603	226	20,104

NOTE:—Prior to 1899 in case one vessel entered two or more ports, her tonnage was measured at the first entry only, but every entry has been repeated since 1900.

TARIFF SYSTEM.

As a direct outcome of the revision of treaties the first revision of the tariff system of Japan was made and put on force on 2nd August 1899, to remain effective till 1911. The treaties with Great Britain, France and Germany contain provisions for conventional tariff, so that for goods coming from them and also others which are entitled to participate in the most favored clause Japan cannot impose statutory tariff. According to the revised system imports were divided into three main classes, dutiable goods, nondutiable goods, and prohibited goods. The tariff for dutiable goods ranged from 5 to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, and were divided into 16 grades. The schedule had as at standard rate, 20 per cent. for ordinary refined goods, to decrease in one direction but to rise in another. (1) Natural produce, (2) scientific instruments and apparatus and raw materials, (3) machinery, (4) half-manufactured materials, (5) articles of ordinary

consumption occupied the descending scale, while articles of luxury and liquors and tobacco occupied the other extreme.

In 1899 tariff for manufactured tobacco was raised to 100 per cent, *ad valorem* alcohol to 250 per cent., Chinese liquor, *sake*, and other distilled liquor etc. to 80 to 100 per cent. In the same year raw materials required by the State monopolies and match industry were relieved from all duties as were also artificial and natural fertilizers. In 1901 the rate on tobacco was advanced to 150 per cent. and that on alcohol to 42 *sen* per litre, and at the same time rate on some other imports was also advanced more or less. Then coming to 1902 a law for putting a duty of 15 to 25 per cent on raw eggs was promulgated. The tariff was revised twice during the last four years, first at the time of the war, next in March 1907. The revised tariff was put in force from October '06.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Prior to the putting in force of a partially revised tariff in 1899 the customs revenue stood under Y. 10,000,000. The revenue in 1898 was the largest under the old tariff, and it amounted to only Y. 6,280,

000 in round numbers. The increase realized subsequently has been quite conspicuous, especially as the tariff rates have from time to time been revised. This movement is shown below:—

	Dutiable goods Y.1,000.	Duty free goods Y.1,000.	Customs revenue Y.1,000	Average percentage
1899	136,489	83,912	13,251	9.7
1900	200,458	86,803	16,764	8.4
1901	165,214	90,602	14,457	8.7
1902	151,037	120,693	14,727	9.7
1903	168,547	148,588	16,372	9.7
1904	208,450	162,909	20,519	9.9
1905	294,269	194,269	34,298	11.6
1906	281,338	137,446	41,230	14.6
1907	307,358	187,109	46,959	15.3
1908	281,399	154,857	44,817	15.9

The tariff prior to 1899, bound by the treaties, did not exceed 5%, but the average rate rarely stood so high. Only in 1887 the average record was 5%, but in all the other years the rate stood at a little over 4%. Among the duty free goods wool, cotton and artificial fertilizers stand at the head of the list. All goods ordered by the Government are exempt from duty. All the imports are now covered by the conventional tariff, and indigo, aniline, machinery, iron, steel and other commodities are imported at a rate not exceeding 10%, the only exception being 15% on sole and leather. Flour, rice, kerosene, crude sugar, raw cotton, wool, hemp and flax, and beancakes are the only important items of import outside the Conventional restrictions.

THE TARIFF REVISION.

The Tariff Revision Commission composed by leading officials and business-men has been sitting for some time in anticipation of the expiration of the existing treaties in July 1911. A draft of the revised tariff, the most important subject in the whole problem, is to be communicated to the treaty Powers one year prior to the time of the expiration, and in the meanwhile the formal pronouncement made on the question of treaty revision by an important economic association, the Japan Industrial Society, deserves quoting here. The Society's proposal is "to lower the duty on raw materials in order to facilitate the development of manufacture, and to increase the duty on manufactured articles." The maximum rate of duty should be made 40 per cent. *ad valorem*, exclusive of

duties on luxuries. The average rate of duty proposed on all dutiable goods in the tariff should be a little over 24 per cent. *ad valorem*, an increase of 8 per cent. on the average rate in the existing tariff. This means an increase of about ¥25,000,000 in the Customs revenue. The average rate of 24 per cent. is not excessive compared with the 40 or 50 per cent. adopted in protectionist countries in Europe and America. From the point of view of revenue, Japan's figures are the smallest in the world, the ratio of Customs revenue to general revenue for 1907 the percentage in Germany being in 46, in France 15, in Italy 13, in Great Britain 22, in the United States 25, and in Japan not more than 7. The Society recommends Japan's percentage equal to that of Italy."

CUSTOMS CHARGES.

(Put it force from April 1909).

Article I.—Persons who use sheds or space belonging to the Customs House shall pay fees at the following rates:—

(1) On goods upon which Customs duty is imposed according to weight—Every 500 *kin* or fraction thereof, 1 to 2 *sen* per day.

(2) On other goods—Every 10 cubic feet or fraction thereof, 1 to 2 *sen* per day.

(3) Those who reserve the use of sheds or space exclusively for themselves shall be charged from 50 *sen* to ¥2 per *tsubo* or fraction thereof per month. For a term not exceeding fifteen days the rate for half a month will be charged, but the full monthly rate will be charged for a term exceeding fifteen days.

When deemed convenient to collecting charges, the goods referred to in Paragraph 1 may be subjected to the charges specified in Paragraph 2 and *vice-versa*.

The days on which the goods specified in Paragraphs 1 and 2 are brought into or taken away from the shed or space shall be excluded from the number of days for which charge is made.

Article II.—No fee shall be charged on goods to be exported, nor on goods enumerated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 7 of the Customs Tariff Law (articles imported for Imperial use, articles belonging to heads of foreign States visiting this country, their families and suites), nor on luggage carried by travellers.

Another Order, No. 5, provides for rent charges on goods bonded by the Customs authorities in accordance with Article 46 of the Customs Law, as follows:—

(1) Goods on which Customs duty is imposed according to

weight—Every 500 *kin* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen* per day.

(2) Other goods—Every 10 cubic feet or fraction thereof, 3 *sen* per day.

When deemed convenient in collecting the charges, goods referred to in Paragraph 1 may be charged at the rate for goods mentioned in Paragraph 2 and *vice-versa*.

The days on which the goods are put in bond or released shall be excluded from the number of days for which rent is charged.

Existing rates will be charged on goods remaining in bond on the date the new rates come into force.

An Order of the Finance Department, No. 6, provides that:—

(1) Persons who use the temporary Customs depôts shall pay fees at the following rates:—

(1) Goods on which Customs duty is imposed according to weight—Every 50 *kin* or fraction thereof, 1 to 3 *sen* per month.

(2) Other goods—Every cubic foot or fraction thereof, 1 to 3 *sen* per month.

(3) When an entire building is used—Every *tsubo* or fraction thereof 50 *sen* to ¥3.

When deemed convenient in collecting the charge, the rate for goods referred to in Paragraph 2 may be charged on goods mentioned in Paragraph 1 and *vice-versa*.

(2) The minimum rate of charge will be fifteen days—for a term not exceeding fifteen days the fee due for half a month will be charged and for a term exceeding fifteen days the fee for one month will be payable.

(3) Persons applying for the special opening of temporary Customs

depôts shall pay the following fees:—

From sunrise to sunset—one hour or fraction thereof, ¥1.

From sunset to sunrise—one hour or fraction thereof, ¥1.50.

(4) The fee specified in Paragraph 1 and 2 of Article I. shall be paid when the goods are taken away, and the fee specified in Paragraph 3 shall be prepaid each month.

(5) Those who apply for an extension of the term for storing goods in accordance with Article 4 of the Regulation relating to the operation of the Temporary Customs Depôts Law shall pay a fee of 50 sen on each application.

The existing rates shall be charged on goods remaining in bond on the day this Order comes into effect.

These three Orders came into force on and after the 1st of April 1909.

An Order, No. 7, of the Finance Department is published in the *Official Gazette*, by which the tariff of charges for goods stored in the Government bonded warehouse according to the Customs Bonded Warehouse Law, is fixed. The Order came into force on April last. The goods remaining in godown on that day were to be charged according to the old rates. The new rentals are as follows:—

GROUP I.—GRAINS AND SEEDS.

Articles.	Rent per month. per 100 kin.
1. Rice and Paddy	¥0.025
2. Wheat	0.030
3. Soja beans (<i>daisu</i>)	0.020
4. Goma (sesame seeds).....	0.030
5. Cotton seeds	0.025
6. Other cereals and seeds...	0.020

GROUP II.—BEVERAGES AND COMESTIBLES.

	Cubic ft.
7. Fruits and nuts (excluding those preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup, or honey)	¥0.020
8. Tea and coffee	0.015
9. Cocoa	0.030
10. Spices	0.010
11. Flours, meals, starches &c.—	
(1) Wheat flour.....	
..... (100 kin)	0.025
(2) Others..(cub. ft.)	0.015
12. Condensed Milk	0.020
13. Butter	0.030
14. Artificial butter	0.020
15. Cheese	0.020
16. Other food and beverages.	0.020

GROUP III.—SUGAR, CONFECTIONERY, AND SWEETMEATS.

	100 kin.
17. Sugar	¥0.050
18. Refined sugar	0.030
	Cubic ft.
19. Confectionery	¥0.020
20. Jam, fruit jelly, and the like	0.020
21. Vegetables and fruits preserved with sugar, molasses, syrup, or honey	0.020

GROUP IV.—ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

	Cubic ft.
22. Wines in cases	¥0.020
23. " in barrels	0.030
24. Champagne	0.035
25. Brandy in cases	0.025
26. " in barrels	0.060
27. Whisky in cases	0.020
28. " in barrels	0.065
29. Other alcoholic liquors in cases	0.020
30. Other alcoholic liquors in barrels	0.055

GROUP V.—SKINS, BONES, HORNS, HOOFs, &c.

	Cubic ft.
31. Furs	¥0.030

	<i>100 kin.</i>
32. Hides and skins	¥0.115
33. Leather, &c.—	
(1) Bull, cow and buffalo horns	0.280
(2) Sheep's leather...	0.300
(3) Roller leather (cubic ft.)	0.145
34. Bones, animal...(100 kin)	0.050
35. Horns, animal	0.060
36. Hoofs, animal	0.055

GROUP VI.—DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
MEDICINES, &C.

37. Hop	(c. ft.) ¥0.030
38. Kanko.....	(100 kin) 0.180
39. Gun arabic.....	(c. ft.) 0.030
40. Glue	(100 kin) 0.065
41. Soda, bicarbonate..	(c. ft.) 0.020
42. Alum.....	(100 kin) 0.060
43. Glycerine	(c. ft.) 0.040
44. Aniline salt	(c. ft.) 0.025
45. Other drugs, chemicals, medicine, and medical preparations ...	(c. ft.) 0.030

GROUP VII.—OILS, FATS, AND
WAXES.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
46. Oil, linseed	¥0.075
47. Oil, castor	0.045
48. Oil, olive (in cases).....	0.030
49. „ (in tins)	0.040
50. Fats, animal (in cases)...	0.035
51. „ (in barrels)	0.030
52. Stearin	(100 kin) 0.120
53. Candles	(c. ft.) 0.020
54. Other oils, fats and waxes	0.020

GROUP VIII.—DYES, PIGMENTS,
AND PAINTS.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
55. Indigo (in cases)	¥0.075
56. „ (in barrels)	0.070
57. Logwood extract	0.020
58. Aniline dyes	0.030
59. Alizarine dyes (in cases)..	0.065
60. „ „ (in barrels)..	0.055
61. Ultramarine	0.025
62. Vermilion	0.075
63. Paints.....	0.030
64. Varnish (in cases)	0.030

65. Varnish (in tins)	0.040
66. Lead pencils	0.030
67. Ink (in cases)	0.030
68. „ (in barrels)	0.040
69. Ship's bottom paints ...	0.035
70. Other dyes, pigments, and paints	0.040

GROUP IX.—YARNS, THREADS,
TWINES, CORDAGE AND MATERIALS
THEREOF.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
71. Cotton yarns and threads	¥0.035
72. Linen yarns and threads..	0.030
73. Woollen yarns	0.040
74. Other yarns, threads, twines, cordage and materials thereof	0.035

GROUP X.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND
MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
75. Shirtings and sheetings..	¥0.040
76. Cotton velvet, cotton Italians, and prints...	0.030
77. Cotton flannels	0.025
78. Cotton cloths for um- brellas	0.050
79. Woollen cloths and serges	0.040
80. Mousseline	0.080
81. Italian cloth.....	0.045
82. Flannels.....	0.050
83. Handkerchiefs	0.025
84. Blanket	0.030
85. Other textile fabrics and manufactures thereof...	0.060

GROUP XI.—CLOTHES AND
ACCESSORIES.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
86. Shirts.....	¥0.040
87. Gloves	0.055
88. Braces or suspenders ...	0.025
89. Hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods	0.025

GROUP XII.—PAPERS, PAPER MA-
NUFACTURES, AND PICTURES.

	<i>Cubic ft.</i>
90. Printing papers	¥0.020
91. Writing papers	0.020
92. Fancy papers	0.020

93. Drawing papers	0.020
94. Paper, imitation Japanese	0.020
95. Photographic papers ...	0.070
96. Other papers, paper manufactures, books and pictures	0.020

GROUP XIII.—METALS.

100 *kin.*

97. Iron and mild steel—	
(1) Bars, rods, wire, pig, ingot, plates and sheets	¥0.030
(2) Pipes and tubes..	0.040
(3) Galvanised plates or sheets	0.040
(4) Tinned plates or sheets	0.040
(5) Wires and ropes..	0.050
(6) Galvanised telegraph wire	0.035
98. Steel	0.065
99. Copper	0.090
100. Lead	0.040
101. Tin	0.130
102. Zinc	0.045
103. Nickel	0.120
104. Mercury	(c. ft.) 0.050
105. Aluminium.....	(c. ft.) 0.040
106. Brass and yellow metal (c. ft.).....	0.070

GROUP XIV.—METAL MANUFACTURES.

Cubic ft.

107. Capsules	¥0.020
108. Sewing and knitting needles and pins	0.020
109. Pen-nibs	0.020
110. Nails, rivets, and screws	0.020
111. Files	0.045
112. Umbrella ribs	0.080
113. Other metal manufactures	0.030

GROUP XV.—EARTHENWARE PORCELAIN, GLASS AND GLASS MANUFACTURES.

Cubic ft.

114. Photographic dry-plates	¥0.030
115. Window glass	0.035

116. Other earthenware, porcelain, glass and glass manufactures.....	0.020
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GROUP XVI.—VEHICLES, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND MACHINERY.

Cubic ft.

117. Bicycles	¥0.020
118. Bicycles accessories—	
(1) Tyres	0.055
(2) Others	0.020
119. Binocular glasses	0.020
120. Clocks, standing and hanging	0.050
121. Sewing machines	0.020
122. Typewriters	0.060
123. Spinning and weaving machinery and parts thereof	0.045
124. Other machinery and parts thereof.....	0.040

GROUP XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

100 *kin.*

125. Rattan	¥0.095
126. Corks	0.455
127. Pulp	(Cubic ft.) ¥0.020
128. Malt	0.015
129. Putty	0.030
130. India rubber.....	0.080
131. Emery cloth.....	0.040
132. Emery wheels	0.035
133. Asbestos, in sheet or board	0.035
134. Packing for steam-engines, &c.	0.030
135. Belts and tubes for machinery	0.030
136. Perfumed waters and oils	0.015
137. Soaps	0.025
138. Shooting guns	0.050

GROUP XVIII.—PRECIOUS ARTICLES.

139. Tortoise shell	
140. Ivory	
141. Musk	
142. Camphor and moxa ...	
143. Liquid gold and silver..	
144. Platinum	

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 145. Precious stones and pearls..... | } 50 o/o
ad val. |
| 146. Watches and parts thereof | |
| 147. Mariner's compasses, clocks and parts thereof | |
| 148. Other precious articles.. | |

On articles not enumerated in this tariff will be applied the rates charged on articles resembling them in nature. Articles having no resemblance to those scheduled will

be charged at the rate of sen 3₂ per month per cubic foot. The minimum charge in this tariff is for half a month—a period less than fifteen days will be charged as half a month and a period exceeding fifteen days will be charged as one month. A fraction of a cubic foot or a fraction of 100 kin will be charged as a cubic foot or 100 kin. Warehouse-rent will be collected when the articles are taken away.

(*Japan Chronicle*.)

CHAPTER XXV.

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS.

GENERAL STATEMENTS.

The National Bank Regulations promulgated in November, 1872, were based on the American system. Four national banks were established under the regulations, which provided, among other things, for the convertibility of bank notes into gold specie. It was soon found impossible to maintain the convertible system, owing to excess issue and consequent fall of notes below par. The banks were threatened with ruin. It happened that the Government conceived at that time the idea of adjusting the hereditary Pension Bonds, amounting to over 170 million *yen*. The Bank Regulations were amended in August, 1879, with the object of allowing the banks to use the public bonds as security against their notes which were in turn redeemable with Government notes, and not with

specie. The bank notes were therefore really inconvertible notes. At any rate this amendment gave a powerful impulse to the creation of national banks, and within a few years as many as 153 were established.

In order to restore the credit of paper notes the Government prohibited the establishment of new national banks after 1880 and further provided that the national banks would be deprived of the note issuing privilege, this having been exclusively reserved for the newly created Bank of Japan. Meanwhile the charters of most of the national banks had expired, and they were converted into private banks, so that by February, 1899, the last relic of the old banking system disappeared.

BANKS (At end of 1908.)

	No. of Banks.	Authorized Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
Special Banks.....	6	<i>yen</i> 91,500,000	83,750,000
"People's" Banks	46	" 29,970,000	29,004,575
Savings Banks	{ 485 *188	" 78,647,600	49,334,726
Ordinary Banks.....	1,646	" 409,634,830	291,937,027
Total.....	2,183	" 609,752,430	454,026,328

Note:—"Special Banks" comprises the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Hypothec Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan, Bank of Formosa, and Hokkaido Colonial Bank. The number marked with an asterisk represents savings departments of ordinary banks.

GENERAL STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

	Deposits balance	Loans & Bills discounted (balance).	Net profit	Dividend	Rate of Dividend.
1904	854,852	1,125,653	50,228	27,994	9.1
1905	1,422,748	1,225,402	59,721	29,282	9.5
1906	1,797,167	1,550,461	69,721	31,843	9.6
1907	1,794,039	1,627,394	72,835	34,893	9.5
1908	1,452,554	1,551,685	—	—	—

SPECIAL BANKS.

The Bank of Japan.

The Bank of Japan, the central bank of Japan, was founded in 1882 as a joint stock company in accordance with the Bank of Japan Ordinance. Its authorized capital was at first 10,000,000 *yen*, but it has since been trebled, i.e. 30,000,000 *yen* fully paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege to issue convertible bank notes within the limit of 12,000,000 *yen* on the security of gold or silver coins and bullion, and of Government bonds or commercial bills of a reliable nature. The Bank has to pay the tax of 1.2½% for average monthly issue of notes and that of 5 per cent. per annum for any excess issue.

The Bank conducts the following lines of business:—

1. "To discount or purchase Government bills, bills of exchange, commercial bills, etc.; 2 to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 3. to make loans on the security of gold or silver coins or bullion; 4. to make collection of bills for banks, companies and merchants, who are regular customers; 5. to receive deposits in current accounts and accept the custody of objects of value, such as gold, silver, other precious metals and documents; 6. to make advance in current accounts or loans for fixed periods upon the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills or other bills and shares guaranteed by the Government."

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills discounted		Dividends per Net annum.	
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Profits.	
1904	30,000	17,600	3,516,861	43,823	553,350	125,221	338,699	69,595	4,746	12
1905	30,000	18,800	6,507,002	449,203	576,570	80,049	681,060	100,184	5,420	12
1906	30,000	20,100	8,673,036	401,499	378,543	31,573	806,759	106,001	5,689	12
1907	30,000	21,150	8,851,654	471,052	338,119	33,339	881,357	124,607	5,999	12
1908	30,000	23,500	5,682,470	220,286	316,982	30,146	866,547	77,037	6,204	12

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Baron Shinzen Matsuo. Vice-Gov.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi.

Directors.—Muneyoshi Yamaguchi, Rio Sudo, Seishiro Kimura, Tomoye Yoshii.

Head Office.—Honryogai-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo.

Branches.—Osaka; Nagoya; Western district (Moji); Hokkaido (Hakodate); Kyoto; Sapporo; Otaru; Fukushima; Hiroshima.

The Yokohama Specie Bank.

Founded in 1880 on the authorized capital of 3,000,000 yen for furnishing financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country, its capital has has subsequently been increased to 24,000,000 yen which has fully been paid up. The Bank enjoys the privilege of getting its foreign bills of exchange rediscounted by the Bank of Japan to an amount not exceeding 20,000,000 yen a year at the rate of 2 per cent.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

1. "Foreign exchange; 2. inland exchange; 3. loans; 4. deposits of money and custody of value; 5. discount and collection of bills of exchange, promissory notes and other cheques; 6. exchange of coins. The Bank may also buy or sell public bonds, gold or silver bullion and foreign coin, if the condition of business demands it. The Bank may be entrusted with affairs bearing on foreign loans and the management of public moneys for international account."

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Yen	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills discounted		Dividend per annum.	
			Total	Balance.	Total	Balance.	Total	Balance.	Net	Profits.
1904	18,000	10,405	1,722,377	70,545	390,165	41,499	102,210	12,340	2,862	12
1905	18,000	11,019	3,377,895	110,295	553,031	60,567	189,531	13,988	4,288	12
1906	21,000	13,934	2,929,453	120,303	623,669	87,676	109,420	9,663	4,903	12
1907	21,000	14,531	3,116,163	121,035	751,574	89,727	117,105	15,290	4,030	12
1908	24,000	15,490	2,183,191	116,839	677,540	71,517	160,699	12,079	3,830	12

Board of Directors.

President.—Baron Korekiyo Takahashi. *General Manager*.—Yuki Yamakawa.

Directors.—Yuki Yamakawa, Masunosuke Odagiri, Viscount Y. Mishima, Chunosuke Kawashima, Hyokichi Bekkey, Nagatane Soma, Kokichi Sonoda, Rokuro Hara, Riemon Kimura, Ippei Wakao.

Head Office.—Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama.

Branches Abroad.—London; Lyons; New York; San Francisco; Hawaii; Bombay; Hongkong; Shanghai; Tientsin; Peking; Newchwang; Tairen (formerly Dalny); Liaoyang.

The Industrial Bank of Japan.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko) is a joint-stock company established in March, 1902, under the Law of the Industrial Bank of Japan. Its capital was yen 10,000,000 at first, but by the amended Law passed in March, 1906, it was increased to yen 17,500,000 of which yen 16,250,000 is paid up. Gradually the business sphere of the Bank, especially that of trust has been enlarged. The Bank being one of the most powerful banking and trust

companies in Japan, is considered generally to be one of the fittest and most useful medium for foreign capitalists desirous of making investment in this country. This will be understood from the fact that more than yen 7,500,000 of its shares are held by foreign capitalists, being quoted very high both in the internal and foreign markets.

The chief lines of business carried on by the Industrial Bank of Japan are as follows:—

"1. Loans on the security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

2. Subscriptions for, or taking over by transference, National or Local Loan Bonds, or the Debentures of Companies.

3. General Deposits and Safe Deposits Business.

4. Business of a Trust Company.

5. Discount of Bills on security of National or Local Loan Bonds, or Debentures and Shares of Companies.

6. Loans on Mortgage of Railway, Factory and Mine Foundations.

7. Any Banking and attendant Business in Foreign Countries with the Permission of the Minister of Finance."

The Bank has the privilege of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid up capital and to any amount if for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Though the Bank is the youngest of the six special banks it has attained a rapid progress and enjoys a promising future.

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.		Loans.		Profit and Loss account.			
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Prof.	Rate of Divid.
1904.....	2,500	264	16,831	1,793	9,864	2,628	975	788	186	6.0
1905.....	5,000	294	41,887	1,436	16,466	4,488	1,391	1,134	257	7.0
1906.....	13,750	409	125,514	20,312	48,378	15,673	3,394	2,238	1,156	7.3
1907.....	16,250	623	77,137	14,884	46,563	18,303	3,690	2,130	1,560	7.5
1908.....	16,250	993	61,464	10,072	52,498	26,951	3,446	1,779	1,667	8.0

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Dr. Juichi Soyeda. *Vice-Gov.*—Kazumasa Tsukuda.

Directors.—Otoya Tomono, Tatsukuro Inouye, Jun Saito.

Head Office.—8 Zenigame-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hypothec Bank Of Japan.

Founded in 1896 as a joint stock company with a capital of 10,000,000 yen under the special patronage and control of the Government, it aims to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest for improvement and development of agriculture and industry and to serve as a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprises on a larger scale throughout the whole country.

The following lines of business are transacted by the Bank:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property, to make loans without security to Prefectures, Districts, Cities, Towns, and other public bodies organized under the

Law; to make loans without security for the work of adjustment of cultivated fields under the Farm Adjustment Law; to take up the mortgage debentures of the "People's Banks"; to accept the custody of gold and silver bullion and negotiable instruments."

The Bank is authorized, when at least one-fourth of its nominal capital is paid up, to issue mortgage debentures to an amount not exceeding ten times its paid up capital. These debentures shall be redeemed at least twice a year by means of drawings and for each issue of debentures premiums of various amounts varying from five to one thousand yen

are allotted to a certain number of debentures to be determined by drawings. Amidst the general prohibition of lottery or any lottery-like system, this single exception has

been made on behalf of the Hypothec Bank in order to enable it to attract smaller capitalists to the subscription of its debentures.

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Loans.		Profit and Loss Account.			Rate of Profit.
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings	Expenses.	Net Dividends.	
1904.....	3,250	574	25,655	23,808	2,255	1,687	568	10.0
1905.....	3,250	900	28,046	25,633	2,950	2,295	655	10.0
1906.....	3,250	1,199	33,337	29,588	3,776	3,065	711	10.0
1907.....	4,250	1,503	40,827	36,793	4,567	3,871	696	10.0
1908.....	5,000	1,712	48,837	45,762	4,499	3,715	783	10.0

Board of Directors.

Governor.—Tatsuo Yamamoto; *Vice-Gov.*—Gentaro Simla.

Directors.—Keichoku Ario, Keishi Igarashi, Naonosuke Kawakami.

Head Office.—Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

The "People's" Banks.

(*Noko Ginko*).

These banks exist one in each prefecture to act as local organs of credit for agriculture and industry, each with a capital of two hundred thousand *yen* or upwards.

The lines of business transacted by these Banks are similar to those dealt with by the Hypothec Bank, only in a smaller scope.

The Bank of Taiwan. (*Formosa*).

The Bank of Taiwan is a joint stock company with a capital of five million *yen* fully paid up, enjoying the privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible in gold *yen*. And the notes not covered by the specie reserve and issuable on the security Government bonds, Treasury bills, notes of the Bank of Japan, and any other negotiable paper or commercial bills of a reliable nature is limited to 5,000,000 *yen* and may in no case exceed the amount of notes issued against specie reserve. Any excess

issue is subject to a tax of five per cent. or more per annum. The Government has subscribed for one million *yen* of the shares of the Bank and the dividends accruing from these shares are added to the reserve fund of the Bank for the first five years, during which period the Government is engaged not to transfer its shares. The Government has further made an advance of 2,000,000 *yen* in silver to the Bank with no interest, to be added to the specie reserve for bank notes issued. The following lines of business are transacted by this Bank:—

"1. To discount bills of exchange and other commercial bills; 2. exchange business; 3. to collect bills for companies and merchants who are regular customers of the Bank; 4. to make loans on the security of immovable or movable property

of a reliable nature; 5. to open current accounts; 6. to accept the custody of objects of value such as gold and silver coins, precious metals and documents; 7. to buy or sell gold or silver bullion; 8. to act as agent for banks."

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits		Loans.		Profit and Loss Account.			
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earning.	Expenses	Net Profit.	Rate of Divid.
1904.....	2,500	352	111,907	6,023	18,163	5,078	1,697	1,363	333	9.0
1905.....	2,500	465	145,925	6,835	22,278	3,582	1,998	1,581	417	10.0
1906.....	2,500	635	197,176	10,131	38,419	3,490	2,536	2,044	491	10.0
1907.....	3,750	830	245,352	11,862	41,993	4,238	3,530	2,850	679	10.0
1908.....	5,000	1,150	234,761	11,188	38,431	3,807	3,958	3,067	890	10.0

Board of Directors.

President.—Kazuyoshi Yagi. *Vice-Pre.*—Totaro Shimosaka.

Directors.—Muneyoshi Tatsuno; Isotatsu Kajiware.

Head Office.—Taihoku, Formosa.

The Colonial Bank of Hokkaido.

This Bank aims to promote enterprises of colonization and exploitation of the Hokkaido. It was established in 1900 in the form of a joint stock company with a capital of 3,000,000 yen to transact the following lines of business:—

"To make loans on the security of immovable property; to make loans against pledge of shares and debentures issued by joint stock companies; to make loans or issue bills of exchange on the island; to take up deposits; to accept the

custody of objects of value; to make loans without security to communal co-operations." This Bank is authorized to issue mortgage debenture to an amount not exceeding five times its paid-up capital, though such debentures may not exceed the total amount of outstanding loans redeemable in annual instalment.

In order to give support to the Bank, the Government subscribed 1,000,000 yen of its shares on which for the first ten years no dividends are assigned.

STATISTICS (Y. 1000)

Year	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits		Loans		Profit and Loss Account.			
			Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Earnings.	Expenses	Net Profit.	Rate of Divid.
1904	3,000	98	7,032	1,086	5,750	3,330	465	260	204	8.0
1905	3,000	146	19,542	2,757	9,166	5,088	553	312	240	8.5
1906	3,004	250	37,801	3,529	15,502	6,687	810	502	307	9.0
1907	3,500	381	54,925	3,946	24,092	9,653	1,106	737	308	9.0
1908	3,500	520	50,940	4,715	26,404	10,800	1,346	1,006	240	9.0

Accounts.

President.—Soki Seki. *Head Office.*—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

ORDINARY BANKS.

Leading Banks in Tokyo (At end of Dec. 1908.)

(in 1,000 yen.)

Name of Bank.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.	Loans.	Latest dividend %
Ist Bank, the.....	10,000	4,200	44,414	50,493	10.0
3rd " ".....	2,400	1,150	22,606	21,689	12.0
15th " ".....	18,000	1,700	20,695	16,373	9.0
20th " ".....	1,450	270	4,294	5,325	7.0
27th " ".....	790	210	2,988	3,740	5.0
30th " ".....	700	105	79	878	7.0
84th " ".....	625	63	2,376	2,307	9.0
100th Bank, the.....	1,825	5,483	18,018	21,031	30.0
Higo Ginko.....	1,325	320	4,142	4,412	10.0
Imamura Ginko.....	700	75	614	1,609	5.0
Kamiki Ginko.....	800	243	1,167	1,723	6.2
Kawasaki Ginko.....	1,000	1,110	16,370	14,136	4.0
Kimbara Ginko.....	100	22	482	630	10.0
Meiji-Shogyo Ginko.....	1,900	170	5,778	7,323	8.0
Mitsubishi Ginko.....	1,000	3,810	28,340	26,430	10.0
Mitsui Ginko.....	5,000	11,500	69,890	56,132	16.8
Morimura Ginko.....	500	320	3,393	3,673	5.0
Murai Ginko.....	1,000	480	3,597	3,156	Nil
Nakai Ginko.....	1,000	530	6,060	6,135	5.0
Tanaka.....	—	—	—	—	—
Teiyu Ginko.....	1,000	80	2,867	4,062	6.0
Tokai Ginko.....	1,500	614	10,971	10,522	10.0
Tokyo Ginko.....	1,500	580	5,645	7,994	10.0
Toyokuni Ginko.....	2,500	25	6,246	8,204	7.0
Yasuda Ginko.....	5,000	2,330	23,065	24,641	3.0

Leading Banks in Osaka.

34th Ginko.....	5,000	1,300	23,205	24,504	9.0
130th Ginko.....	1,625	—	7,678	10,010	Nil
58th Ginko.....	—	—	—	—	—
Kashima Ginko.....	300	500	9,341	7,779	6.0
Kitahama Ginko.....	4,750	750	13,619	16,952	9.0
Konoike Ginko.....	3,000	1,300	25,873	23,744	6.0
Naniwa Ginko.....	4,000	1,520	20,886	19,979	10.0
O-mi Ginko.....	1,482	192	9,961	7,383	10.0
Sumitomo Ginko.....	1,000	4,000	36,818	27,238	15.0
Yamaguchi Ginko.....	1,000	1,009	14,072	11,582	5.0
Fujimoto Ginko.....	—	—	—	—	—

Leading Banks in Yokohama.

2nd Bank, the.....	1,500	690	5,285	9,930	8.0
74th " ".....	1,400	440	3,357	6,854	8.0
Mogi Ginko.....	1,000	570	2,439	4,766	10.0
Seda Ginko.....	—	—	—	—	—
Wakao Ginko.....	500	215	1,498	3,428	10.0
Yokohama Ginko.....	1,000	882	3,360	4,221	9.0

ORDINARY BANKS.

(in 1,000 yen.)

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS										535
At end of	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds.	Deposits.		Loans.		Bills Discounted.		
				Total Amount.	Balance.	Total Amount.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.	
1895	925	98,758	24,901	1,942,539	159,251	917,262	181,068	488,306	—	
1896	1,126	132,661	43,143	2,567,835	203,762	1,284,920	262,920	763,902	—	
1897	1,281	161,442	19,464	3,016,910	235,507	1,571,561	270,664	397,118	—	
1898	1,448	189,829	27,762	3,570,423	287,912	1,749,979	294,799	969,144	—	
1899	1,561	209,973	20,306	4,492,936	392,256	1,825,389	311,349	1,584,252	261,771	
1900	1,802	239,364	33,032	5,670,511	436,779	2,114,925	351,550	2,119,275	301,647	
1901	1,867	251,700	38,868	5,357,548	450,186	1,901,107	356,356	1,831,516	272,015	
1902	1,841	258,111	45,679	6,070,031	536,702	2,059,182	376,466	1,998,691	310,941	
1903	1,754	253,003	50,502	6,886,556	566,227	2,198,159	380,873	2,194,020	334,387	
1904	1,708	248,776	54,477	7,916,282	605,316	2,232,258	390,464	2,315,239	329,489	
1905	1,713	252,697	59,000	9,452,904	692,520	2,681,371	406,602	2,495,533	377,048	
1906	1,678	256,523	68,183	13,663,514	1,033,762	3,508,809	443,207	3,890,340	649,839	
1907	1,665	277,772	78,478	13,997,145	951,713	4,023,288	514,504	4,283,171	577,623	
1908	1,646	291,937	88,067	—	876,292	—	517,338	.....	555,930	

SAVINGS BANKS. (in 1,000 yen.)

Year	No. of Banks.	Paid-up Capital	Reserve Fund.	Deposits.				Loans.		Bills Discounted.	
				Savings Deposits Balance.	Common Deposits Balance.	Deposits Balance.	Transacted.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.	Amount Transacted.	Balance.
1896.....	{ 149 * 44	3,963 *1,075	303	18,214	2,459	20,673	25,162	8,088	31,870	—	—
1897.....	{ 221 * 91	8,622 *2,075	812	25,393	7,651	33,044	50,699	16,569	40,468	5,790	5,790
1898.....	{ 260 *158	11,638 *3,327	1,371	30,042	12,665	42,707	72,884	23,576	49,882	7,909	7,909
1899.....	{ 333 *198	15,429 *4,549	2,188	44,748	22,892	67,641	106,226	30,201	97,285	17,669	17,669
1900.....	{ 491 *262	21,040 *5,794	2,907	49,438	29,423	78,881	131,302	38,393	156,120	25,024	25,024
1901.....	{ 441 *273	23,370 *6,238	3,462	44,021	30,188	74,210	127,170	41,117	119,392	19,542	19,542
1902.....	{ 431 *270	22,412 *6,418	3,548	51,646	33,319	84,965	127,995	40,801	115,952	19,235	19,235
1903.....	{ 469 *216	29,539 *5,394	5,404	60,692	46,014	106,701	178,973	54,555	169,894	26,987	26,987
1904.....	{ 467 *207	32,187 *5,173	6,489	66,717	54,042	120,759	193,437	60,379	182,220	25,888	25,888
1905.....	{ 485 *205	38,534	7,771	84,820	68,998	153,818	235,079	68,512	203,029	31,603	31,603
1906.....	{ 488 *198	40,909	9,876	106,591	94,069	200,661	317,167	78,919	271,606	46,061	46,061
1907.....	{ 519 *189	45,841	10,737	114,751	97,213	211,964	349,504	90,649	357,398	53,225	53,225
1908.....	{ 485 *188	49,334	12,466	112,344	92,157	204,502	—	99,453	.....	50,797	50,797

* Represent the number and capital of ordinary banks undertaking savings bank business in addition to the main business.

CLEARING HOUSES.

TOKYO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The Tokyo clearing-house commenced its business at the end of 1887 with more or less good result, but the subsequent development of the banking business necessitated the reorganization of the clearing-house, and in 1891 the new clearing-house,

as it now stands, was established. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-houses in Europe and America. The number of associated banks is over 60, besides the Bank of Japan.

OSAKA CLEARING-HOUSE.

Founded in 1879 the Osaka clearing-house is the first of the clearing-houses established in our country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took

the lead in introducing the clearing-house facilities. The number of associated banks is 60.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya have clearing-houses of their own.

AMOUNT OF BILLS CLEARED AT VARIOUS CLEARING-HOUSES IN JAPAN.

(in 1,000 yen.)

Year.	Tokyo.	Osaka.	Kyoto.	Yokohama.	Kobe.	Nagoya.	Total.
1908 ...	2,962,973	1,418,941	237,292	792,870	719,853	175,430	6,307,361
1907 ...	3,540,443	1,671,720	327,524	932,220	754,433	254,676	7,037,629
1906 ...	3,500,853	1,463,860	263,137	912,893	713,928	269,381	7,124,084
1905 ...	2,560,527	1,140,527	177,439	788,408	619,703	174,123	5,532,487
1904 ...	1,854,352	898,682	125,967	618,444	530,309	129,025	4,146,823
1903 ...	1,562,636	821,287	167,986	491,591	412,148	128,206	3,583,857
1902 ...	1,350,791	663,659	155,959	416,123	251,596	43,083	2,881,213

The volume of business transactions during the first half of 1908 was less by Y. 337,000,000 approximately in Tokyo and by Y. 140,000,000 in Osaka, compared with the corresponding period of '07.

CURRENCY SYSTEM.

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897 Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie, but that reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 fun of pure gold (11.574

grains) and to be denominated one yen.

2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (4.1666 grams) coins, 10 yen (8.3333 grams) coins, and 20 yen (16.6665 grams) coins.
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 sen (2.2500 grams) pieces, 20 sen (4.0500 grams) pieces, and 50 sen (10.1250 grams) pieces.

4. Subsidiary copper coins to be of three denominations, 5 *sen* nickel pieces, 2 *sen* copper pieces, 1 *sen* pieces, 5 *rin* and 1 *rin* pieces issued before to continue in circulation as before.

The regulation fineness of the coins are as under:—

Gold coins, 900 gold & 100 copper.
 Silver " 800 silver " 200 "
 Nickel " 250 nickel " 750 "
 Copper " 950 copper, 40 tin and 10 zinc.

AMOUNT OF COINS AND PAPER CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION.

(in yen 1,000.)

At the End of	Gold Coins.	Silver Pieces.	Nickel Pieces.	Copper Pieces.	Convertible Bank Notes.	Total.
1904	20,346	64,343	8,880	9,037	286,625	389,233
1905	24,564	74,084	9,167	9,039	312,790	429,647
1906	34,588	82,386	9,163	9,038	341,766	476,943
1907	24,078	96,133	9,159	9,081	369,984	508,436
1908	27,051	105,373	9,151	9,089	352,734	503,399

CHAPTER XXVI.

ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

SECTION I.

DEFECT IN JAPANESE BUSINESS SYSTEM.

Not a few instances of unsound business method have been disclosed when the reaction that came after the temporary boom subsequent to the return of peace severely tried the stability of all the business establishments. In no other period of Japanese history was another such disturbance in the economic and financial world witnessed as that during the last two years. Small banks and other concerns that were swept away by this economic cataclysm numbered several scores. But it is in industrial companies that the disastrous effect was especially startling. The Dai Nippon Sugar refinery scandal involving the imprisonment for bribery of 24 M. P.'s, suicide of its former President and the imprisonment of Directors; the

Nippon Marine Products Company case in which its president (retired Lieut.-Gen.) and Directors were convicted of peculation, the Otaru Lumber Company trouble of a similar description were some of the ugly incidents that were disclosed on that occasion. All these failures have naturally given rise to loud discussion as to the imperfection of the Japanese commercial law and especially of the existing audit system, and also to the necessity of elevating the standard of commercial morality. Below is given a brief explanation on the Japanese auditing system quoted from the recent speech of Mr. N. Okoshi, ex-Minister to Brazil, and now a prominent figure in international business circles.

JAPANESE AUDITOR AND AUDITING.

In the first place Japanese auditors are all amateur auditors while English are Professional auditors. Japanese auditors are, as a rule, elected from among big shareholders of the respective companies. Although our commercial law relating to the duties and obligations of auditors is very strict, in some respect, even stricter than the provisions of English Companies act, our people do not seem to attach so much importance, as they do in England to this matter. Our auditors themselves do not seem to feel the weight of heavy responsibilities

imposed by law and appear to think that their simple duty is to certify the correctness of balance sheet which is to be presented to the general meeting. In Japan the commercial law defines the privilege and duties of auditors of different companies, while in England different acts determine the duties and liabilities of auditors such as those of joint stock companies, municipal corporations and other bodies. Although no mention is made in our code that an auditor must be a shareholder of the company, yet

nearly all our joint stock companies insert in their articles of association, a clause relating to the qualifications of auditors who should necessarily be shareholders. The auditor's tenure of office is one year like in the case of the English and he is eligible for reelection. They can also at any time ask the report of the state of affairs of the company to the directors and can make investigations into the business transactions, as well as the actual condition of the property of the company.

Our auditors can convoke a general meeting, if they deem it necessary and ask for the appointment of an expert examiner, in order to investigate into the state of finance and assets of the company. They are authorised also to prepare a special report stating their own opinion upon the state of finance, after close investigations into the accounts of the company and to submit the same to the general meeting.

Japanese auditors can fill a vacancy for the director, if the board and co-auditors agree to this arrangement. However he cannot exercise his duty, unless his appointment is confirmed by a general meeting. Our Code seems to bestow a great power and impose a heavy responsibility on the auditors; it says that when the company itself bring action against directors, or directors against the

company, auditors shall have to represent the company. However it must be a very rare case that the directors bring action against their own company for which business they are themselves responsible.

Our law further states that if auditors neglect their duty, they are liable to damages towards directors and a third party. This would mean without doubt that through the negligence of auditors, any loss incurred either to the company or to a third person, they are liable to make good such loss.

According to Art. 187, if one tenth of the shareholders decided in a general meeting to impeach auditors and to bring action against them, the board will be compelled to take necessary measures to bring the case before tribunal within one month, provided that the shareholders give security to the directors. In case the company loses the case, the shareholders shall be liable to pay expenses or damages incurred during the process.

Any infraction of commercial law relating to companies, on the part of auditors, is punishable with a fine not less than ten and not exceeding one thousand yen.

Such is the gist of our law concerning auditors, and if it is strictly applied, some provisions are severer than those of the Companies act of England.

COMMERCIAL MORALITY.

This is too grave a subject to be treated in such a publication as this, but the following quotation from Prof. Ukita's magazine article recently published in Tokyo may not be out of place, as it serves to give a concise explanation from social philosopher's (as the Prof. is) standpoint.

"In feudal times merchants and laborers were classed in the lowest

rank of the social hierarchy, and as they were treated with little respect they responded by deserving such treatment. With few exceptions, commercial morality was little heeded, and a very slight sense of obligation troubled their conscience. They had no idea that 'Time is money,' and most slovenly missed their appointments. They could not even hit upon the commercial policy

expressed in 'Honesty is the best policy.' Merchants were unconsciously imbued with the idea of despising money, and did not think it amiss to use despicable means in obtaining what they regarded as despicable things, conducting a disreputable business with unclean minds. This must all be entirely changed now. When such merchants undertook to transact business with foreign merchants whom they could not help looking down upon as barbarians, because they had been so taught, many undesirable things

crept into business. Unpunctuality, foisting of inferior goods, unreasonable charges, and other evils, were perpetrated with the least possible concern. No doubt we are greatly improving in this direction, and commercial morality is much better understood now than in the old days, but I cannot altogether attribute it to jealousy on the part of foreign merchants against the great development of Japanese trade that they raise their voice against the low state of commercial morality in Japan."

SECTION II.

BUSINESS EXPANSION AFTER THE WAR.

Just as the Japan-China War of 1894-95 marked an epoch for sudden expansion of Japanese business activity in manifold forms, so has the last war exerted even more powerful impetus to the development of Japan's economic activity. This wave of new enterprises has practically passed away and Japan has been suffering for more than a year from a severe reaction and heavy business depression. One point of marked contrast separating the two periods should be specially kept in view in making this parallel; in other words, whereas in the former case Japan obtained an indemnity of yen 300,000,000 against the war outlay amounting to close on yen 259,000,000, in the latter Japan got nothing against the disbursements aggregating no less than yen 1,800,000,000.

None the less the expansive influence of triumph did apparently prove too irresistible to check the tide of new enterprises that began to set in as soon as the people had recovered their equanimity after the short interlude of bitter disappointment at the failure to secure the

pecuniary compensation from Russia. Even the sentiment of national pride tended to swell the movement, and as if bent on making a display of economic resources before the eyes of the world, the people were seized with eager desire to launch new business projects. For more than a year beginning about October, 1905, newspaper columns were filled every day with reports of creation of new companies or expansion of the old, and boom prevailed on the Exchanges to an extent unparalleled in the history of Japanese economic development. Then came a reaction, and the tide began to ebb from about February of '07. Even the Government seemed to have been affected by this spirit, and hastened to nationalize the leading railway lines, thereby incurring an additional debt of over yen 500 millions in 1907. Several newly organised companies have already been dissolved, others have decided to cut down the capital, while still others have postponed the date of calling in the instalment of subscription money.

The inquiries made by the Bank of Japan into the new enterprises

launched or expansion of old that appeared from July, 1905, to end of 1908, inclusive make this record, the figures being unit of thousand yen:—

Nature of project.	Capital of new companies.	Expansion of exist'g companies.	Total.
Banking	59,260	110,383	169,643
Spinning	37,603	54,605	92,208
Electricity	147,080	43,460	190,540
Mining	93,720	21,750	115,470
Fishery	34,175	1,760	35,985
R'l'y's (elec'c in'cl'd)	351,104	12,039	472,143
Industry	388,906	135,374	524,281
Navigation	44,100	18,900	63,000
Insurance	44,600	21,650	65,250
Trade & others	175,503	57,553	233,056
Total	1,376,051	586,476	1,962,528

The above may be distributed as follows as to periods:—

In 2nd half, '05	61,514	89,428	150,942
In 1909.....	781,103	220,473	1,001,576
In 1907.....	458,091	216,686	674,777
In 1908.....	75,343	39,889	135,232

Compared with record of business enterprises subsequent to the Japan-China war, some interesting difference may be seen. In the former period banking absorbed the largest share (259 million yen) of the investment, followed by railways with 149 millions, but in the present instance railways, especially electric railways, come at the head, closely followed by industries, with waterpower electricity coming third at a respectable distance. Another point of contrast is seen in the average amount of capitals. That average for the companies organized after the Japan-China war was generally in six figures, but that of the later period is one figure more. Another interest-

ing comparison is that during the interval of 9 years after the close of the war with China, i.e., from 1895 to 1903, the new investments aggregated 1,700 million yen whereas the corresponding sum for the 8 and a half years ending 1908, reached, nominally at least, 1,962 millions. Some idea of how much of the later period projects will stay and how much will suffer the fate of bubble companies may be formed by comparing nominal investments with actual payments during the 9 years in question. The latter amounted to 741 millions approximately, which correspond to about 42 per cent. of the total nominal investments.

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS.

NUMBER AND CAPITAL OF CLASSIFIED BY NATURE OF ENTERPRISE.

(in 1,000 yen.)

At the End. of Year.	Agricultural.			Industrial.			Commercial.			Transportation.			Total.		
	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Reserves.	No.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserves
1903.....	249	3,196	223	2,441	170,346	29,966	5,855	451,680	110,872	702	262,382	24,004	9,247	887,606	165,666
1904.....	238	3,220	174	2,384	162,836	27,873	5,609	455,822	143,070	682	309,412	28,110	8,913	931,292	199,228
1905.....	231	3,368	404	2,449	189,414	45,626	5,630	466,404	147,276	696	316,649	31,402	9,006	975,836	224,709
1906.....	250	4,870	317	2,546	267,118	64,521	5,840	500,588	167,196	694	317,378	25,910	9,330	1,089,956	257,946
1907.....	309	12,035	387	2,847	381,815	64,564	6,197	569,486	197,558	734	150,891	24,774	10,087	1,114,227	287,284

Note:—In this table banks are included under the head of commercial companies and railway companies under that of transportation. The decrease of capital and reserves under the head of transportation was due to the nationalization of private railways.

RATE OF INTEREST OF THE TOKYO BANKERS ASSOCIATION.

Year.	Loans.			Discount of Bills.			Current Deposits.			Fixed Deposits.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	%	Highest.	Lowest.	%	Highest.	Lowest.	%	For 12 Months.	For 6 Months.	For 3 Months.
1899	10.7	7.3	%	11.3	6.9	%	6.5	4.4	%	6.62	6.26	5.93
1900	12.4	8.9	%	12.2	8.5	%	6.6	4.9	%	7.19	7.03	6.71
1901	13.5	11.0	%	15.3	10.5	%	6.6	5.9	%	7.56	7.38	7.10
1902	12.0	7.3	%	11.9	6.6	%	6.5	1.8	%	7.06	6.93	6.62

1903	13.5	4.0	12.8	5.1	5.8	1.1	6.00	5.83	5.56
1904	13.5	4.0	12.4	5.3	5.8	1.1	5.75	5.54	5.46
1905	12.8	5.8	12.8	5.8	6.2	1.1	5.95	5.73	5.58
1906	12.8	5.8	12.8	5.1	6.2	1.1	5.79	5.55	5.41
1907 ..	12.8	6.2	11.7	5.8	6.6	1.1	5.60	5.41	5.23
1908	14.2	6.6	12.8	6.6	6.9	1.1	6.44	6.11	5.22

RATE OF INTEREST OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Year.	Loans.		Overdrafts.		Discount of Bills.		Fixed Deposits.		Current Deposits.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1899.....	10.6	7.3	11.0	7.3	10.2	6.2	7.0	4.5	5.0	3.6
1900.....	12.0	8.8	12.4	9.5	11.7	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.5	4.4
1901.....	12.0	9.9	12.4	10.2	11.3	9.5	7.0	5.6	5.5	5.5
1902.....	12.0	8.0	12.4	7.7	11.3	6.9	7.0	5.5	5.5	3.7
1903.....	9.5	6.6	9.1	6.2	8.4	5.8	5.5	5.0	3.3	2.6
1904.....	9.5	6.9	9.1	6.2	8.8	6.2	5.5	5.0	2.6	2.6
1905.....	10.2	7.7	9.9	6.9	9.1	6.9	5.5	5.0	2.6	2.6
1906.....	10.2	7.7	9.9	7.7	9.1	6.2	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.6
1907.....	9.1	7.7	9.5	6.6	9.1	6.2	5.0	4.5	2.6	2.6
1908.....	9.9	8.8	10.2	8.4	9.9	8.4	5.5	4.5	2.6	2.6

SECTION III.

NOTES ABOUT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Though insurance business after the European system dates from about 1881 in our country, it was in 1890 when the Commercial Code was promulgated that regular provisions for control of insurance business were first enacted. In March 1899 was put in force the present Code containing provisions about insurance contract and 1900 the Law for insurance business and

the control and supervision of insurance companies. According to the latter law, insurance business capable of being undertaken either as a joint stock company or under the "Mutual system" must have a capital of not less than 100,000 yen. Special regulations were enacted in 1900 for the supervision of foreign insurance companies as transacting business in Japan.

I. STATISTICS.

Life Insurance Business.

	No. of Co.	Paid-up Capital. (Y. 1,000)	Reserve. (Y. 1,000)	Premium. (Y. 1,000)	Claims paid. (Y. 1,000)
1904-5	{32 *1	2,617 75	22,328	8,054	2,926
1905-6	{33 *1	2,602 75	25,445	8,733	3,470
1906-7	{31 *1	2,653 75	30,466	10,582	3,131
1907-8	{32 *1	3,105 75	36,638	13,170	3,603

New Contracts.

No. of Assured at
End of Year.

	No. of Persons.	Policy (y. 1,000).	No. of Persons.	Policy (y. 1,000).
1903-4	149,245	48,167	727,828	205,769
1904-5	135,860	44,798	741,275	213,376
1905-6	135,731	50,699	739,025	231,651
1906-7	177,181	74,037	818,779	275,769
1907-8	230,128	109,324	942,043	350,188

Fire Insurance.

(in 1,000 yen.)

	No. of Companies.	Capital, paid-up	Reserve Fund.	Policy No.	Amount of Insurance.	Revenue.	Pay- ment.
1903-4	18 *1	4,676 750	2,175	415	608,414	4,841	3,582
1904-5	17 *2	4,597 1,500	2,439	470	692,416	5,337	3,974

1905 6.....	17 *2	4,949 1,500	2,439	558	934,469	6,268	4,515
1906 7.....	16 *2	6,021 1,500	2,899	741	1,271,883	7,758	5,814
1907 8.....	17 *3	7,876 2,750	3,708 4,048	834	1,484,404	9,129	9,595

Marine Insurance.

(in 1,000 yen.)

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Policy No.	Amount.	Revenue.	Pay- ment.
1903 4.....	3	1,875	1,533	10	21,730	3,488	2,747
1904 5.....	3	1,875	2,658	10	30,907	5,411	3,834
1905 6.....	3	1,875	5,057	11	39,929	7,771	6,027
1906-7.....	{ 3 *4	2,250 4,090	6,761	15	44,235	7,809	6,003
1907 8.....	{ 5 *4	3,500 5,900	5,685	21	64,278	9,234	7,342

Carriage Insurance.

(in 1,000 yen.)

	No. of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Amount.	Revenue.	Pay- ment.
1900-1.....	{ 1 *3	9 *3,000	26	—	60	32
1901-2.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	9	—	333	285
1902 3.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	33	1,466	89	49
1903-4.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	49	1,658	90	44
1904 5.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	57	1,754	108	48
1905 6.....	{ 1 *3	53 *2,750	66	2,036	122	60
1906-7.....	{ 1 *6	53 *5,590	68	2,985	121	58
1907 8.....	{ 1 *7	53 *8,153	71	2,678	127	90

Notes: —*Represents carriage insurance transacted as subordinate business by insurance companies dealing with other insurance business.

II. LEADING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES 1907-8. (1)

(in yen 1,000)

Name of Co.	Capital Paid-up.	Liability Reserve.	New contracts.	Amount of Policy at end of the year.
Aikoku Life Insurance Co	75	1,626	8,313	20,187
Banzai " " "	125	100	2,202	3,304

Chiyoda Mutual Insurance Co.....	90	1,192	6,227	16,669
Daido Life Insurance Co	135	1,065	11,095	21,587
Dai-ichi Mutual " "	50	444	1,969	6,903
Kyosai Life Insurance Co	75	3,304	8,462	26,456
Jinju " " "	50	2,361	9,285	21,161
Meiji " " "	100	5,037	13,673	46,971
Nagoya " " "	30	594	3,403	8,549
Naikoku " " "	125	1,498	3,790	13,814
Nippon " " "	300	7,877	11,027	54,158
Nisshu " " "	75	623	3,173	10,147
Shinshu-Shinto " "	125	1,540	3,008	15,807
Teikoku " " "	250	6,141	11,533	48,850
Yurin " " "	110	1,393	3,393	14,194

LEADING LIFE INSURANCES COMPANIES. (2)

	Receipts. (in yen. 1,000)		Expenses. (in yen. 1,000)	
	Premiums.	Interest, etc.	Claims.	Expense.
Aikoku Life	820	82	163	273
Banzai "	148	20	4	80
Chiyoda Mutual	874	57	116	170
Dai-do Life	827	48	185	371
Dai-ichi Mutual	281	33	29	51
Kyosai Life.....	1,091	200	281	304
Jinju "	728	140	231	290
Meiji "	1,486	489	568	479
Nagoya "	380	24	73	183
Naikoku "	439	113	145	219
Nippon "	2,004	704	579	550
Nisshu "	391	26	89	186
Teikoku "	1,809	342	605	615
Yurin "	522	48	182	179

III. LEADING FIRE, MARINE, AND CARRIAGE INSURANCE
COMPANIES IN 1907-8. (1)

(in Y. 1,000)

Name.	Capital Paid-up	Liability Reserves.	Amount of Policy at end of year.
Kyōdo (union) Fire Insurance Co.	1,250	235	423,162
Meiji " " "	250	1,028	5,495
Nippon " " "	750	619	231,193
Nippon Marine Trans't Fire In- surance Co. (Fire Dep't.	750	81	29,980
Do. (Mrine Dep't).....		763	28,540
Do. (Tran'st Dep't)		20	460
Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire In- surance Co. (Fire Dep't)	750	144	156,937

Do. (Marine Dep't)		192	5,260
Do. Trans't Dep't).....		13	—
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't Insu- rance Co.....	2,500	801	314,970
Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.	750	4,648	19,386
Yokohama Fire Marine, Trans't, Trust, Ins. Co. (Fire Dep't).....	1,250	657	24,758
Do. (Trans't Dep't)		35	1,772

LEADING FIRE, MARINE, AND TRANS'T INS. COS. (2)

Name of Company.	Receipts. (in y. 1,000)		Payment (in y. 1,000)		
	Premi- um.	Interests. etc.	Claims Paid.	Business Exp.	Others.
Kyodō Fire	475	192	522	170	98
Meiji Fire.....	1,169	626	1,521	287	240
Nippon „	1,412	368	1,543	42	283
{Nippon Marine Trans't Fire {(Fire Dep't)	125	—	94	19	10
Do. (Marine Dep't)	1,506	829	1,006	274	660
Do. (Trans't Dep't).....	25	—	41	3	2
{Teikoku Marine Trans't Fire {(Fire Dep't)	362	—	48	108	—
Do. (Marine Dep't).....	928	464	625	98	320
Do. (Trans't Dep't)	29	—	41	3	2
Tokyo Fire Marine Trans't.....	1,562	626	879	403	405
Tokyo Marine.....	3,105	1,809	2,154	275	1,491
{Yokohama Fire, Marine, Trans't {Trust	731	260	378	224	97

JAPANESE INSURANCE BUSINESS ABROAD.

According to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, fire and marine insurance contracts concluded in Korea, China and other countries by Japanese companies during 1908 are as follows:—

	Amount of contracts. Y.1,000	No. of Policy.
Korea	119,000	4,878
China	46,640	5,750
Hongkong	1,660	373
Hawaii.....	160	104
Singapore	330	28
Amoy	120	61

Contracts.	Y.1000	Policy	Premium Paid	Contract at End of Year Y.1000
Nippon Fire	107,240	4,719	106,506	14,590
Mutual "	38,610	3,287	102,376	9,360
Meiji "	18,520	1,134	28,442	2,540
Tokyo "	1,700	1,111	27,745	1,440
Teikoku Marine	1,130	1,034	9,564	650
Yokohama Fire.....	1,460	628	9,441	460
Osaka "	170	81	2,113	60
Nippon Marine	90	—	1,781	50

IV. FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

Life Insurance.

	No of Co.	Deposits to Gov't.	Premiums. (Y. 1,000)	Claims etc. (Y. 1,000)	No. Policy.	Amounts of policy. (in Y.1,000)
1904	4	600	1,382	260	10,155	24,243
1905	4	600	1,562	273	11,723	27,383
1906	4	600	1,834	256	14,338	32,343
1907	4	600	1,947	383	15,115	32,912

Fire Insurance.

	16	1,600				
1904*	4	400	905	478	11,787	110,582
	16	1,600				
1905*	4	400	1,204	295	14,712	155,686
	22	2,200				
1906*	1	100	1,024	722	17,062	185,745
	23	2,300				
1907*	1	100	1,174	1,095	23,928	247,476

Marine Insurance.

1904	11	1,100	518	160	—	—
1905	11	1,100	700	473	659	7,881
	7	700				
1906*	3	300	709	537	2,533	14,489
	7	700				
1907*	3	300	603	436	—	—

LEADING FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COS. IN JAPAN. (1907.)

Name.	Deposit of Gov't.	Amount of Premium. (in Y. 1,000)
The Equitable Life Ass. Society of U.S.A	150	6,623
The New York Life Ins. Co.....	150	16,763
The Sun Life Ass. Co. of Canada	150	6,129
The Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	150	3,396
The Union Ass. Society.....	100	5,017

The Royal Exchange Ass. Corporation	100	4,500
The Liverpool and London, and Globe	100	2,721
The Norwich Union Fire Ins. Co	100	8,900
The Guardian Ass. Co.	100	6,281
The Alliance Ass. Co.	100	2,559
The Phoenix Ass. Co.	100	17,314
The North British & Mercantile Ins. Co.	100	6,790
Aachener and Munich Fire Ins.	100	2,882
The Yorkshire Fire and Life Ins. Co	100	12,921
The Northern Ass. Co	100	4,840
The Royal Ins. Co.	100	16,311
The Sun Ins.	100	7,373
L'union Fire Ins. Co	100	40,214
The Commercial Union Ass. Co.	100	59,746
The South British Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	100	2,608
The New Zealand Ins. Co.	100	12,839
The Netherland Fire Ass. Co.	100	2,747
The London and Lancashire Fire Ins. Co.	100	7,431
The Hongkong Fire Ins. Co.	100	3,618
The London Ass. Corporation.	100	7,418

CHAPTER XXVIII.

ARMY AND THE NAVY.

SECTION I.—ARMY.

For about seven centuries extending to the abolition of feudalism in 1867, military service was an exclusive privilege, of *samurai*. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and the complete overhauling of national organizations, in consequence, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan has adopted the Western system, that of nation in arms. Of the Generals who have rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Kawakami and General Marquis Katsura, Premier, stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the leading Powers of Europe. As a result of this memo-

orable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as the military affairs was concerned, and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and Marquis Katsura. It was by the late General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part,—it was by him that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand, Marquis Katsura did much in improving the administrative side of the service. In acclimatizing the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser of Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

Administrative organization of the Army is broadly divisible into three parts, namely; War Office, General Staff, and Military Education. Of the parts taken by the first two explanation is superfluous, but in regard to the last the various stages of education may be followed up, as:—

1.—The Local Military Preparatory Schools located at Sendai, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest rudder

in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers.

- 2.—The Central Military Preparatory School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates from the above mentioned Schools.
- 3.—The Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Central Military Preparatory School and other candidates.
- 4.—The Staff College gives the finish-

ing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability, and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with the Army. These are:—

The Artillery and Engineering School where sub-lieutenants of the respective corps are given necessary training.

The Toyama Gakko where non-

commissioned officers receive from two to seven months' training in tactics, shooting, fencing, etc.

The Riding School where for eleven months cadets of cavalry are taught theory and art of riding.

Then there are the Military Fort Artillery Shooting School, Field Artillery Shooting School, Paymaster School, Surgery School, Veterinary Surgery School, and Band School.

EXPANSION PROGRAMME AFTER THE WAR.

While the late War was yet in progress, the number of Army Divisions was increased from 12 to 16 exclusive of the Guards Division, and now the number has further been increased to 18. In consequence of this expansion and also of the adoption of the two year conscription system which will increase reserve force, Japan will be able to put a million soldiers into the field in time of war. The outlay in-

involved in this expansion programme is by no means small, it amounting to 170 million *yen* in round figures spread over 11 years. As the continuing outlay for the Navy aggregates 252 million *yen*, the two items, 422 millions, absorb about two-thirds of the total continuing expenditure amounting to 652 millions in round figures. The expansion in recent years may be seen from the following table.

Year	War Expenses	Soldiers in active service	Expences per Man	Military Expence per Capita
1903	Y. 38,218.170	150,000	Y. 255	Y. 0.818
1907 (actual)	" 49,034.480	250,000	" 213	" 1.006
1908	" 68,035.523	250,000	" 272	" 1.382
1909	" 70,144.897	250,000	" 280	" 1.409

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL CORPS.

This is an undertaking of special importance, as it embodies a result of actual experience which the Staff Office learned during the late War. Special

corps to be expanded or reorganized consist of (1) Siege Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery and (3) Communication Corps.

1. *Siege Artillery.*

This is the new term under which the Fortress Artillery in the old system is to be designated in future. The

Fortress Artillery was formerly stationed at the Forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shi-

monoseki, and others, and as originally intended, its function was exclusively defensive, and therefore it was not expected to possess power of mobility which aggressive operations require. But twice within the last 14 years, in the Japan-China War and the late War, the Fortress corps was compelled by circumstances to temporarily convert itself into Siege Artillery. The present terminological change, therefore, may be said as bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation will be adopted for this branch of the service. For instance,

the organization of artillery corps will be made uniform, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Siege Artillery Corps, lighter guns will be attached to be made use of when quick work is required. The creation of Siege Battery involves, as a matter of course, the use of horses to drag the guns, and these have to be provided. The Siege Artillery Corps consist as follows according to the new system:—

Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Yokosuka.		
Tokyo Bay.....	two regiments	with horses
Yura (Kii-Awaji Strait).....	" "	" "
Hakodate	one battalion	without horses
Aki-Bingo Strait.....	" "	" "
Maizuru.....	" "	" "
Under control of Brigade Headquarters at Shimonoseki.		
Shimonoseki	two regiments	with horses
Hiroshima	one regiment	" "
Saseho	one battalion	without horses
Nagasaki.....	" "	" "
Tsushima	" "	" "

Besides the above one battalion each is stationed at Port Arthur and Changhai Gulf, south-eastern coast of Korea at the bottom of which lies Masampo.

At Tokyo Bay and Shimonoseki there was only one regiment stationed heretofore, but this comprised a number of parks sufficient to form a brigade. That regiment was therefore split up into two, and a Brigade headquarters was established at the two places. As to horses, Tokyo Bay,

Shimonoseki and Hiroshima already possess the number required, being the relic of the late War, and only the Yura regiment has to be provided with horses. For the remaining six minor places horses are judged unnecessary.

Guns to be equipped will be of three patterns, namely, 12 cent., 15 cent. howitzers, and 10½ cent. canet. Most of the stations already possess the required complement of the ordnance.

2. *Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.*

Taught by the experience of the late War, the mountain artillery has been superseded by field artillery and it was further decided to keep mountain artillery battalion only for Sendai, Okayama and Kurume Divisions, the latter two of which to be created several years hence. This particular

corps will be reconstructed as independent one, as experiences have shown that, if made to work in the same line with other comrades, serious disadvantages are experienced owing to the dissimilarity of their work and nature of operations.

The field artillery Brigade was for-

merly composed of three regiments, but as this organization was found not quite compatible with efficiency and uniformity of command especially when a fighting line extended several

miles, it has been decided to reduce the unit of one Brigade to two regiments, and to increase the number of Brigade from two to three. The three Brigades are stationed as follows:—

1st Brigade	{	13th regiment	at Setagaya, near Tokyo.
		14th "	" " " "
2nd Brigade	{	15th "	" Konodai, " "
		16th "	" " " "
3rd Brigade	{	17th "	" " " "
		18th "	" Shimo-Shizu, " "

Another interesting development about this service is that the Japanese field-guns, which were outranged in the late War by those of Russia, will be superseded by a new type to be designated the "38th year (1905) type," in view of its having been perfected in that year. The new weapons are being cast at the Osaka Arsenal and their distribution began '07. The im-

proved weapon possesses 7,800 metres against 6,200 of the old type, and the gun, limber and ammunition wagon are said to cost about *yen* 20,000.

The mountain gun, heretofore the '98 year type with limber behind, is to be superseded by a new limber-before type, now manufactured at the Osaka Arsenal.

3. *Communication Brigade.*

This Brigade will be formed by expanding the existing special corps and organizing some new corps. Thus the existing Railway Battalion will be expanded into a regiment, the existing Telegraph Battalion will be reorganized on an expanded scale,

while an Electric Light corps will be newly organized. The Military Balloon corps has been expanded and made independent. The Brigade Headquarters is located at Tsuda-numa, Chiba-ken, not far from Tokyo.

4. *Other Changes.*

Among other innovations to be adopted may be mentioned the machine-gun investigation office, which is to carry on at time of peace special investigations with the primary object of organizing Machine-gun corps in time of eventualities. The office will be attached to the

Military Education Board, and the investigations will be conducted at the Toyama Military School and also at the Mounting School, the former to take charge of infantry machine-gun matters and the other mounted machine-gun matters.

CONSCRIPTION SERVICE.

The conscription service was first inaugurated in 1873, and requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extra-

ordinary occasion as that of the late War that call did not extend beyond a portion of those on the depot service. The service is divided into active service, *landwehr* service, and depot service and extends 16 years 4 months beginning with full 20 years

of age. For the first the two year system was adopted from 1907 for foot soldiers, the second 4 years 4 months and the last 10 years. The depot service formerly extended only 5, but the period was doubled by the

amendment effected in Sept. 1904.

The regulation stature is not less than 5.3 feet approximately for A. grade qualification, 5.2 for the auxiliary transport service and 5.1 for medical corps.

Number of Enlistment.

It is hardly possible for outsiders to know accurately the actual condition of the service, especially in view of several new innovations adopted from '07, so that only approximate estimate can be made. In 1907 the lads who were summoned for conscription service examination numbered 414,303, and of these A. class qualifica-

tion numbered 161,265 and B. class 1st qualification 75,137, the two which are eligible totalling 236,402, the remaining 177,901 being disqualified for the service. In practice B. class 1st grade lads are rarely enrolled, for A. class lads are more than enough to supply the complement.

Exemption from the Service.

The only exemption allowed in the service is for an only son of a parent of over 60 years old who is judged incompetent to support himself without the help of the son. However, postponement of the period of service is made in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of the Middle School. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad, except in near Asiatic countries, and as young men who have passed the age of 37 under this special clause are

enrolled to the Territorial Army list. one who goes over to America or Europe and remains there till that age is passed is practically exempted from the military service. On the other hand a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once to the service without the favor of chance of exemption incidental to the drawing of lot as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the age of 30. The alternative to avoid going through the regular service is to become a one year volunteer.

Educational Standing of Young Men Examined by Conscription Officers.

The educational standing of lads of conscription in the jurisdiction of the First to Twelfth Divisions who were examined by enlisting officers is tabulated below:—

	1906.
Graduated High Schools or equal	1,209
Finished Middle Schools or equal	17,696
Finished higher grade primary school or equal	104,159
Finished ordinary grade primary school or equal	182,813
Fair knowledge of reading and counting	59,952
Illiterate	33,564
Total	399,393

The One-Year Volunteer.

This is the only refuge accessible to young men of higher circles living at home. Candidates must possess scholarship at least equal to graduates of the Middle School. After one year's

service they are enrolled to the *landwehr* service with the rank of non-commissioned officer. The one-year volunteers are, as a rule, required to pay the expense of the barracks.

The Six-Week Service.

This is the service specially created for teachers of primary schools. For six weeks they are made to go through the regular training of ordinary soldiers, and then disbanded as soldiers on the

landwehr service. There is also a 6-week service in the auxiliary-transport, this being applicable only to those who are under regulation height.

THE SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL.

The Supreme Military Council was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. Only six officers were honored with appointment to the Council, they being:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Late H. I. H. Prince Komatsu.
Marshal Prince Oyama.
Late Admiral Marquis Saigo.
Late Marshal Marquis Nodzu.
Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF WAR.

This is a special office created on the eve of the outbreak of the late War, and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members of the Supreme Military Council, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board are *ex-officio* members.

At present the Council is composed as follows:—

Marshal Prince Yamagata.
Marshal Prince Oyama.

Admiral of Fleet Count Ito.
General Visc. Terauchi, War Min.
Vice-Adm. Baron Saito, Min. of the Navy.
Admiral Count Togo.
General Count Kuroki.
„ Count Oku.
Admiral Visc. Inouye.
H. I. H. General Prince Fushimi.
„ Admiral Prince Arisugawa.
Admiral Count Yamamoto.
General Count Nogi.
Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Chief, Naval Staff.

LIST OF FULL GENERALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Prince Arimoto Yamagata (Marshal).....	June, 1890.
„ Iwao Oyama (Marshal)	May, 1891.
Count Samata Sakuma	Sept. 1898.
Marquis Taro Katsuma.....	„ „

Count Itei Kuroki	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov.	1903.
„ Hokyō Ōku	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
Viscount Yoshinichi Hasegawa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	June,	1904.
„ Kwanjiro Nishi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
H. I. H. Prince Fushimi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
Count Kiten Nogi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„
Viscount Kageaki Kawamura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Jan.	1905.
„ Yoshimasa Ōshima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Oct.	„
„ Hisanao Ōshima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	May,	1906.
„ Seiki Tera-uchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nov.	„
Baron Shunya Ōkubo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	„

GENERAL STAFF OFFICE.

Name.

<i>Chief,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	General Count Y. Ōku.
<i>Vice-Chief,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-General Baron Y. Fukushima
<i>General Affairs,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General K. Ōshima.
<i>Sectional Chiefs,</i>	...	...	...	...	{	„	Y. Matsuishi.
						„	T. Utsunomiya.
						„	K. Ōsawa.
						„	Iguchi.
<i>Staff Col.,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„	Okubo.
<i>Surveying,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„	

MILITARY INSPECTION BOARD.

<i>Chief,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	General Viscount H. Ōshima.
<i>Chief of the Staff,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-General K. Otani.
<i>Field Artillery,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ S. Ōseko.
<i>Commissariat,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ A. Shibuya.
<i>Heavy Artillery,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ Y. Toshima.
<i>Engineering,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General T. Ōchiai.
<i>Cavalry,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ Y. Akiyama.
<i>Art. and Eng. School,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ Nakamura.
<i>Toyama School,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	„ Yamada.
<i>Riding,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Colonel Yoshida.
<i>Field Art. School,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Colonel Kinoshita.
<i>Cadets School,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General Nambu.
<i>Central Boys School,</i>	...	...	...	...	...	Colonel Kuno.

Note :—The War Office Directory was misplaced at end of the Chapter through Printer's error.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE STANDING ARMY.

The distribution of the Standing Army is as follows:—

Location of Divisional Head-Quarters.	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Field Artillery.		Engineer's Battalion.	Commis- sariat Bat.	Locality of Gar- rison of Various Corps.
	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	Brigade.	Regi- ment.	Brigade.	Regi- ment.			
Imperial Body Guards.	{	No. 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		No. 1							
		" 2							
		" 3							
1st Division.	{	No. 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		" 2							
		" 3							
		" 4							
		" 5							
		" 6							
		" 7							
		" 8							
		" 9							
		" 10							
2nd Division.	{	No. 1	{	{	{	{	{	{	{
		" 2							
		" 3							
		" 4							
		" 5							
		" 6							
		" 7							
		" 8							
		" 9							
		" 10							

Division.	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th
Marugame	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kokura	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Takata	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utsunomiya	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toyohashi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kyoto	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Okayama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kurume	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No.	10	22	12	85	15	26	27	28
No.	12	43	44	72	47	14	24	16
No.	30	50	58	2	59	15	66	18
No.	60	35	67	9	19	38	53	41
No.	54	21	63	48	56	45	57	
No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
No.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
No.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
No.	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
No.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
No.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
No.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
No.	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
No.	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
No.	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
No.	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96
No.	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104
No.	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
No.	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
No.	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128
No.	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136
No.	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
No.	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152
No.	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160
No.	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168
No.	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176
No.	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184
No.	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192
No.	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200
No.	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208
No.	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
No.	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224
No.	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232
No.	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240
No.	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248
No.	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256
No.	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264
No.	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272
No.	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280
No.	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288
No.	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296
No.	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304
No.	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312
No.	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320
No.	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328
No.	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336
No.	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344
No.	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352
No.	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360
No.	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368
No.	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376
No.	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384
No.	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392
No.	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400
No.	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
No.	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416
No.	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424
No.	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432
No.	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440
No.	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448
No.	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456
No.	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464
No.	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472
No.	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480
No.	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488
No.	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496
No.	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504
No.	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512
No.	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520
No.	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528
No.	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536
No.	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544
No.	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552
No.	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560
No.	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568
No.	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576
No.	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584
No.	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592
No.	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600
No.	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608
No.	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616
No.	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624
No.	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632
No.	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640
No.	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648
No.	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656
No.	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664
No.	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672
No.	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680
No.	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688
No.	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696
No.	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704
No.	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712
No.	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720
No.	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728
No.	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736
No.	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744
No.	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752
No.	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760
No.	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768
No.	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776
No.	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784
No.	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792
No.	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800
No.	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808
No.	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816
No.	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824
No.	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832
No.	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840
No.	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848
No.	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856
No.	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864
No.	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872
No.	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880
No.	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888
No.	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896
No.	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904
No.	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912
No.	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920
No.	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928
No.	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936
No.	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944
No.	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952
No.	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960
No.	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968
No.	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976
No.	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984
No.	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992
No.	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000

LIST OF DIVISIONAL AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

Name of Division	Lieut.-Gen.	Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
Guards	Baron S. Ueda.	27th	(14th)	S. Watanabe.
1st	H. I. H. Prince Kan-in.	28th	(")	G. Kodama.
2nd	Baron M. Matsunaga.	17th	(15th)	Y. Niiyama.
3rd	" A. Watanabe.	20th	(")	I. Oka.
4th	" M. Tsuchiya.	18th	(16th)	H. Ishida.
5th	" Y. Kigoshi.	19th	(")	K. Oi.
6th	" S. Nishijima.	33th	(17th)	T. Hayashi.
7th	" Y. Uehara.	34th	(")	K. Watanabe
8th	" B. Yamane.	23rd	(18th)	S. Imamura.
9th	" M. Kamio.	24th	(")	M. Shimamura
10th	" T. Ando.	Chinese Garrisons,		S. Abe.
11th	" K. Ijichi.	<i>Cavalry.</i>		
12th	" N. Asada.	1st		M. Kono.
13th	" S. Okazaki.	2nd		H. Tamura.
14th	" S. Samejima.	3rd		M. Honda.
15th	" K. Uchiyama.	4th		S. Toyobe.
16th	" S. Yamanaka.	<i>Artillery.</i>		
17th	H. Ichinoe.	1st		T. Kurata.
18th	A. Kimura.	2nd		M. Kumamoto
		3rd		K. Matsumoto.

Infantry.

Brigade	Division	Maj.-Gen.
1st	(Guards)	T. Hayashi.
2nd	(")	M. Umezawa.
1st	(1st)	H. Yoda.
2nd	(")	T. Senba.
3rd	(2nd)	M. Nakamura.
25th	(")	R. Saito.
5th	(3rd)	G. Kurosawa.
30th	(")	Y. Ohara.
7th	(4th)	K. Ishibashi.
32nd	(")	Y. Izaki.
9th	(5th)	S. Kawamura.
21th	(")	K. Murayama.
11th	(6th)	T. Kagawa.
36th	(")	T. Sunaga.
13th	(7th)	M. Hirai.
14th	(")	S. Naito.
4th	(8th)	J. Ikui.
16th	(")	E. Iida.
6th	(9th)	T. Matsukawa.
31st	(")	H. Togo.
8th	(10th)	K. Tsugawa.
20th	(")	T. Fujimoto.
10th	(11th)	E. Ota.
22nd	(")	F. Tanida.
12th	(12th)	T. Tsuneyoshi
35th	(")	S. Noguchi.
15th	(13th)	H. Kojima.
26th	(")	T. Morikawa.

Heavy Artillery and Communication.

1st	M. Yamaguchi
2nd	H. Ishii.
Com.	M. Ota.

Commanders of Garrisons and Forts.

Tokyo G.	Gen. Vis. Kawamura.
Tokyo Bay F.	L.-G. S. Fujii.
Yura F.	" S. Kusunose.
Hiroshima B. F.	M.-G. M. Kawatani.
Maizuru F.	" K. Nagata.
Shimonoseki F.	L.-G. K. Muta.
Saseho F.	M.-G. G. Shiba.
Tsushima F.	" D. Ohara.
Kelung F.	" Hyodo.
Pescadores F.	" Adachi.
Independent G.	" Nitahara.
Port Arthur F.	" Saisho.
Formosa 1st G.	" Koizumi.
" 2nd G.	" Surizawa.

Korean Garrison.

Commander,	Gen. Ba. H. Okubo.
Chief Staff,	Maj.-Gen. Akashi.

SECTION II.

THE NAVY.

Absence of stimulation at first and later, during the Tokugawa period, enforcement of seclusion policy caused the maritime and naval affairs of Japan to remain in a comparatively insignificant state. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations deserving mention are a sea-fighting at Danno-ura between the two clans of Gen and Hei in the 12th century, next the encounters between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast when our fleet was rather hard pressed by the Korean Admiral on the occasion of Hideyoshi's invasion of Korea. So far as hold maritime adventures are concerned the predatory visit of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been a far more important incident in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks were used to sail for commercial purpose to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

With the advent of the new era the isolation policy had been relaxed, and urged by circumstance, even the Tokugawa Shogunate was obliged to purchase a number of warships. The Princes of Satsuma and Toda also purchased several. These warships formed the nucleus of the Imperial Navy, which in 1871 consisted of 17 warships with the aggregate tonnage of only 6,000. On the occasion of outbreak of the Japan-China War in 1894 our fleet was composed of 33 warships with the aggregate tonnage of 61,000 approximately, but with no battleship to compare in strength with the two possessed by China, as the only battleship Japan had was of about one half in displacement. It was only after the two were torpedoed and sank at Wei-hai-wei that the heavy weight of anxiety was relieved of the minds of the whole nation.

In no other service of state was the expansion more conspicuous after that war than the Imperial fleet. The three expansion programmes involving the outlay of over *yen* 312 millions were voted by the Diet and had been carried to completion by 1903. And at the end of 1903 Japan had 76 warships of all sizes with the total strength of over 264,681 tons.

The three continuing programmes are now in progress, namely the 3rd expansion programme of *yen* 115 millions spread over ten years ending with 1911-2 year.

The 2nd programme was elaborated in the course of the late War, with the object of replenishing the battleships *Hatsuse* and *Yashima* and the number of cruisers and smaller craft lost, and is called the Emergency programme.

The 3rd programme called adjustment programme is used for repairing and refitting the Japanese vessels that suffered damage and the captured warships. The refitting of the battleship *Mikasa* alone required 3,900,000 *yen*.

The vessels already built or in course of building in accordance with the three programmes are:—

THIRD PERIOD EXPANSION
PROGRAMME.

	Tons.
<i>Katori</i> , Battleship	15,950
<i>Kashima</i> , "	16,400
<i>Ibuki</i> , Armoured Cruiser ...	14,600

EMERGENCY IMPLEMENTING
PROGRAMME.

<i>Aki</i> , Battleship	19,150
<i>Satsuma</i> , "	19,150
<i>Tsukuba</i> , Armoured Cruiser...	13,750
<i>Ikoma</i> , "	13,750
<i>Kurama</i> , "	14,600
<i>Tone</i> , Cruiser	4,400
<i>Yodo</i> , Despatch Boat	1,250
<i>Mogami</i> , "	1,350

ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMME.

<i>Kawachi</i> , Battleship	...	...	21,000
<i>Settsu</i> , "	...	...	21,000

The above represent a total of 13 ships, aggregating 176,300 tons displacement approximately and to these have to be added 29 destroyers built under the Emergency Programme. Then we have the vessels that are still to be built under the above programmes. They are as follow:—

THIRD PERIOD PROGRAMME.

			Tons.
Battleship, 1	...	...	16,000
Armoured Cruisers, 2	each...		11,000
Cruisers, 2	...	...	5,000

EMERGENCY IMPREMENTING PROGRAMME.

Armoured Cruiser, 1	...	...	11,600
Cruisers, 2	...	each...	4,100
Destroyers, several	"	...	375
Torpedoers, 6	...	"	120

All the above have still to be constructed. They represent 17 vessels, aggregating over 70,000 tons.

EXPANSION OF THE NAVY.

The expansion of the Navy in recent years may be seen from the following figures.

Year.	War Expenses (yen 1000).	Tonnage of War ships.	Tonnage of Torpedo- boats.	Total Tonnage.	Expenses per ton.	per capita.
	<i>yen</i>				<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1903	21,352	258,251	6,430	264,681	81	0.448
1907 (actual)	31,146	500,093	7,258	513,351	66	0.636
1908	34,645	498,906	6,584	505,490	68	0.704
1909	35,323	498,906	6,584	505,490	70	0.710

EXPANSION OF THE NAVAL EDUCATION.

The post-bellum Naval programme is primarily aimed at readjusting education and next at perfecting and improving construction work. In pursuance of that policy the educational system of the Navy has been thoroughly recast. This is especially

the case with the Naval Staff College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, and Engineering and Mechanical School. The Naval Cadet Academy and the Naval Engineering Academy are practically left in the original form.

The Naval Staff College.

The students admitted into this highest institution in the service are graded into five; namely, 1. A grade, 2. B grade, 3. Special course, 4. Engineering, and 5. Elective course. The length of terms is respectively 1 year 6 months and 6 months, for A

and B grade, Navigation, and 1 year for Engineering as regards Special course, 1 year 6 months for Engineering and 1 year for Elective courses. The complement of students will be considerably increased, from 30 in the old system to 90 for ordinary

officer-students and from 15 to 25 for engineer-students. The full complement will be completed in two or three years.

Students of A grade are intended for staff officers and future commanders and candidates must either be Lieutenants who have finished the Gunnery or Torpedo School or Navigation of the Special course at the College, or Commanders or other Lieutenants who have served afloat for at least two years. Applicants have to undergo the admission examination. Students of B grade are to receive special education in Gunnery, Torpedo or Navigation and only Lieutenants or Sub-Lieutenants who are judged to possess required qualification are admitted on examination. In the Special course, which is divided into Navigation and Engineering, applicants for the former must be Lieu-

tenants or Sub-Lieutenants who finished the ordinary navigation, while those for the latter must be Engineer-Commanders or Lieutenants who completed the ordinary naval Engineering course. Candidates for the Engineering course must be Engineer-Lieutenants who possess qualification similar to that of candidates for B grade. The Engineering course students receive higher education in their speciality. To the Elective course are admitted on the recommendation of the faculty of the Naval Staff College and with the approval of the Minister of the Navy deck officers, engineer Captains to Commanders, Constructors, Hydrographers, etc., also Lieutenants or Engineer Lieutenants of at least three years on active service, all these to pursue their respective specialities.

								Students	Graduates
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	0
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	31
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	67

The Gunnery and the Torpedo School.

The two establishments, which were formerly training institutes, have been elevated to regular schools. They both admit officers and non-commissioned officers and men, and the courses are classified into Ordinary, Higher and Special grades. The term of study varies from 4 to 6 months. The Ordinary course receives Sub-Lieutenants and Midshipmen who have attended active service for at least one year; the Higher course receives junior officers who have gone through the B grade course of the Naval Staff College, and the Special course takes, either on recommenda-

tion or examination, deck officers, junior officers and petty officers who are required or desire to finish training in either gunnery or torpedo practice. At the same time special course, subdivided into Ordinary and Higher grades, is established for petty officers and men. Those who are admitted to the former are under obligation to remain in the service for three years after the expiration of the regular term, while for the latter this obligation term is four years. Graduates of the Government Nautical College are also admitted for training in gunnery.

The Mechanic School.

This is a new institution intended to give both to junior engineers and artificers training in various subjects

of naval mechanical engineering and mechanical sciences and practices subdivided into six different branches, as

operation of engines (ordinary and higher), electricity, carpentry, etc. Artificers of warrant officer rank and ordinary artificers who are admitted to the school are under obligation to give three to four years' extra service

after the expiration of the ordinary term. The term of study is six months for officer-students and one month to one and a half years for artificer-students, according to the subject.

The Naval Cadet Academy.

This is the only institution for giving education to young men who aspire to become officers. The term lasts four years, including one year of practical training on distant voyage. Originally established in Tokyo, it

was removed to the present site on Etajima, near Kure Admiralty, more than ten years ago. The following table shows the numbers admitted, of applicants for admission etc. for the last four years.

			Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1906 ...	...	...	80	97	1,301	2,981
1907 ...	...	...	150	336	1,250	2,885
1908 ...	...	...	150	239	1,114	2,892
1909 ...	...	...	150	280	1,166	2,877

As explained elsewhere the normal average of number of graduates has been fixed at about 150 a year.

The Naval Engineering School.

As a collateral institution to the above the present school educates aspirants who wish to become Naval

Engineers, the term of study being the same as in the other. It is situated at Yokosuka.

			Number Admitted.	Passed the Examination.	Passed Med. Examination.	Number of Applicants.
1906 ...	...	...	60	180	717	1,739
1907 ...	...	...	62	117	613	1,203
1908 ...	...	...	60	69	422	825
1909 ...	...	...	70	84	450	885

VOLUNTEER AND CONSCRIPTION SERVICE.

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription service, the former always supplying large number of men than the other, as the authorities prefer to get, from

evident reasons, a larger number from the latter class of men than from the former. The active service lasts four years and the reserve service seven years.

							Conscripts.	Volunteers.	Total.
1904...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,698	2,997	4,694
1905...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,469	5,114	9,583
1906...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,668	3,171	5,839
1907...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,564	4,048	8,612
1908...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,238	2,443	4,681

OFFICERS AND BLUEJACKETS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

(Compiled at the end of the year.)

	Admirals and Non- Com'tants.	Officers and Non- Com'tants.	Warrant Officers.	Bluejackets.	Cadets.	Total.
1906... ..	77	2,867	1,067	27,524	200	41,686
1907... ..	69	2,867	1,113	42,018	257	46,465
1908... ..	92	3,073	1,028	42,487	257	47,209

ADMIRALS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Name.	Date of appointment.
Count Yukyo Ito (Fleet Adm.)... ..	Sept., 1898.
Viscount Ryohei Inouye (Adm.)... ..	Dec., 1901.
Count Gombei Yamamoto (")... ..	June, 1904.
Count Heihachiro Togo (")... ..	" "
H. I. H. Prince Arisugawa (")... ..	" "
Baron Sōnojo Hidaka (Ret.)... ..	Aug., 1908.

NAVAL DEPARTMENT.

Minister, Vice-Adm. Baron M. Saito.

Vice-Minister, Rear-Adm. H. Takarabe.

Adjutants, Capt. Hiraoka, Com. Kimura, Com. Yamanashi.

Military Affairs, R.-A. H. Tochinai; *Personnel*, R.-A. T. Tsuchiya; *Medical*, S.-G. S. Kimura; *Accounts and Supplies*, P.-M.-G. K. Fukunaga; *Hydrographical*, R.-A. Nakao; *Staff Col.*, R.-A. Kawashima; *Cadet School*, R.-A. Yoshimatsu; *Eng. School*, Eng. R.-A. Nagamine; *Medical School*, S.-G. Honda; *Art. Shooting School*, R.-A. Arima; *Torpedo School*, Capt. Okada; *Mechanic School*, Eng. R.-A. Ito; *Paymaster School*, Paymaster Utsunomiya.

Chief of Construction and Materials, Vice-Ad. Matsumoto.

Sectional Chiefs, R.-A. Murakami, R.-A. Yamashita, *Nav. Arch.* Fukuda, Eng. R.-A. Yamamoto, Eng. R.-A. Takeda.

EDUCATION BOARD.

Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron Sakamoto.

Sectional Chiefs, R.-A. Yamaya, Eng. R.-A. Shimojo.

ADMIRALS COUNCIL.

Vice-Ad. Baron Kamimura, Vice-Ad. Baron Uryu, Vice-Adm. Baron Misu
Vice-Adm. Baron Sakamoto, Vice-Adm. Baron Ijuin, Vice-Adm. Kato, Vice-
Ad. Matsumoto, Rr. Ad. Kawashima, Rr. Ad. Tochinai.

NAVAL STAFF BOARD AND ADMIRALTIES.

Naval Staff Board.

Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron G. Ijuin.

Vice-Chief, Vice-Adm. K. Fujii.

Yokosuka Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Uryu.

Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. E. Koidzumi; *Harbour-Master*, Capt. M. Fukui;
Cons'tion, Rr.-Adm. K. Wada; *Torpedo*, Capt. T. Kamaya.

Kure Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. T. Kato.

Chief of Staff, Rr.-Adm. H. Takenouchi; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Ad. S. Ijichi;
Harbor-Master, Capt. S. Miyaji.

Sasebo Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Arima.

Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. Y. Eto; *Torpedo*, Rr.-Ad.; *Harbor-Master*,
Capt. N. Matsumura; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Adm. T. Kuroi.

Maizuru Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron H. Kataoka.

Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. T. Kato; *Torpedo*, Rr.-Ad.; *Harbor-Master*,
Capt. Y. Nishiyama; *Cons'tion*, Rr.-Ad. H. Sakamoto.

Port Arthur Admiralty.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Tomioka.

Chief of Staff, Capt. G. Oki; *Harbor-Master*, (acting) Commander S. Kono.

Takeshiki Naval Station.

Commander, Vice-Adm. Baron S. Dewa, Vice-Adm. H. Yamada.

Chief of Staff, Capt. K. Osawa.

Mekong Naval Station (Pescadores).

Commander, Vice-Adm. C. Tamari.

Ominato Naval Station.

Commander, Rr.-Ad. T. Kamiizumi.

Chief of Staff, Capt. H. Hideshima.

Chinhai Naval Station.

(Southern Korea)

Commander, Rr.-Ad. N. Miyaoka.

1st Squadron.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Baron H. Kamimura.

Commander, Rr.-Ad. Yashiro.

Chief of Staff, Rr.-Ad. Nomaguchi.

2nd Squadron.

Com.-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. H. Shinamura.

Chief of Staff, Capt. J. Takagi.

3rd Squadron.

Commander, Vice-Adm. J. Teragaki.

South-China Squadron.

Commander, Vice-Adm. Tamari.

Training Squadron.

Commander, Rr.-Ad. Ijichi.

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

THOSE ON COMMISSION OR LAUNCHED.

Battleships.

Name	Displacement (tons).	Launched.	Nominal speed (knots).
Asahi	15,443	'98	18
Fuji... ..	12,649	'95	18
Hizen (late <i>Ketvisan</i>)	12,902	'99	18
Iwami (late <i>Orel</i>)	13,516	'01	18
Kashima	16,400	'05	18
Katori	15,950	'05	18
Mikasa	15,362	'00	18
Sagami (late <i>Peresviet</i>)	12,674	'97	18
Satsuma	19,200	'06	21
Shikishima	15,088	'97	18
Suwo (late <i>Pobieda</i>)	12,674	'97	18
Tango (late <i>Poltava</i>)	10,960	'93	16
Total member 12... ..	172,818		

Armored Cruisers.

Asama	9,855	'97	21.5
Aso (late <i>Bayan</i>)	7,726	'99	20
Azuma	9,455	'98	21
Idzumo	9,906	'98	24.7
Ikoma	13,750	'06	
Iwate	9,906	'99	24.7
Kasuga	7,700	'02	20
Nisshin	7,700	'02	20
Tokiwa	9,855	'97	21.5
Tsukuba... ..	13,750	'05	
Yakumo	9,800	'98	20
Total number 11	107,397		

Protected Cruisers.

Akashi	2,800	'96	20
Akitsushima	3,150	'92	19
Chitose	4,336	'97	22.5
Chiyoda... ..	2,439	'00	19
Hashidate	4,278	'91	16.7
Idzumi	2,967	'93	18
Itsukushima	4,278	'89	19.7
Kasagi	4,978	'96	22.5
Naniwa	3,706	'85	17.3
Niitaka	3,420	'02	20
Otowa	3,000	'03	21
Soya (late <i>Varyag</i>)	6,500	'99	23
Suma	2,700	'94	20
Takachiho	3,709	'85	17.3
Tsugaru (late <i>Pallada</i>)	6,731	'08	19
Tsushima	3,420	'02	20
Total number 16	62,372		

Armored Coast Defence Ships.

Chinyen	7,335	'81	15
Iki (late <i>Nicolai</i>)	9,594	'88	14
Minoshima (late <i>Seniavin</i>)...	4,960	'94	16
Okinoshima (late <i>Apresine</i>)	4,126	'96	15
Total number 4	25,715		

Torpedo-boat Destroyers.

	Displace- ment.	Launch- ed.		Displace- ment.	Launch- ed.
Akebono	311	'98	Nagatsuki	381	
Arare	227	'04	Nenohi	381	'05
Ariake	227	'04	Nowake	357	'06
Asagiri	381	'03	Oboro	311	'98
Asakaze (late <i>Usadnik</i>)	375	'06	Oikaze	381	
Asashio	373	'98	Satsuki (late <i>Biedovi</i>)	350	'02
Asatsuyu	375	'06	Suzanami	381	
Fubuki	227	'04	Shigure	375	'06
Fumizuki	400	'92	Shikinami	400	'92
Harukaze	375	'06	Shinonome	279	'97
Harusame	381	'03	Shirakumo	373	'98
Hatsuharu	375	'06	Shiranni	279	'98
Hatsushimo	381	'05	Shirotaye	375	'06
Hatsuyuki	375	'05	Shiratsuyu	375	'06
Hayakaze	375	'06	Shirayuki	375	'05
Hibiki	375	'06	Ushio	381	'05
Ikazuchi	311	'97	Usugumo	381	'99
Inazuma	311	'98	Uzuki	381	
Kagero	279	'98	Wakaba	381	'05
Kamikaze	381	'05	Yama- (late		
Kasumi	364	'98	biko (<i>Reshitelnyi</i>)	240	'97
Kisaragi (late <i>Silni</i>) ..	381	'05	Yayoi	381	'05
Makigumo	400	'92	Yudachi	375	'06
Matsukaze	381		Yugiri	279	'98
Mikazuki	375	'05	Yugure	381	'06
Minazuki	381		Yunagi	375	'06
Murakumo	279	'97			
Murasame	381	'03			

There are besides five despatch-boats as follows:—

Anegawa (late <i>Angara</i>)..	7,020	
Suzuya (late <i>Novik</i>) ..	3,080	'99
Tatsuta ..	894	'93
Yayeyama..	1,609	'89

Then there are four gunboats (*Chihaya*, 1,240 tons : *Uji*, 610 tons, 1903 ; *Sumida*, 126, 1903 ; *Fushimi*, 126, 1903), and two torpedo-boat tenders.

Lastly torpedo-boats in commission number 78 and submarines 7.

THE STANDING SQUADRONS.

The standing Squadrons in commission at present are as follows:—

1st squadron (under Vice-Adm. Baron Kamimura), *Mikasa*, *Iwate*, *Isumo*, *Nisshin*, *Kasuga*, *Iwami*, *Otowa*, and some destroyers.

2nd squadron (under Vice-Adm. Shimamura), *Azuma*, *Ikoma*, *Akashi*, *Chiyoda*, *Chihaya*.

South China Squadron (under Vice-Adm. C. Tamari), *Naniwa*, *Isumo*, *Fushimi*, *Uji*, *Sumida*.

Training Ships (under Vice-Adm. Terazaki), *Hashidate* (flagship), *Itsukushima*.

The rest of the ships are allotted among the various Admiralties.

BUILDING WARSHIPS AT HOME.

One serious obstacle that remains in the shipbuilding work of Japan is the necessity to depend on foreign countries for the supply, at least in part, of steel, the Government Steel Foundry in Wakamatsu being still unable to supply all of the raw materials required. It is in view of this defect that the Naval authorities have taken so much pains to promote and encourage the internal undertaking between the Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Company and Messrs. Vickers & Sons and Messrs. Armstrong of England to start a steel foundry with the capital of Yen 10 millions. In other respects Japan may be regarded as being self-dependent for shipbuilding. Both Yokosuka and Kure Dockyards possess two cradles each, and Sasebo and Maizuru one each, in all six, capable to build armored cruisers and battleships. Then there are two private dockyards capable to build cruisers, of at least 2nd class, and these are the Mitsubishi Shipyard in Nagasaki and the Kawasaki Shipyard in Kobe. According to the statement made by the Minister of the Navy to the Diet in the last session the two yards are quite up-to-date in all equipment, and that the Mitsubishi may be a trifle imperfect in casting work as compared with the other.

As to the cost of building, it does not differ much between Japanese and foreign yards, being roughly Yen 1,000 per ton for the battleship and Yen 900 to 950 for the cruiser. On this subject interesting details have

been supplied by the Naval Constructor Mr. Sakurai, of the Yokosuka Admiralty. According to the experience of the Admiralty, especially in regard to the building of an unarmored cruiser, wages (average daily rate 58 *sen*) occupy about 42% and the materials the remaining 58%, of the total cost. In foreign countries the relative rate is probably reversed. Therefore if Japan can get the supply of the materials at the same rate as elsewhere, ships built at home will be about 18% cheaper than built in a foreign country. Another thing to be taken into consideration in ordering warships from foreign shipyards is the necessity of paying no small amount on account of superintending and bringing the ships home when completed. Three superintendents and three assistants have to be sent abroad, involving an outlay of about Yen 105,000. Then on account of bringing home the completed ship about Yen 450,000 is required for the battleship, the two items totalling Yen 555,000, which amounts to a little over Yen 39 per ton. For the cruiser the average expense per ton will amount to a little over Yen 47. The following data showing the relative cost of building at home and abroad are thus stated by the Naval constructor:—

Battleships Built in England.

4 ships with average displacement of 14,096 tons; hull, Yen 8,752,100; equipment, Yen 4,334,823; total, Yen 13,086,925.

Armored Cruisers Built Abroad.

5 ships with average displacement of 9,569 tons; hull, Yen 6,083,423; equipment, Yen 2,618,042; total Yen 8,700,465. Of the 5, 3 were built in England and 1 each in France and Germany; equipment mostly supplied in England; cost calculated at the current rate of the time of building, this being somewhat higher in the two other countries than in England.

Protected Cruiser Chitose Built in America.

Tonnage, 4,948; hull, Yen 2,671,013; equipment, Yen 1,444,455; total 4,115,468. This cost about same as the Takasago built in England.

Cruisers, Gunboats, etc. Built at Home or Abroad.

Protected Cruiser Tsushima (3,366 tons).

The first warship built at home was the gunboat *Seiki* of 897 tons displacement. She was launched at

Hull, Yen 1,750,204; equipment, 784,701; total, Yen 2,534,905.

Gunboat Chihaya (1,240 tons).

Hull, 748,895; equipment, Yen 438,527; total, Yen 1,187,422.

Gunboat Uji (610 tons).

Hull, Yen 267,828; equipment, Yen 95,230; total, Yen 363,058.

Destroyer (average 350 tons).

Hull, Yen 543,437; equipment, Yen 170,053; total, Yen 713,490.

1st Class Torpedo-boat (150 tons).

Hull, Yen 266,000; equipment, Yen 104,745; total, Yen 370,745.

2nd Class Torpedo-boat (110 tons).

Hull, Yen 135,000; equipment, Yen 60,785; total, 195,785.

3rd Class Torpedo-boat (54 tons).

Hull, Yen 77,883; equipment, Yen 40,523; total, 118,406.

Of the above only the destroyer was that built in England. A destroyer now built at home at the outlay of about Yen 370,000.

Yokosuka in 1875. From that time to end of 1906 twenty-eight warships were built, as follows:—

WARSHIPS BUILT AT KURE.

	Displacement.	Launched.
Miyako (Despatch-boat)	1,772	Oct. 1898
Tsushima (Cruiser)	3,366	Dec. '02
Uji (Gunboat)	620	Mar. '03
Tsukuba (Ar. Cruiser)	13,750	Dec. '05
Ikoma (")	13,750	Apr. '06
Aki (Battleship)	19,000	Apr. '07
Ibuki (Ar. Cruiser)	14,700	Nov. '07

WARSHIPS BUILT AT YOKOSUKA.

Seiki (Gunboat)	897	Sept. 1876
Akagi (")	622	Sept. '77
Ranjo (Coast-defence)	667	Sept. '77
Kaimon (")	1,500	Aug. '82
Tenryu (")	1,525	Aug. '82
Katsuragi (")	1,502	Aug. '86
Musashi (")	1,502	Aug. '85
Yamato (")	1,480	Aug. '85
Maya (Gunboat)	622	Aug. '86
Atago (")	622	Aug. '88
Takao (Coast-defence)	1,750	Jan. '88
Yayeyama (Despatch-boat)	1,548	Mar. '89
Hashidate (Cruiser)	4,210	Mar. '90
Akitsushima (Cruiser)	3,126	July, '92

Suma (Cruiser)...	...	...	...	...	2,657	Mar.	'95
Akashi (")...	...	...	...	...	2,855	Nov.	'97
Chihaya (Despatch-boat)...	...	...	...	...	1,250	May.	'00
Niitaka (Cruiser)...	...	...	...	...	3,366	Nov.	'02
Otowa (")...	...	...	...	...	3,200	"	'03
Satsuma (Battleship)...	...	...	...	...	19,000	"	'06
Kurama (")...	...	...	...	...	19,000	"	'07

THE RELATIVE STRENGTH BEFORE THE WAR AND NOW.

The relative figures before the late War and now as to the strength of the fleet stand as follows:—

AT TIME OF OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.				PRESENT STRENGTH.			
Class	Number.	Tonnage.		Class	Number.	Tonnage.	
Battleships ...	6	84,652		Battleships ...	13	191,380	
Armoured cruisers.	8	73,983		Armoured cruisers.	12	130,683	
Other warships ...	44	111,470		Other warships ...	47	165,253	
Destroyers ...	14	6,519		Destroyers ...	55	20,508	
Torpedo boats ...	80	7,119		Torpedo boats ...	77	7,258	
		<u>283,743</u>				<u>515,082</u>	

THE WAR OFFICE.

<i>Minister,</i> ...	...	...	...	...	General Viscount M. Terauchi.
<i>Vice-Minister,</i>	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-Gen. Baron S. Ishimoto.
<i>Adjutants,</i>	...	...	...	...	Col. Tachibana; Col. Sugano; Major Yoshida; Major Takasu; Capt. Saito.
<i>Personnel,</i>	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General F. Hongo.
<i>Military Affairs,</i>	...	...	...	...	" Nagaoka.
<i>Arms,</i>	...	...	...	...	" Shimagawa.
<i>Account,</i>	...	...	...	...	Paymaster-General Tsujimura.
<i>Medicine,</i>	...	...	...	...	Sg.-General Mori.
<i>Judicature,</i>	...	...	...	...	Shimizu.
<i>Tokyo Arsenal,</i>	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-General Baron Nishimura.
<i>Osaka Arsenal,</i>	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General Kato.
<i>Military Stores,</i>	...	...	...	...	" Oshigami.
<i>Technical Inspection,</i>	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-General Baron Arisaka.
<i>Gendarms,</i>	...	...	...	...	Maj.-General Hayashi.
<i>Horse Depot,</i>	...	...	...	...	Lieut.-General Baron Okura.
<i>Fortification,</i>	...	...	...	...	" Murata.
<i>Senju Woolen Factory,</i>	...	...	...	...	Paymaster-General Mataga.

CHAPTER XXVIII

COMMUNICATIONS.

Post.

The origin of the postal service in this country is entirely wrapped up in obscurity and nothing can be clearly known, as there are no reliable data to shed light on this subject. Of course, as in the case of many Western countries, the Government very early maintained, even in a remote antiquity, a messenger service exclusively for its own official use, either in the despatch of administrative instructions or for the carrying of military messages. It was not till later period that the ancient carrier system came to assume a great importance as a necessary factor in the social life, to be freely and beneficially utilized by the general public. With the advent of the new régime, the then Government, taking into consideration divers defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation, 1868, on the model of Western countries; and in December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, so that Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama came to be connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and

put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the F.kiteikyoku (the ci-devant Board of Communications.) Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly widened. But still the charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were fixed all uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the Universal Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to the state of high efficiency, as it is to-day both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices in Yokohama, just as our country now establishes and maintains her own post office at several treaty posts of China. The British Government maintained its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE RULES IN OPERATION.

DOMESTIC POSTAGE RATES.

According to the Postal Law the mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 *monme* or fraction thereof, 3 *sen*.

2nd class.— $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Letter-cards:—3 } \textit{sen}. \\ \text{Post-cards:—single,} \\ 1\frac{1}{2} \textit{ sen}; \text{ with reply paid, 3 } \textit{sen}. \end{array} \right.$

3rd class.—Newspapers and Periodicals (published at least once in a month.) (When registered at the post office concerned as the third class—mail matter.)—

For each 20 *monme* or fraction thereof, $\frac{1}{2}$ *sen*.

4th class.—Books, Printed matters, Photographs, Commercial papers, Pictures, Specimens, Written Documents, Maps, Samples or Specimens of Natural History:—For each 30 *monme* or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*.

5th class.—Seeds of Agricultural products:—For each 30 *monme* or fraction thereof, 1 *sen*.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as firstclass mail matters and charged accordingly.

Any of the following special treatments may be applied for in respect of mail matters.

1. Express delivery (only for registered articles and articles with declared value) a special fee 20 *sen* is charged for an article addressed to a place on land within the radius of 2 *ri* of the post office concerned. Outside of the said radius, 15 *sen* is further charged for every 1 *ri* or fraction. If a mail matter is addressed to a person

living on the water, as in a ship, the expenses actually incurred for boat-hire will be collected either from the address or from the sender, as the case may be.

2. Advice of "poste restante," a special fee of 3 *sen* is charged per article.
3. The time of acceptance, at the post office, of the mail matters, 15 *sen* is charged per article.
4. Certificate of delivery, fee of 3 *sen* is charged.
5. Registration (for ordinary mail matters, fee is 7 *sen* per article.
6. Insurance (all mail matters containing valuable articles such as currency, gold and silver, jewels and precious stones, etc., must be "insured." Articles already registered are not allowed to be made "value declared") charge of 15 *sen* is payable for a declared value not exceeding 10 *yen*; beyond 10 *yen*, 5 *sen* is further charged for every ten *yen* or fraction thereof.
7. Collection of Trade Charges, fee of 5 *sen* is charged per request. Besides this a special fee is charged for forwarding the collected sum to the sender of the original mail matter.
8. Collection of bills and drafts, fee of 5 *sen* is payable per request. Besides this, the same fee as for the articles marked with trade charge, is charged for forwarding the collected sum.

"Mail matters under contract."

This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of

periodical publications and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggre-

gate sum of all postage for all the mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period. Thus this system is specially intended for the convenience of newspaper offices, etc., by saving the double trouble of affixing, on the sender's part, the postage stamps on each individual mail matter and of obliterating, on the side of the post office, the same with the date-stamp.

Persons desiring to avail themselves of this special convenience, are

required to send in to the 1st class post office concerned, an application fully setting forth all the particulars required by the Regulations. At the same time, they have to deposit with the post office a certain sum of money, either in cash or in paper-values, according to the direction of the same.

After the conclusion of the agreement, the senders, before mailing, have to impress, with a stamp analogous to the specimen in the rules, each and all of the "contracted" articles.

"Advertisement post."

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand-bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed, by some means thought convenient, within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters. The rates of postage are: within the locality under one and the same post office, 20 *sen* per 100

pieces or fraction; outside of such locality, 30 *sen* per same number. The weight of an "advertisement" mail matter is not allowed to exceed 2 *monme* a piece. The rates are fixed: 20 *sen* per 100 pieces or fractional number thereof, for distribution within one and the same postal district; 30 *sen* for those beyond the said district.

PARCEL POST.

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan proper may weigh up to 1,600 *monme* while for that exchanged between a place in Japan proper, and Formosa and Saghalien, and among themselves, the weight is reduced to 1,500 *monme*.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 *shaku* in length, breadth and depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed 5 *sun*, the length is allowed up to 3 *shaku*.

Rates of Postage:—

(1) Domestic parcel post charges:—

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office:—

Ordinary parcel, 4 *sen*.

Registered parcel, 8 *sen*.

To a locality under the control of a different post office:—

Up to	Ordinary parcel.	Registered parcel.
200 <i>monme</i>	8 <i>sen</i>	12 <i>sen</i>
400 "	12 <i>sen</i>	18 <i>sen</i>
600 "	16 <i>sen</i>	24 <i>sen</i>
800 "	20 <i>sen</i>	30 <i>sen</i>

Up to 1,000 <i>monme</i>	Ordinary parcel. 24 sen	Registered parcel. 36 sen
1,200 "	28 sen	42 sen
1,400 "	32 sen	48 sen
1,600 "	36 sen	54 sen

(2) Charges for postal parcels* exchanged between Japan proper
Formosa and Saghalien.

Up to 200 <i>monme</i>	30 sen
400 "	35 sen
600 "	40 sen
900 "	50 sen
1,200 "	60 sen
1,500 "	70 sen

* All postal parcels (except those marked "Declared Value") exchanged
between those places are treated as registered.

MONEY ORDERS.

Postal Money Orders:—Maximum, 5 *yen*; Fee, 3 *sen*.

Ordinary Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees:—

6 <i>sen</i>	for a sum not exceeding	10 <i>yen</i> ;
10 "	" " " " "	20 " ;
15 "	" " " " "	30 " ;
18 "	" " " " "	40 " ;
22 "	" " " " "	50 "

(A fractional sum less than 1 *rin* cannot be added).

Telegraphic Money Orders:—Maximum, 50 *yen*.

Fees:—

30 <i>sen</i>	for a sum not exceeding	10 <i>yen</i> ;
35 "	" " " " "	20 " ;
40 "	" " " " "	30 " ;
45 "	" " " " "	40 " ;
50 "	" " " " "	50 " ;

(A fractional sum less than 1 *yen* cannot be added).

FOREIGN MAILS.

POSTAGE RATES AND FEES.

Letters: 10 *sen* for the first 2 grammes or fraction; for every additional 20 grammes or fraction, 6 *sen*. Post-cards: single, 4 *sen*; with reply paid, 8 *sen*. Printed matters: with single address per 50 grammes or fraction thereof, 2 *sen*. Commercial Papers; for the first 250 grammes or fraction, 10 *sen*; each additional 50 grammes or fraction, 2 *sen*. Samples of Merchandise for the first 100 grammes or fraction, 4 *sen*; for each additional 50 grammes 2 *sen*.

Registration, 10 *sen*. Acknowledgment of receipt 5 *sen*. The same fee will be charged for enquiry, made after posting, as to the disposal of a registered or an insured ordinary mail matter. Express delivery: 12 *sen* for an ordinary mail matter; 20 *sen*, a postal parcel.

Collection of trade charges: 4 *sen*

for an ordinary mail matter (this fee is not to be prepaid, but is to be deducted afterwards from the sum collected from the addressee); for a postal parcel, 8 *sen* for 8 *yen* or fraction, of the collected sum.

LIMIT OF WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS.

Printed Matters and Commercial Papers:—Weight, 2 kilogrammes; Dimensions, 45 centimetres in any one direction. Packets in the form of a roll may, however, be 75 centimeters in length, and 10 centimetres in diameter.

Samples of Merchandise:—Weight, 350 grammes; Dimensions, 30 centimetres in length, 20 centimetres in breadth, 10 centimetres in depth. Packets in the form of a roll, 30 centimetres in length and 15 centimetres in diameter.

FOREIGN PARCELS.

In the following list, only the cheapest-rate routes are given.

GERMANY.

	Max. rate. (5 kilogr.) <i>yen</i>
Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat	{ up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

Via Egypt.—Japan, Japanese or German boat, Egypt, ...	{ up to 1 kil. 1.30 up to 5 kil. 1.50
Austrian boat	

FRANCE.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	{ up to 1 kil. 0.90 up to 5 kil. 1.30
--	--

BRITISH INDIA.
(Including Aden.)

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Japanese or French boat	{ up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20
--	--

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat	{ up to 1 kil. 1.20 up to 5 kil. 1.20
---	--

SIAM.

Via Hongkong.—Japan, French boat, Saigon, French boat... { up to 3 lbs. 0.94
up to 7 lbs. 1.78
up to 11 lbs. 2.62

SWITZERLAND.

Via France.—Japan, French boat, France { up to 1 kil. 1.10
up to 5 kil. 1.50

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Direct Exchange.—(Canadian line) { up to 3 lbs. 0.90
up to 7 lbs. 1.50
up to 11 lbs. 2.10

BELGIUM.

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... { up to 1 kil. 1.10
up to 5 kil. 1.50

DENMARK.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany { up to 1 kil. 1.10
up to 5 kil. 1.50

SPAIN.

Via France.—Japan, Japanese or French boat, France ... { up to 1 kil. 1.20
up to 5 kil. 1.60

HOLLAND.

Via Germany.—Japan, German boat, Germany { up to 1 kil. 1.10
up to 5 kil. 1.50

ITALY.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, German boat { up to 1 kil. 1.00
up to 5 kil. 1.40

CANADA.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, Canadian boat 0.40 per every 1 lb.

HONGKONG.

Direct Exchange.—Japan, mail boat { up to 3 lbs. 0.50
up to 7 lbs. 0.90
up to 11 lbs. 1.30

Includes Amoy, Hankow, Canton, Swatow, Ningpo, Pakhoi, Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Direct Exchange:—(Including Hawaii, Port Rico, Alaska, the Philippines, the Samoa islands and Guam.) (Japanese or U. S. boats.) For each 120 *monme* (1 lb.) or fraction thereof, 40 *sen*—525 *monme* (4 lbs. 6 ozs.) being the maximum weight.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

Via Siberia { up to 1 kil. 1.50
up to 5 kil. 1.50

RUSSIA IN ASIA.

Direct Exchange { up to 1 kil. 1 00
 { up to 1 kil. 1.00

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

A résumé list of principal countries on which money orders may be drawn together with the maximum amounts, fees, the kinds of money in which to express the amount to be sent, etc. is given below.

	maximum.	Ordinary money order fee.	Fee for express delivery.	Fee for Notice of payment.
<i>Asia.</i>				
Kiaochow* Wihsien* }	800 marks.	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 40 m. or fraction }	not adm.	5 <i>sen</i>
Hongkong* Wei-hai-wei* }	400 Mex. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$10 or fraction }	do.	not adm.
Siam*	400 <i>yen</i>	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 10 <i>yen</i> or fraction }	12 <i>sen</i>	5 <i>sen</i>
British India* Oylon, Birma }	400 Mex. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$10 or fraction }	not adm.	not adm.
Russia in Asia*	£ 30	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
<i>Oceania.</i>				
Hawaii Philippines* }	100 Amer. dollars	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$10 or fraction }	do.	not adm.
Dutch East Indies*	480 Florins	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 25 Florins or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
<i>Europe.</i>				
Great Britain*	£ 40	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
Germany	800 marks	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 40 m. or fraction }	12 <i>sen</i>	do.
France	1000 francs	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 fcs. or fraction }	not adm.	do.
Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Luxemburg }	do.	do.	12 <i>sen</i>	do.
Austria	1000 kronen	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 kron. or fraction }	do.	do.
Hungary	1000 corona	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 cor. or fraction }	do.	do.
Denmark	72· kroner	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 36 kron. or fraction }	do.	do.

Europe.

Netherlands	480 florins	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 25 flor. or fraction }	do.	do.
Russia*	£ 30	{ 10 <i>sen</i> per £ or fraction }	not adm.	do.

America.

U.S.A.*	\$ 100	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$ 10 or fraction }	do.	not adm.
Canada*	do.	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each \$ 5 or fraction }	do.	do.
Brazil*	1000 francs	{ 10 <i>sen</i> for each 50 fcs. or fraction }	do.	5 <i>sen</i>
Argentina*	do.	do.	12 <i>sen</i>	do.

Africa.

Egypt	do.	do.	do.	do.
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The telegraphic money orders are not drawable upon those countries marked with *.

STATISTICS RELATING TO POSTAL AFFAIRS.

NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.	Average area per 1 office. sq. <i>li</i> .	Average area per 1 office. sq. <i>li</i> .
1902	5,518	4.52	8,346
1903	5,946	4.21	7,855
1904	6,160	4.08	7,777
1905	6,237	3.99	7,705
1906	6,449	3.86	7,550
1907	6,709	3.71	7,357

NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN KOREA AND CHINA.

At end of fiscal year.	Total number.
1903 (in China and Korea)	27
1904 (" ")	32
1905 (in China)	17
1906 (")	18
1907 (")	19

ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS ACCEPTED FOR DESPATCH.

Fiscal year.	Grand total.	Average per capita.
1903	905,076,837	20
1904	1,075,165,415	23
1905	1,236,326,499	26
1906	1,212,857,902	25
1907	1,357,447,194	28

ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS DELIVERED.

								Grand total.	Increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,183,739,916	0.28
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217,503,385	1.69
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,041,283,851	1.74
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	886,597,153	0.55
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	840,289,774	0.93

PARCEL POST.

Despatch.

Fiscal year.								Total number.	Average per 100 pop.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,270,671	22
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,841,349	25
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,658,561	29
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,855,617	31
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,624,145	36

Delivery.

								Grand total.	Increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,263,764	0.71
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,250,502	1.17
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,696,866	1.26
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,225,709	0.03
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,258,946	1.05

						Postal stamps.	Cards.	Return cards.
1908	...	...	...	...	...	711,512	512,360	10,108
1907	...	...	...	...	...	656,565	474,335	7,505
1906	...	...	...	...	...	709,160	434,243	7,394
1905	...	...	...	...	...	659,030	429,680	4,500
1904	...	...	...	...	...	599,120	366,880	3,930

FOREIGN ORDINARY MAIL MATTERS DEALT WITH.

Fiscal year.						Transmitted.	Arrived.	Increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	8,139,331	7,847,107	1.59
1904	...	...	...	...	...	10,568,859	11,972,410	4.10
1905	...	...	...	...	...	15,246,015	12,454,093	2.29
1906	...	...	...	...	...	24,985,314	21,784,738	6.70
1907	...	...	...	...	...	26,792,383	24,552,409	1.10

FOREIGN PARCELS DEALT WITH.

Fiscal year.	Transmitted.	Arrived.	Increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year.
1903	13,876	16,374	8.692
1904	23,836	22,811	35.763
1905	37,085	45,325	16.397
1906	43,583	47,519	4.562
1907	38,892	34,369	9.363

MAIL MATTERS EXCHANGED WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN
1907 FISCAL YEAR.

	Transmitted.	Arrived.
China	4,458,495	2,847,355
Korea	17,303,078	15,592,135
British India	103,262	92,538
Italy	34,420	38,952
Great Britain	474,848	1,018,805
Germany	266,920	591,42
France	143,698	210,126
Russia	149,015	122,610
U. S.	2,632,022	2,815,276
Canada	227,892	270,913

POSTAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT HOME.

Marked increase in the amount and number of depositors after the outbreak of the late War should be noted.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount Yen	Amount per 1 depositor.	No. of deposi- tors per 100 pop.
1903	3,511,008	31,846,652	9.071	8
1904	4,949,349	42,285,922	8.544	10
1905	5,851,560	54,754,096	9.352	12
1906	7,291,561	77,388,370	10.615	15
1907	7,918,881	93,898,086	11.857	16

SAVINGS DEPOSITS AT OFFICES STATIONED IN CHINA.

At end of fiscal year.	No. of depositors.	Amount. yen	Amount per. 1 depositor. yen
1902	6,611	137,677	20.83
1903	9,655	202,771	21.00
1904	20,160	484,536	24.03
1905	6,062	505,321	83.36
1906	8,064	671,233	83.23

TELEGRAPH.

DOMESTIC RATES.

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Japanese *Kana*—20 *sen* for first 15 *Kana* and 5 *sen* for each additional 5 *Kana* or fraction (for telegrams within the same city (*shi*) ward, (*ku*) street (*cho*) or village (*son*), the rate is reduced to 10 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively.) In both cases the address is free, but that of the sender is charged regularly.

(2) *Roman-Letter telegrams.*

Fee for telegrams composed of Roman letters:—for first 5 words or less, 25 *sen*; for each additional word, 5 *sen* (for telegrams within the same *shi*, *ku*, *cho*, or *son*, the rate is reduced to 15 *sen* and 3 *sen* respectively).

In plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word.

Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in the letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as a word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code languages) are assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Urgent telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams of same rank, are charged three times the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

Telegrams for places beyond the direct delivery radius of a telegraph station may be despatched from the office by registered post or by special messenger, as may be directed, and paid for by the sender; the fee for the former, 7 *sen* per telegram; for the latter 20 *sen* within a radius of 3 *ri* from the office of destination; outside of that radius, 25 *sen* for each 2 *ri*.

The sender of an "express" telegram is to prepay, at the time of despatch, the minimum charge for delivery. In case the place of destination is beyond 3 *ri* from the office of delivery, the sender is allowed to provisionally prepay the "express fee" for a distance exceeding 3 *ri*. If, in this case, the prepaid fee is found insufficient to cover the cost actually required, the insufficient sum is to be collected from the addressee.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, the Bonins and Saghalien and for the exchanges between Japan proper, on the one hand, and the above mentioned places, on the other:—

(1) *Kana telegrams.*

For each 15 <i>Kana</i> or fraction	... ..	40 <i>sen</i>
For each additional 5 <i>Kana</i> or fraction	... ..	10 <i>sen</i>

(2) *Roman-letter telegrams.*

For each 5 words		50 <i>sen</i>
For each additional word	...	10 <i>sen</i>

Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	1.400	2.420
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North America.

	Via Bonin or Manila.	
	Ordinary. <i>yen</i>	Press. <i>yen</i>
Boston	2.660	.912
California (ex't San Francisco) ...	2.500	.832
Canada (Ontario)... ..	2.700	.952
Chicago	2.600	.882
Mexico, city	2.900	—
Minneapolis	2.600	.882
Montreal	2.740	.952
New Orleans	2.600	.882
New York, city	2.660	.912
San Francisco	2.420	.792
Seattle	2.500	.832
St. Louis	2.600	.882
St. Paul	2.600	.882
Philadelphia	2.660	.912
Portland	2.500	.832
Tacoma	2.500	.832
Texas, district	2.600	.882
Vancouver	2.580	.872
Washington (city)	2.660	.912

Oceania.

	Via Shanghai.	
	Ordinary.	Press.
Brisbane	2.070	.806
Honolulu (via Bonin)... ..	1.920	.640
Java	2.180	.820
Manila	1.560	.580
New South Wales	2.070	.806
New Zealand	2.230	.886
Queensland	2.070	.806
Tasmania	2.070	.806
Victoria... ..	2.070	.806

South America.

	Via Bonin or Manila.
Argentine Republic	4.500
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro)	4.500
Chili	4.500
Peru (Lima)... ..	4.500

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rates for ordinary telegrams.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i. e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language, are each counted as one word up to ten letters, any excess being counted as one word.

STATISTICS RELATING TO TELEGRAPHIC AFFAIRS.

EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH.

At end of fiscal year.									Length of Aerial Wires.	Length of sub- marine Cables.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 33,292 * 302 }	1,365
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 35,014 * 302 }	1,384
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 35,727 * 343 }	1,417
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 36,109 * 403 }	2,136
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 37,798 * 52 }	2,175

* Length of subterranean cables.

NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TELEGRAMS TRANSACTED.

Fiscal year.	Domestic. No. of Telegrams.		Foreign. Transmitted. Arrived.		Increase or decrease as compared with the preceding year.
1903	...	18,427,789	325,873	353,391	0.73
1904	...	19,856,629	373,519	422,153	0.84
1905	...	22,098,141	491,742	569,593	1.21
1906	...	23,030,150	637,758	750,057	0.54
1907	...	26,197,057	698,490	866,251	1.37

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS IN 1907.

	Transmitted.								Arrived.
Korea and S. Manchuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	420,590	935,034
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,686	105,393
Great Britain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,082	50,809
U. S. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,485	49,157
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212,147	23,590
British India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,027	14,494
France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,279	9,368
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932	3,309
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188	1,212
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,152	1,167
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	882	735

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Japan despatched delegates to the 1st International Wireless Conference held at Berlin in 1906 and 1908 and after the conclusion of the Convention, became a member of the International Wireless Union. The Convention was ratified, and promulgated by an Imperial Ordinance on the 22nd June, 1908.

International Wireless Telegrams.

For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese

coast stations and foreign steamers, or between the Japanese steamers and the coast stations in foreign countries, a regulation was drawn up, on the principle of the International radiotelegraph convention of Berlin, and put into operation on the 23rd June, 1908, under the title "Foreign Wireless Telegraph Regulations" put into effect from July, 1909.

Foreign wireless telegrams are subject to the following charge for every transmission made by a coast station or by a ship station of the Government (Art. 4):—

The Coast Charge:—

- (1) For messages emanating from or destined to, Japan through the intermediary of a coast station of the Government:—

For the first 5 words or less	...	...	...	...	...	30 gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.						6 gold cents.

- (2) For other messages:—

Per word	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 gold cents.
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The ship charge:—

Per word	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 gold cents.
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The land line charge for foreign wireless telegrams emanating from or destined to the Empire through the intermediary of a coast station of the Government, is fixed as follows (Art 5):—

- (1) For ordinary messages emanating from or destined to Japan proper through the intermediary of a coast station in Japan proper:—

For the first 5 words	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.							2½ gold cents.

- (2) For messages emanating from or destined to the Bonins, Japanese part of Saghalien, and Formosa, through the intermediary of a coast station in Japan proper:—

Government telegrams:—

For the first 5 words	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½ gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words.							2½ gold cents.

Private telegrams:—

For the first 5 words	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 gold cents.
For every additional word after the first 5 words							5 gold cents.

Below are given the names of steamers on which the wireless apparatus is installed, and which are ready to operate the exchange of "wireless" messages.

- (1) On the N.Y.K.'s steamers.—On the Seattle line:—Tango-maru, Kaga-maru, Aki-maru, Shinano-maru.
- (2) On the T.K.K.'s steamers.—On the Seattle:—San Francisco line.—Tenyo-maru, Nippon-maru, Chiyo-maru, Hongkong-maru.
- (3) Mr. Oaki's steamer. On the Japan-sea line. Kayo-maru.

Domestic Wireless telegrams.

In order to prepare the way for the exchange of messages by radio-telegraph, a domestic wireless telegraph regulation was promulgated on the 1st May 1908, by which wireless communication was to be conducted between Japanese coast stations and ship stations for the messages destined.

to a place within the Japanese telegraphic system. At present there are in all five coast stations in the country, for the particulars of which the readers are referred to the following list. The authorities are contemplating to further increase the number in near future.

Place.	Location.
Choshi (Shimoosa)	{ 140° 51' 12" E 35° 44' 08" N
Osezaki (Ohshima)	{ 12° 37' 08" E 32° 37' 20" N
Shiomisaki (Kii)	{ 135° 46' 08" E 33° 25' 32" N
Tsunoshima (Nagato)	{ 130° 50' 00" E 34° 21' 00" N
O'chishi (Nemuro)	{ 145° 30' 20" E 43° 10' 17" N

On the 27th May, 1908, at 8 p.m., the first exchange of wireless communication was made between the *Tango-maru* and the Choshi station, which was the first station to be opened (May 16) to the general traffic. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamer *Tenyo-maru* was the first ship to have a ship station established thereon.

Our country adopts the standard wave-length of 300 metres, while the radius of the communication range is generally 120 nautical miles. Only

for the O'chishi station, however, this radius is extended to 1000 metres. The authorities are now contemplating to widen the range of wireless communication for all other coast stations.

The fee of a domestic "wireless" comprises, as that of international "wireless":—(1) the ship charge; (2) the coast charge; (3) the ordinary land charge. The rates of the former two are fixed as follows (they are made quite the same):—

For *Kana* messages,

For each 15 kana or fraction,—20 *sen*.

For each additional 5 kana,—5 *sen*.

For Roman letter message,

For each 5 words or fraction,—25 *sen*.

For each additional 5 words,—5 *sen*.

POST AND TELEGRAPH RECEIPTS.

(in Y. 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total
1900 ...	10,508	1,338	613	1	6,072	1,513	20,079
1901 ...	10,677	1,540	687	2	5,660	1,810	20,379
1902 ...	11,609	1,684	816	3	5,678	2,263	22,055
1903 ...	12,127	1,774	883	4	6,732	2,671	24,193
1904 ...	13,997	1,995	1,030	22	8,431	2,913	28,391
1905 ...	16,285	2,430	1,604	31	8,783	3,111	32,247
1906 ...	15,156	2,556	1,321	116	8,486	3,347	30,985
1907 ...	17,127	2,808	1,352	198	8,883	4,233	34,605

POST AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE EXPENSES.

(in Y. 1,000)

Fiscal year.	Ordinary mail.	Parcels.	Money orders.	Savings deposits.	Telegrams.	Telephone.	Total.
1900 ...	6,616	1,642	778	528	5,773	964	16,304
1901 ...	7,286	1,800	826	515	5,988	1,175	17,592
1902 ...	7,840	1,690	837	549	5,848	1,278	18,045
1903 ...	8,001	1,853	883	561	5,816	1,882	18,999
1904 ...	7,738	1,801	862	635	6,205	1,477	18,721
1905 ...	7,767	2,090	673	849	5,485	1,179	18,545
1906 ...	7,962	2,402	672	959	5,801	1,319	19,118
1907 ...	8,586	2,136	694	1,178	5,956	1,583	20,135

TELEPHONE.

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.

1900 ...	18,668	1904 ...	35,528
1901 ...	24,887	1905 ...	36,604
1902 ...	29,941	1906 ...	43,266
1903 ...	35,013	1907 ...	58,562

NUMBER OF TELEPHONE APPARATUS.

At end of fiscal year.	Exchange apparatus.	Others.	
		Ordinary subscribers' apparatus and desk telephone.	Automatic apparatus.
1900 ...	207	19,648	4
1901 ...	262	26,093	81
1902 ...	319	31,576	143
1903 ...	341	34,403	151
1904 ...	349	35,052	154
1905 ...	374	37,160	160
1906 ...	466	44,533	188
1907 ...	754	61,729	239

The number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess over the number of instalation which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of March, 1909, the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 72,300 of which Tokyo and Osaka supplied 30,000, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kobe and Yokohama 12,000 and other places 30,300. With each application Y. 15 must be deposited, so that the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over Y. 1,000,000. The Government's project is to instal 61,230 within 1909—1912, at the estimated outlay of Y. 18,200,000. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. At one time the transfer of the privilege of instalation commanded the price of as high as Y. 800 or more. In the summer of 1909 the authorities undertook in Tokyo the instalation of 300 connections for those who offered the cost of Y. 200 and this had the effect of pushing down the "market price" of the transfer to about that figure. The yearly charge for telephone connection varies between the maximum of Y. 60 and the minimum of Y. 40, according to places.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

The appearance of the Yubin Kisen Mitsubishi Kaisha (Mitsubishi Mail Steamship Company) in 1877 followed by that of Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (Union Shipping Company) and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Merchant Steamship Company) in 1882 and 1884 respectively, marks important events in the history of Japan's carrying business. The amalgamation in 1885, after the desperate competition, of the Mitsubishi Kisen Kaisha and the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha under the title

of Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail Steamship Company), constituted a new era in the shipping trade of Japan. The Government policy to encourage the development of mercantile marine enterprise by granting subsidies and aids was further expanded in 1896 when the Navigation Encouragement Law was promulgated to encourage open sea navigation and the Shipbuilding Encouragement Law to encourage ship-building of larger crafts of above 700 tons.

NUMBER OF REGISTERED VESSELS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO TONNAGE.

At the end of		20- 500 tons.	500- 1,000 tons.	1,000- 2,000 tons.	2,000- 5,000 tons.	Above 5,000 tons.	Total number.	Gross tonnage.
1904	Steamers	895	88	97	121	23	1,224	798,240
	Sailers	3,520	3	1	—	—	3,523	329,125
1905	"	980	118	22	146	24	1,390	939,749
	"	3,696	3	—	—	—	3,523	336,571
1906	"	1,037	134	131	163	27	1,492	1,041,569
	"	4,042	102	—	—	—	3,699	354,356
1907	"	1,095	140	131	181	27	1,574	1,116,945
	"	4,208	24	—	—	—	4,044	366,950
1908	"	1,141	140	129	176	32	1,618	1,160,372
	"	4,513	2	—	—	—	—	383,455

REGISTERED STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY AGE. (End, Dec. '08.)

		Steel or Steel & Iron.		Iron.		Wood.		Total inc'ding others.	Gross ton- nage.
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.		
Under 5 years...	108	149,979	—	—	247	26,158	355	176,137	
5—10	98	149,412	1	691	277	29,661	380	180,930	
10—15	79	182,388	1	161	239	24,696	319	207,253	
15—20	60	119,293	9	5,800	138	15,787	208	140,917	
20—25	41	104,455	28	33,409	54	6,721	127	144,698	
25—30	18	33,226	66	123,999	32	4,000	119	161,386	
Over 30	—	—	33	49,575	10	1,814	49	54,814	
Unknown	30	65,123	13	18,310	16	1,035	61	86,440	
Total	437	803,876	151	231,953	1,013	109,872	1,618	1,152,575	

REGISTERED STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 TONS CLASSIFIED
BY MATERIALS. (Dec. '08.)

		Wood.	Iron.	Iron & Steel.	Wood & Steel.	Steel.	Total.
1,000—3,000	No.	139	93	2	2	—	236
	Tonnage	269,536	182,508	4,318	3,532	—	459,894
3,000—5,000	No.	62	6	1	—	—	69
	Tonnage	228,964	21,263	3,364	—	—	253,591
5,000—7,000	No.	26	—	—	—	—	26
	Tonnage	156,941	—	—	—	—	156,941
Over 7,000	No.	6	—	—	—	—	6
	Tonnage	59,886	—	—	—	—	59,886
Total	.....	233	99	3	2	—	337
Gross tonnage	.....	715,317	203,771	7,682	3,532	—	930,312

STEAMERS CLASSIFIED BY SPEED. (Dec '08.)

Speed.				Speed.			
Up to 10 knots...	...	1,090	212,438	15—16 knots ..	...	9	73,101
10—11	"	210	252,761	16—17	"	5	29,754
11—12	"	135	220,509	17—18	"	3	17,901
12—13	"	63	131,217	Above 18	"	6	39,427
13—14	"	22	58,652	Unknown	"	41	14,130
14—15	"	25	102,685	Total	...	1,610	1,152,575

SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

The Navigation and Shipbuilding Encouragement Laws were amended with the consent of the 1908-9 session of the Diet, the new laws to come in force from January 1910. In the old system there were two kinds of subsidies, that is a fixed bounty granted on specified routes and a general subsidy open to all steamers in conformity with the provisions of the law. In the new system the fixed bounty was abolished and the subsidy it made open to all. However the subsidized open-sea navigation routes are limited to four, namely (1) European route, (2) North American route, (3) South American route, (4) Australian route.

The vessels to be used in the subsidized navigation must be home-built steel steamers of over 3,000 tons (gross), not less than 15 years old and having a speed exceeding twelve nautical miles per hour.

The subsidy is granted to vessels having a speed of twelve nautical miles per hour, at a rate less than fifty *sen* per ton (gross) of the vessel used, for every one thousand nautical miles, with extra ten per cent. of the above sum per additional speed of one nautical mile per hour, according to the conditions of the route. The subsidy is reduced for the vessels whose age exceeds five years, in a graduating scale of five per cent. each year, disappearing when the 15th year is reached.

For foreign-built vessels under 5 years old and put on service with the sanction of the authorities, one-half of the subsidy is to be granted.

Then for vessels built according to special plans approved by competent authorities an extra twenty-five per cent. of the shipping subsidy to be granted.

The ocean-going steamers that are receiving the subsidy under the abolished may continue to do so up to Sept., 1914.

ESTIMATE OF SUBSIDY UNDER THE NEW LAW.

				European route.	North America.	South America.
				<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1910-1	...	...	...	3,218,193	3,442,977	601,978
1911-2	...	...	...	3,169,837	4,740,173	729,916
1912-3	...	...	...	3,207,798	4,436,346	729,916
1913-4	...	...	...	3,241,425	4,310,871	725,441
1914-5	...	...	...	3,296,718	4,185,397	576,772

The services run under the law are as follows:—

Steamers used on the lines.

European	...	...	11, of 6000 to 9000 tons, 14-16 knots, 26 times a year.
Seattle	...	...	3, of 6000 to 6500 tons, 13-14 knots, 13 times a year.
Tacoma	...	...	6, of 6000 to 6500 tons, 13-14 knots, 26 times a year.
San Francisco	...	...	3, of 13000 to 14000 tons, 18-20 knots, 15 times a year.
South America	...	...	3, of 5,000 to 9,300 tons, 12-17 knots, 6 times a year.
Australia	...	...	3, of 3,500 to 6000 tons, 15-17 knots, 13 times a year.

TRAMP-BOATS IN THE CARRYING TRADE.

According to the investigation of Mr. Nishikawa, of the Japan Tramp-boats association, there are, exclusive of mail steamers, liners and ships below 1,000 tons, tramp-boats of over 500,000 tons plying between ports in the Far East. The distribution of goods by means of these tramp-boats is roughly as follows:—

Goods.	Ports.	Tons.
Coal	Imported to North China, Korea, Java, etc.	300,000
Japanese coal	Imported to Singapore	300,000
Foreign coal	" " " " " " " " " "	400,000
Coal	Used in the interior of Japan	3,500,000
Rice	Imported to Japan	350,000
Rice	Exported from Saigon (to Japan and Europe excepted)	700,000
Sugar	Imported to Japan	200,000
Sugar	Imported to Hongkong and China	250,000
Bean cakes etc.	Exported from Newchwang	250,000
" "	" " Dairen (Dalny)	150,000
Lumber	" " Hokkaido	300,000

SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding gave a powerful impetus to the development of this industry. The construction in 1898 of the *Hitachi Maru*, 6,000 tons, by the Mitsubishi Dockyard at Nagasaki for the Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. The same yard has built, besides many other, two steamships, *Tenyo Maru*, and *Chiyo Maru*, of over 13,000 tons, for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

SHIPBUILDING SUBSIDY.

The law was simultaneously amended with the sister law mentioned above. The new arrangement, to come in force from January, 1910, grades ships, for purpose of differentiating the grant, first into two classes, A. and B., and further subdivides each into four grades. Class A. comprises vessels possessing not less than fifty berths of 1st or 2nd class, or one cabin or 2nd class berth for every 100 gross tons or fraction thereof. Class B. comprises all other types of vessels, 1st grade covers ocean going vessels, 2nd near sea vessels, 3rd coasting vessels, and 4th smooth water vessels. The rate of subsidy is differentiated thus:—

	Class A.	Class B.
1st grade.....	yen 22	yen 19
2nd „	„ 21	„ 18
3rd „	„ 19	„ 16
4th „	„ 14	„ 11

The number of merchant vessels built up to 1908 at all the Shipyards in Japan totalled 137 with 246,764 tons. The share of the four leading yards is shown below.

Mitsubishi Works	146,643 tons
Kawasaki Dockyards...	53,345 „
Osaka Iron Works.....	29,758 „
Ishikawajima Co.	3,392 „

PRINCIPAL DOCKS AND YARDS.

Docks and slips at present existing number over 214 including those of

minor scope. Of that number the leading ones are as follows:—

The Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki.

This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc stands comparison with leading ship-building works in the world.

The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles, and cover nearly 115 acres. There are three dry docks, lengths 350 and 510 and 714 feet respectively; a patent slip, 750 feet long on the rail; and also seven building berths, ranging from 185 to 700 feet. Most of the machine and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,200 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. Besides a 150-ton electric hammer crane was now lately erected. It employs about 8,500 men at present, and has turned out in the last ten years two 13,500 tons Transpacific liners, 2 intermediate steamers of 8,700 tons each, 7 steamers of above 6,000 tons, 2 steamers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, 5 steamers of 2,500 to 3,000 tons, 17 vessels of 1,000 to 2,000 tons, and a large number of smaller vessels, besides a despatch vessel and 8 torpedo craft for the Japanese Navy. The firm holds the licence for building Parsons turbines. They have already built one set of marine turbines of about 9,000 i.h.p. for the Japanese Volunteer Fleet, and are now building two more sets of about 9,000 and 17,000 h.-p. respectively.

The Mitsui Bishi Company possess a new shipyard at Kobe with two floating docks of 7,000 and 12,000 tons lifting capacity respectively, the latter having been launched in 1908. At present the work is almost confined to docking and repairing business and only a few launches and yachts have been built.

The Kawasaki Dockyards.

The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Until a few years ago the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo craft, but now the works can build ships of any size up to about 10,000 tons gross. They have four building berths ranging in length from 400 to 600 feet, and smaller berths for torpedo-boats and other work of minor dimensions. Since the incorporation of the present company about 90 steel vessels, varying from 100 to 8,600 gross tons, have been constructed, amongst them 10 river gunboats of 650 tons displacement for the Chinese Government and 12 torpedo-boats and torpedo-boat destroyers for the Japanese and foreign Governments. They launched in 1908 two 8,600 tons intermediate steamers for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and a 6,000 tons cargo steamer for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The works are equipped with a large electric-driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. The graving dock is 377 feet long on the keel blocks, and is built on permeable sand with a concrete bed 12 feet thick, supported by 8,400 piles underneath. They have also two slip docks 600 and 394 feet long on the rail respectively, giving facilities for the repairing of ships up to about 4,000 tons gross. Their steel foundry at Hyogo was started about two years ago. It is provided with a

20 tons Siemens furnace, and can turn out very fine steel castings.

The Osaka Iron Works.

The works were started by Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, and having made successive extensions to meet the steadily increasing business, the works now consist of engine department shipyard and repairing works kept apart. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet and have four building berths ranging in length from 200 to 300 feet. The river at the spot where the shipyard lies is about 14 feet deep at the lowest tides, thus restricting the size of ships which can be built. Consequently the attention of the firm has been directed more to the building of smaller types, and a specialty has been made of the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, and also lately of trawlers and steam whalers. They have built a large number of bucket and sand-pump dredgers, varying in capacity from 100 to 400 tons per hour, and a few shallow draught steamers 12 to 20 inches in draught. The total number of vessels built since 1891 is about 300 of which about 150 were of steel, and the largest ship built in this works is the Pujun Maru of 1,800 tons gross, for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. They have three dry docks, 275, 250, and 180 feet long on base respectively, with a larger dock now in the course of construction.

SEAMEN OF HIGHER GRADE.

The number of licensed captains and mates in 1903 (Dec.), 1904 (Dec.), 1905 (Oct.) and 1906 (Dec.) was as

follows, showing the rate of increase since the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.

Class of License.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
1st Class Captains.....	{ 452 { f. 166	{ 475 { f. 169	{ 556 { f. 174	{ 650 { f. 176

„ Chief mates.....	{ 226 f. 27	{ 259 f. 39	{ 317 f. 35	{ 344 f. 34
„ Second mates	{ 329 f. 10	{ 362 f. 11	{ 378 f. 12	{ 402 f. 12
2nd Class Captains.....	362	378	407	450
„ Chief mates.....	577	577	{ 661 f. 1	{ 833 f. 1
„ Second mates	{ 1,815 f. 3	{ 1,909 f. 3	{ 2,186 f. 2	{ 2,402 f. 2
3rd Class Captains	71	71	72	76
„ Mates	{ 9,540 f. 1	{ 9,598 f. 1	{ 9,655 f. 1	{ 9,853 f. 1
Chief Engineers	{ 352 f. 80	{ 381 f. 80	{ 450 f. 80	{ 581 f. 81
1st Class „	{ 749 f. 40	{ 838 f. 44	{ 943 f. 44	{ 1,015 f. 43
2nd Class „	{ 517 f. 2	{ 549 f. 2	{ 607 f. 2	{ 798 f. 2
3rd Class „	1,558	1,635	1,939	2,154

Remark.—(f.) denotes foreigners. Those of the 1st class and chief engineers are allowed to navigate steamers in open seas and steamers of not less than 500 tons in coasting trade; those of the 2nd class to

navigate steamers of not more than 500 tons in coasting trade or near sea service; and those of the 3rd class navigate steamers in the littoral and inland water.

SHIPWRECKS.

	Steamers.		Sailing-ships & Junks.			Total.			
	Dest.	Dam.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Dest.	Dam.	Miss.	Total.
1906.....	31	490	185	197	—	216	687	—	903
1905.....	60	465	267	324	—	327	789	—	1,116
1904.....	33	355	194	240	—	227	595	1	822
1903.....	16	235	215	189	1	231	424	1	656
1902.....	21	164	331	215	4	352	379	4	735

NO. OF LIVES LOST AND INJURED.

	Deaths.	Injured.	Missing.	Total.	No. of Lives Rescued.
1906.....	78	14	105	197	600
1905.....	437	28	1,109	1,574	1,929
1904.....	31	22	94	147	679
1903.....	112	18	60	190	789
1902.....	96	4	41	141	826

NO. OF PILOTS.

	1902.	'03.	'04.	'05.	'06.
Japanese.....	8	11	17	20	22
Foreigners	18	17	19	16	15
Total	26	28	36	36	37

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1899 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects, but the licensed foreign pilots under Japanese law and the

foreigners who obtained license within five years from 1899 are allowed to practise pilotage.

THE EFFICIENCY OF JAPANESE SEAMENSHIP.

The contrast which the Imperial fleet and Japanese mercantile marine continued to present till quite recently was rather startling, so far as the foreign technical help in navigation was concerned, for while the former could dispense with it decades ago and her officers and seamen have attained the efficiency comparable with the best of the service in the world, the latter had to depend entirely upon the aid of foreign navigators till quite recently. This comparative backwardness of our mercantile marine was, however, more apparent than real. It was mainly due to business policy intended to humour foreign public who were prejudicial to trust captains not of Western origin. It is satisfying to see the efficiency of Japanese seamanship beginning to receive appreciation rightly due to it. Japan has quite a large number of graduates of the Nautical College of Tokyo who have acquired under the tutelage of foreign

captains and engineers and after decades of practical experience, efficiency sufficient to handle successfully ocean-going steamers. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha which practically owns nine-tenths of the ocean-going steamers flying Japanese flag, has never been slow to turn the opportunity to its advantage, and lately began to give the post to thoroughly qualified Japanese captains whenever the foreign captains have retired on account of age or any other cause. This noteworthy innovation was first made in June, 1897, when a Japanese captain was placed in charge of one of the Bombay liners, followed in 1901 by the appointment of another Japanese captain to one of the Seattle liners, and lastly, in Aug. 1906, a European liner was also placed in charge of a Japanese captain. Only the Australian liners are still absolutely run under foreign captains. At present eight ocean steamers are navigated by Japanese captains.

FREIGHT RATES ON THE PACIFIC.

(Oct 8, '08.)

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's freight tariff on the Pacific between Japan and the United States are as follows:—

							Steamship Freight. \$	Railway Freight. \$	Total or through freight. \$
Raw Silk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	4.00	6.00
Silk Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.00	4.00	6.00
Tea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.25	1.75
Matting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40	1.25	1.65
Lily Bulbs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40	1.50	1.90
Fishing Rods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.50	2.00
Straw Braid ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.50	2.00
Paper Goods ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.25	1.75
Porcelain Ware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.30	1.90
Lacquer Ware...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	1.25	2.00
Linen...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	1.50	2.25
Baskets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	1.50	2.25
Plants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.75	1.50	2.25
Blinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.50	1.50	2.00
Antimony Ware ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.35	1.00	1.35
Camphor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.40	1.25	1.65
Brushes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.60	1.00	1.60
General Cargo	{ Under \$200 ...					...	.60	1.50	2.10
	{ Over \$200 ...					...	1.00	2.00	3.00
Waste Silk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.60	1.50	2.10
Toys	{ Under \$200 ...					...	.60	1.50	2.10
	{ Over \$200 ...					...	1.00	2.00	3.00
Fans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.45	1.25	1.70
Bronze, Copper, & Brass Ware	{ Under \$200 ...					...	.60	1.50	2.10
	{ Over \$200 ...					...	1.00	2.00	3.00

LEADING STEAMSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (*Japan Mail Steamship Company*).

Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyoto Unyu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in the position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with the aggregate tonnage of 130,000 when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the

Japan.-Russia War reached the maximum of 71 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. The expansion of the company's business has been remarkable during the ten years that have elapsed since that time. First the company increased its capital to 22,000,000 *yen* and had more than ten vessels built at home and abroad. In

1895 the company was ready to put into execution its ambitious scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. As the company had been running a regular service to Bombay, its scope of business now included four ocean routes.

For those four regular lines, the company is granted subsidy by the Government. The European, American and Bombay lines are a fortnightly service, while the service to Australia is once in four weeks. The company is also carrying on a regular coasting trade, a service to the neighbouring Asiatic ports, and those on the Yangtze. The total length of the company's regular services is 44,148 miles.

Its service on the Yangtze-chiang was fused in the newly organized Japan-China S.S. Co. Besides its own steamers the company was entrusted by the Imperial Navy in Feb. '07 with seven steamers. Russian transports captured by Japan during the war, with aggregate tonnage of 25,405 ton, on condition, among other things,

to run regular services to Formosa Northern Korea and Port Arthur, and to offer always to the use of the Navy and at a certain rate freight capacity of 3,500 to 4,000 tons. The company was similarly entrusted by the Imperial Steel Works with the maintenance and use of its two steamers aggregating 7,530 tons. At present the company has the fleet of 85 vessels (about 350,000 Tons.)

The company is going to build new ships to be placed on the European line. The Kamo-maru, the foremost of it, started on the maiden trip in July, is a two-masted schooner rigged ship, built of steel, net tonnage 5,285 and gross 8,524; is 483 ft. long with beam of 56 ft., depth 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and drawing 27 ft. of water. The passenger accommodations are 83 1st class, 36 2nd, 12 intermediate, and 140 steerage, and the estimated speed is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ knots. She was built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works at Nagasaki and was launched in Dec. 1907.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in yen 1,000).

	1906		1907		1908	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Capital	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Paid up Capital	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000
Reserve Funds	16,352	16,764	17,416	18,047	18,869	19,450
Debentures and Other Debts	600	300	300	300	300	300
No. of Steamers	75	78	87	90	88	76
No. of Steam-Launches ...	39	38	40	40	40	40
Steamers' Tonnage (in 1,000 tons)	255	254	288	301	298	267
Steamers' Value	24,033	23,835	24,316	24,280	23,502	24,220
Steam-Launches, Storeships and Lighters	194	189	217	336	326	313
Freight and Passenger Receipts	4,855	7,544	9,501	11,174	10,759	9,504
Net Profit	2,224	1,244	1,280	1,157	1,467	1,380
Gross Expenditure	10,003	10,640	12,293	13,630	12,948	10,084
Dividend	15%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

Board of Directors.

Pres.—R. Kondo. *Vice-Pres.*—M. Kato. *Managing-Dirs.*—S. Iwanaga. S. Ogawa. *Head-Office.*—Yuraku-cho, Kojimachiku, Tokyo.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. (*Osaka Merchant S.S. Co.*)

The company was created in 1884 with the express object of running steamers between the important trading ports lying west of Osaka. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan and Korean and Chinese ports and also Vladivostock. At pre-

sent the company has the fleet of 120 vessels (160,000 Tons.)

As announced it started in June, 1909, a regular fortnightly service running regularly between Hongkong and Tacoma, via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, and Yokohama, six steamers, of 6,000 tons displacement each, to be employed.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in yen 1,000).

	1906		1907		1908	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Capital	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	6,500	16,500
Paid up Capital	12,540	13,750	15,125	10,500	6,500	16,500
Reserve Funds	1,514	1,500	1,535	1,552	1,557	1,654
Debenture and Other Debts.	4,500	4,500	4,950	4,500	4,650	3,500
No. of Steamers	98	100	109	106	107	107
Steamers' Tonnage (in 1,000 tons)	108	110	108	106	109	109
Steamers' Value	12,198	12,665	12,982	13,090	13,583	13,275
Freight and Passenger Receipts	3,970	4,180	4,227	4,592	4,884	4,671
Net Profit	99	946	2,013	1,203	1,285	553
Gross Expenditure	4,518	4,502	4,425	4,599	4,722	5,307
Dividend... ..	7%	—	6%	6%	6%	6%

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—Tokugoro Nakabashi. *Head-Office.*—Tomishima-cho, Kitaku, Osaka.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha. (*Oriental S.S. Co.*)

The Tokyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1897, the service opened at the end of 1898. The company runs a regular fortnightly service to San Francisco on one hand

and to Shanghai and Hongkong as the other terminus and is building for this service two steamers of 13,500 ton each. It started tentatively in Dec. '05 service to South America, and this has been lately a subsidized.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Pres.—S. Asano. *Man'g-Dir.*—M. Shiraishi. *Head-Office.*—Kita Shimbori-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Business Returns for the Last Three Years (in yen 1,000).

	1906		1907		1908	
	I.	II.	I.	II.	I.	II.
Capital	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	13,000	13,000
Paid up Capital	3,250	3,900	3,900	6,484	8,125	8,125
Reserve Funds	552	426	437	292	203	212
Debentures and Other Debts.	—	3,900	3,900	4,248	5,206	9,155
No. of Steamers	5	7	"	6	8	5
Steamers' Tonnage	27	38	35	34	53	60
Steamers' Value	2,307	2,215	2,123	2,031	1,940	14,235
Freight and Passenger Receipts	1,126	1,541	1,444	1,911	1,657	1,217
Net Profit	70	220	93	203	192	809
Gross Expenditure	1,632	1,850	1,907	2,401	1,184	2,642
Dividend... ..	12%	12%	12%	12%	N. 5%	—
					O. 12%	

THE JAPAN-CHINA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co., the Daito S. S. Co., (both of which exclusively carrying on island service along the Yangtze), and the inland service departments of the Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The share which the four companies took in the common enterprise is as follows:—

	Share (Yen).
Hunan, 3 steamers totalling 3,370 tons	750,000
Osaka, 6 steamers and accommodations	4,000,000
Yusen, 2 steamers " "	3,290,000
Daito, 15 tug-boats, etc.	100,000
Total	8,140,000

Business Returns for the Last Three Years.
(in Y. 1,000)

	1907.		1908.	
	I.	II.	I.	II.
Capital	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Paid up Capital	8,100	8,100	8,100	8,100
Debentures and Other Debts ...	48	46	41	—
No. of ships	—	—	210	—
No. of Steam-launches	14	14	14	—
Steamers' tonnage (1,000 tons) ...	34	34	34	—
Steamers' value	4,224	4,224	4,039	—
Freight and Passenger Receipts ...	864	974	871	—
Net Profit	134	1	102	—
Gross Expenditure	1,035	1,234	1,252	—
Dividend	3%	—	2.5%	—

The original programme was to start with the capital of *Yen* 12,000,000 of which *Yen* 8,000,000 to be represented by the properties of the four constituent companies and *Yen* 4,000,000 to be collected from general public. In view of the unfavorable economic situation at the time, it was decided to limit the capital to *Yen* 8,000,000 for the present, and it was on this basis that the company opened business in April '07. The Government has agreed to grant subsidy of *Yen* 800,000 a year for the five years beginn-

ing with '07. The Board of Directors comprises the names of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Kondo Rempei (Pres. Yusen Kaisha), Mr. Nakabashi Tokugoro (Pres. Osaka Shosen Kaisha), Mr. Tosa Kotaro, Mr. Shira-iwa Ryuhei, Mr. Takenouchi Naoya, and Mr. Ishiwatari Kuninojo. The last named gentleman, who specially left Government service, was elected President, and Mr. Shiraiwa, Managing Director.

Head-Office.—Yayesucho, Itchome, Tokyo.

CHAPTER XXXII

RAILWAYS.

The laying of the Tokyo-Yokohama line, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872 by the Government heralded the present activity of railway service in Japan. The work of extension steadily advanced, and ten years later the total mileage of state railways reached 114. In 1883 a first private railway company was established, and soon others appeared in quick

succession. In 1905 the private lines extended longer than the state lines as shown elsewhere. This relation was soon reversed in the following year when several important private lines were converted into state lines in accordance with the Railway Nationalization Programme to be described later on.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

At end of March.	Mileage open to traffic.			Rolling stocks.		
	State. m.	Private. m.	Total. m.	Locomo- tives.	Pass'ger Cars.	Wagons.
1904	1,344	3,150	4,495	1,544	5,102	22,781
1905	1,461	3,232	4,693	1,644	5,242	24,408
1906	1,531	3,251	4,783	1,717	5,340	27,183
1907	3,116	1,691	4,808	1,927	5,495	30,432
1908	4,452	445	4,898	2,037	5,666	33,609
1909	4,552	477	5,429	2,154	5,956	34,045

State Railways.					Private Railway Co's.		
Cost of Const'n (Y. 1,000)					Cost of Const'n (Y. 1,000)	Paid up capital (Y. 1,000)	Reserve fund. (Y. 1,000)
1904	...	...	...	139,366	226,611	208,285	6,038
1905	...	...	...	152,103	241,004	215,921	6,804
1906	...	...	...	159,918	251,640	223,336	8,057
1907	...	...	...	433,557	147,140	125,948	3,651
1908	...	...	...	658,802	27,382	24,345	448
1909	...	...	...	692,423	31,580	—	—

VOLUME OF PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT SERVICE. (in 1000).

At end of March.	Average Mileage		Total.	Passenger Mileage (1000)		Total.
	State.	Private.		State.	Private.	
1906	1,470.3	3,276.4	4,746.7	945,066	1,560,374	2,505,441
1907	2,149.8	2,932.8	5,082.6	1,224,736	1,321,424	2,546,161
1908	3,980.6	936.4	4,917.0	2,353,270	455,280	2,808,551
1909	4,512.8	477.8	4,990.6	2,743,203	178,811	2,922,014

Goods Mileage (1000)

	State	Private	Total
1906	397,689	954,266	1,351,956
1907	713,514	868,213	1,581,728
1908	1,441,125	136,510	1,577,635
1909	1,829,429	26,731	1,856,160

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS (*yen* 1000).

	State			Total	Private			Total
	Coaching	Freight	Sundry		Coaching	Freight	Sundry	
1906	14,535	8,866	653	24,056	21,550	19,984	3,442	44,977
1907	20,720	13,944	812	35,478	20,213	19,031	3,947	43,192
1908	38,394	30,500	880	69,775	7,219	3,703	896	11,819
1909	42,922	35,835	1,063	79,821	2,829	849	188	3,866

TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

EXPENSES AND PROFIT. (*yen* 1000).

	TOTAL TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.				EXPENSES AND PROFIT. (<i>yen</i> 1000).			
	Coaching.	Freight.	Sundry.	Total.	State.	Private.	State.	Private
1906 ...	36,085	28,850	4,096	69,033	11,129	21,026	12,926	23,951
1907 ...	40,937	32,976	4,759	78,680	18,247	22,025	17,230	21,166
1908 ...	45,613	34,203	1,776	81,594	35,751	6,186	34,023	5,633
1909 ...	45,752	36,684	1,251	83,688	42,859	2,007	36,961	1,859

NET PROFIT OF STATE AND PRIVATE RAILWAYS.

	Net Profit (in <i>yen</i> 1,000.)			Profit per <i>yen</i> 100 Traffic Mile.	
	State.	Private.	Total.	State.	Private.
				<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
1905	11,942	21,866	33,818	7,965	6,210
1906	12,926	26,397	39,324	8,640	6,374
1907	17,230	4,381	41,612	8,793	7,364
1908	34,023	5,771	39,794	8,015	7,277
				8,547	6,069

STATE RAILWAYS IN MARCH, 1908.

Name of Principal line.	Open Mileage. <i>M.C.</i>	Length of Tracks. <i>M.C.</i>	Under Construction. <i>M.C.</i>
Tōkaido	412.69	900.06	2.42
Sanyo	403.39	513.09	20.37
Nippon	859.79	1,173.05	—
Kwansai and Sangu... ..	307.05	154.42	—
Shin-Yetsu line	117.66	154.42	—
Hokuriku "	154.12	181.66	—
Ganyetsu "	49.31	58.10	58.10
Ōu "	303.33	364.19	2.40
San-in "	67.25	78.53	127.12
Hokkaido Colliery line	27.31	310.73	—
Hokkaido line	437.	494.10	359.05
Kyushu "	6.45	687.08	9.09
Kagoshima "	40.42	48.58	54.47
Hokuyetsu "	85.65	102.21	—

Remarks:—The Tokaido line is double, except some bridges. The work for O-u line was started in 1893 and completed in 1905; the Chuo line started in 1895, to be completed in 1912; the Kagoshima line started in 1897, was completed in Oct., 1909;

the In-yo line started in 1900 to be completed in 1911; the Maizuru line was started in 1902 and completed in 1905. The Kure line was leased to the Sanyo Railways which they worked before the nationalization.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES PER DAY PER MILE. (1907-8)

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Expenses per yen 100 of earning.
	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
State lines	47.89	24.54	23.35	51.24
Private lines... ..	34.81	18.22	16.59	52.34

THE RAILWAY NATIONALIZATION.

The Railway Nationalization Programme was laid before the 22nd Session (1905-'06) of the Diet by the Government and was adopted by it, with some modification. The seventeen private railways to be mentioned below were purchased in 1906 and '07, the purchase made with domestic loan bonds of 5% interest issued for the purpose. This railway unification is expected to economize expense by over *yen* 1½ million. The price was determined thus. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the six half terms was obtained. Twenty times that

rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of stores that existed at the time of purchase. When, however, the cost of construction did not come up to the purchasing price determined in that way, that cost was made as purchasing price, and this arrangement was used for those railways which had have not yet passed six business terms since their opening.

The date, mileage, price and other data relating to the nationalized railways are shown in the following table.

Name of Railway.	Date of Purchase.	Traffic mileage. m. ch.	Price (Y. 1000)	Paid up Cap. (Y. 1000)	Debts devolving (Y. 1000)
Hokkaido Tanko ...	Oct. 1, 1906	107 51	30,997	6,340	400
Koba	Do.	27 65	14,599	2,665	—
Nippon	Nov. 1, 1906	860 35	142,523	50,400	—
"			* 28		
Sanyo	Dec. 1, 1906	414 51	80,416	30,849	5,060
"			* 1,567		
Kyushu	July 1, 1907	446 2	118,856	48,740	—
Hokuyetsu	Aug. 1, 1907	85 65	7,776	3,700	3,679
Sobu	Sept. 1, 1907	73 16	12,871	42,000	600
Kwansai	Oct. 1, 1907	289 37	36,119	24,181	42
					£1,000
Sangu	Do.	26 10	6,728	1,850	—
Ganyetsu	Nov. 1, 1906	49 36	2,521	2,640	115
Nishinari	Dec. 1, 1907	4 44	2,184	1,650	310
"			* 479		
Hokkaido	July 1, 1907	158 77	11,452	6,340	4,780
Kyoto	Aug. 1, 1907	22 16	3,341	3,420	55
Hankaku	Do.	70 11	7,592	4,000	3,237
"			* 583		
Boso	Sept. 1, 1907	39 32	2,156	1,040	1,080
Nanao	Do.	34 27	1,491	1,100	446
Tokushima	Do.	21 39	1,341	746	596
Total		2,822 54	481,981	198,763	£1,400
			* 2,658		19,991

Notes :—Figures marked with an asterisk (*) are price paid for subsidiary business included in the total.

PURCHASE OF THE SEOUL-FUSAN RAILWAY.

The Seoul-Fusan Railway having been from the first one of peculiar nature in organization, a special arrangement had to be made. Thus the Government had been guaranteeing for the line 6% profit against its paid up capital *yen* 15,000,000, and the purchasing price was fixed at twenty times the 6 per cent of that sum. This corresponds to *yen* 18,000,000. The Seoul-Ninsen line was at first an independent concern and subsequently united to the Seoul-Fusan Railway, and its price was determined in a similar way as that for railways at

home. Calculated in that way, it amounted to *yen* 4,107,940. The two lines, therefore, aggregated *yen* 22,107,930. The Seoul-Fusan line had been debtor to the Government to the extent of *yen* 1,570,000 while the Seoul-Ninsen line, before its absorption into the other, had borrowed a certain sum from it. By taking these amounts into account the purchasing price for the two lines became *yen* 20,084,537. On that basis the purchase was effected on July 1st '06 and the railways were at once transferred to the Residency-General.

THE REDEMPTION PLAN.

The redemption of bonds issued for the purchase is to be effected in forty years with the profit accruing from the railways. The programme as originally drawn up by the Government proposed to purchase 32 railways, but fifteen of the minor railways were excluded as result of amendment by the Diet, while the coal mines belonging to the Hokkaido Colliery

Railway Company were also separated and left out as unpurchasable. The redemption programme originally elaborated by the Government does not exactly apply to the altered circumstance, but in view of absence of the revised programme, while the alteration itself is immaterial, it may be quoted here in part, as follows, the figures being in unit of *yen* 1,000:—

Redemption of the Railway Nationalization Loan.
(in *yen* 1,000.)

Year.	Cost of Construction.	Profit against Cost of Construction. (%)	Profit.			Interest on the Loan.	Balance of Profit.	Balance of Profit distributed.		Amount of Loan.
			Against cost of Construction.	Expense saved through unification.	Total.			Redeeming Loan.	For improvement.	
1st ...	208,864	8.45	21,874	1,274	23,148	23,549	-40	—	—	470,986
10th...	262,275	9.60	25,104	1,274	26,378	23,282	3,095	928	2,166	463,491
15th...	268,682	10.31	27,530	1,274	28,804	22,535	6,269	1,880	4,288	446,318
20th...	380,643	11.07	30,741	1,274	32,016	21,139	10,876	3,262	7,613	415,186
25th...	300,702	11.89	35,180	1,274	36,454	18,799	17,654	5,296	12,358	363,635
30th...	332,721	12.76	41,484	1,274	42,759	15,064	27,695	8,308	19,306	281,896
35th...	381,553	13.00	48,144	1,274	49,417	9,367	40,051	12,015	28,035	159,306
40th...	—	13.00	55,551	1,274	57,825	1,283	56,542	16,962	39,579	13,916 (bal. pro.)

THE IMPERIAL RAILWAYS.

The railways of Japan may practically be said to belong to the State, for as a result of the nationalization described before, over 90% of the total mileages open to traffic are now State property. The organization of the Imperial Railways has been entirely recast to make it better adapted to the new order of affairs. Prior to the nationalization there were two Bureaux connected with railways, and and both in the jurisdiction of the Department of Communications. One of them had to attend to supervision of both Government and private railways and the other had to under-

take traffic and construction of Government railways. The two Bureaux were amalgamated soon after the commencement of the nationalization, and the Imperial Railway Board was newly created and transferred to the control of the Cabinet. The Board was also made to supervise the South Manchurian railways. Its jurisdiction was further expanded in Nov., '09, and made to comprise the Korean railways. For convenience of administration the Imperial railways are subdivided into five districts, and one temporary office as below:—

District Office.	Where situated.	Mileage under Control.
Eastern Ueno, Tokyo...	...	1,340.4
Central Shimbashi, Tokyo...	...	978.2
Western Kobe...	...	997.0
Hokkaido Sapporo...	...	645.3
Kyushu...	...	569.9
Yonago (tem. office) Yonago...	...	97.0

The Board proper is composed of the Secretariat, Railway Administration, Construction, Transportation and Finance, and is presided over by the President assisted by the Vice-President and large number of subordinates. It is worthy of note that the incumbent of the Presidency is now the Minister of Communication, Baron Goto, who combines it as additional duty.

INDEPENDENT FINANCE.

The Imperial railways have been set apart as independent account from the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met with the profit accruing from the traffic. In case a sufficient sum is not forthcoming then a loan may be raised on the railways' account or may be obtained from other Government accounts. Particulars are shown in

the following table showing the estimate of construction and improvement fund for the 1909-10 year.

ESTIMATED PROFIT AND CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT FUND FOR 1909-10.

Total revenue...	91,539,118
Total expenses...	53,404,219
Net profit...	38,134,899
Distributed as follows:—	
To debt account...	29,948,693
„ reserves...	6,931.0
„ capital account.	7,576,896
Construction and improvement consisting of...	29,194,287
From profit account...	7,576,896
Loans...	21,557,155
Miscellaneous receipt...	60,230

The loans are obtained from the currency adjustment account, *yen* 9,000,000, and the postal deposits account, *yen* 12,557,155.

The Construction and Improvement works now in hand are shown below:—

The Construction and Improvement Works.

	Total sum.	1907-8.	09-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.
Cost of Construction...	113,185	41,564	22,170	19,715	13,322	8,071	5,803	2,537
General Expenses...	1,081	418	205	168	147	87	39	15
Fukushima—Aomori...	4,305	1,973	1,200	1,132	—	—	—	—
Hachioji—Nagoya...	15,925	5,086	3,000	2,800	2,200	2,056	810	—
Yatsushiro—Kagoshima	3,890	1,550	675	—	—	—	—	—
Fukuchiyama—Sakae—								
Imaichi...	18,694	7,369	4,200	4,500	2,625	—	—	—
Fukuchiyama—Sonobe								
—Maidzuru...	5,137	3,936	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
Toyama—Naoyetsu...	5,000	3,350	3,350	1,110	—	—	—	—
Hokkaido...	18,553	5,142	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,481	1,529

	Total sum.	1907 -8.	09- 10,	10- 11.	11- 12.	12- 13.	13- 14.	14- 15.
Kitagata—Niitsu ...	7,516	2,400	1,500	1,500	1,500	3,167	—	—
Okayama—Uno ...	1,808	1,600	508	—	—	—	—	—
Usa—Oita ...	4,851	400	496	900	900	1,185	970	—
Yamada—Toba ...	1,448	96	200	300	300	300	252	—
Rolling Stocks ...	14,908	4,250	2,460	2,090	2,140	1,725	1,250	991
Improvement ...	60,148	21,119	7,024	9,755	9,647	4,897	1,400	1,529
Total ...	193,333	62,684	29,194	29,470	22,969	12,965	7,203	4,066

There is besides Y. 4,775,500 on account of improvement for 15-18 years.

THE GAUGE.

The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 in., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used are of 60 pounds, now being replaced with 75 rails. Hence in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind these in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in single track. In the Sanyo, Nippon and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either

been effected or in course of completion. Far more ambitious project is to reconstruct the whole trunk lines on the standard gauge system. The cost is estimated at about *yen* 200 millions. When the Imperial railways are placed on regular working order, which can hardly be expected at the threshold of the nationalization, this great project may be taken in hand.

FIRST YEAR'S RESULT AFTER THE NATIONALIZATION.

It is very much to be regretted that, chiefly owing to the unusual business depression that came as a reaction to the post-bellum boom, the business result of the first year after the nationalization has fallen considerably short of the estimates. Per mile data show more or less decrease, as shown below.

Per mile.	1908-9	1907-8
Passengers...	22,707	24,993

Tonnage ...	4,955	5,128
Fares, <i>yen</i> ...	9,260	10,569
Freight, <i>yen</i> ...	8,184	8,379

The estimate and settled account of passenger and goods traffic receipts of 1098-9 year compare thus:—

	Estimate Y. 100	Sett. Account Y. 1000
Fares <i>yen</i> ...	43,037	43,757
Freight <i>yen</i> ..	40,014	37,252
Sundries, „ ...	—	—
	84,928	82,052

RAILWAY MATERIALS.

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz. Osaka Railway Car, Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign

works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 2 and 3 million *yen* a year. Approved makers for locomotive engines are as follows for Government railways,—

A. Boursig, Tegel N. Berlin.
Baldwin Loco. Works.
Berliner Maschinenbau Aktien Gesellschaft.

Beyer Peacock & Co.
 Brooks Loco. Works of American
 Loco. Co.
 Cooke Loco. Works of American
 Loco. Co.
 Pittsburgh Loco. Works of Ame-
 rican Loco. Co.
 Schenectady Loco. Works of Ame-
 rican Loco. Co.
 Hannoverische Maschinenbau-
 Aktien-Gesellschaft, Linden near
 Hanover.
 Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.

Krauss & Co., München.
 I. A. Maffei, München.
 Robert Stephenson & Co.
 Rogers Loco. Works.
 La Société John Cockerill, Bel-
 gium.
 The North British Loco. Co.
 Vulcan Foundry.
 Kitson & Co., Leeds.
 Loco.-werke der K.K. priv. Oester-
 reich. Staats-Eisen-Bahn Ges' ft,
 Vienna.

PASSENGER AND GOODS TARIFF ON THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHER RAILWAYS.

Passenger Tariff Rate per Mile.

Name of Railways.		3rd class. <i>sen</i>	2nd class. <i>sen</i>	1st class. <i>sen</i>
Government	Up to 50 m.	1.65	50%	150%
	" " 100 "	1.40	additional to	additional to
	" " 200 "	1.10	3rd class	3rd class
	" " 300 "	0.90		
	Above 300 "	0.89		

Goods Tariff Rate per Mile per Ton.

Name of Railways.		1st kind. <i>rin</i>	2nd kind. <i>rin</i>	3rd kind. <i>rin</i>	Trea- sure. <i>rin</i>	Terminal rate. <i>rin</i>
Government	Ord. consignment.	3	4.0	5.4	7.0	15.0
	Car load " (per ton)	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
Former Kwansai ...	" "	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	10.0
	" "	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	2.0
Former Kyushu.....	" "	3.0	4.0	5.0	7.0	7.5
	" "	2.5	2.5	2.5	4.0	7.5

Goods under 1st kind comprise ores and similar raw materials, those under 2nd kind goods somewhat refined, and those under 3rd kind goods still further refined.

Luggage and Parcels.

	Free limit for 1st class.	Free limit for 2nd class.	Free limit for 3rd class.
Government, Former Nippon, etc.	100 <i>kin</i> .	60 <i>kin</i> .	30 <i>kin</i> .

Delivery of Luggage. 5 *sen* per package within radius of about 4 miles from station.

Government, Parcel rate	{	Up to 50 m.	150 m.	500 m.	700 m. & over.
		<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>	<i>sen</i>
		1 <i>kin.</i>	7	7	8
		10 "	13	22	42
		20 "	23	41	81
Every add.	{	5 <i>kin.</i>	4	7	15
					20

Special Car-Load Rates on Government Lines.
(per Ton per Mile.)

	Above 50 m. <i>sen</i>	Above 100 m. <i>sen</i>	Above 200 m. <i>sen</i>	Above. 300 m. <i>sen</i>
Grains and Manure, (one kind) Oils	2 0	1.7	1.4	1.1
Sugar and Flour	—	1.7	1.3	1.0
Beer	—	1.5	1.2	1.0
Oranges	—	2.0	1.0	1.3
Charcoal	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Sweet potatoes... ..	—	1.5	—	—

	Ordinary consignment. (per 100 <i>kin</i> per m.)	Car-load rate. (per ton per m.)
Raw cocoons... ..	48	3.0
Dried „	—	2.5

TRAMWAYS IN JAPAN.

Electric tramways are very much in evidence both in cities and the country, and in some places the tramways are running side by side with regular railways, as Tokyo-Yokohama and Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe. The Government is also contemplating to adopt dual system of tramways and railways for some sections, as is the case in a section of the Kōbu line. Especially noticeable has been the electric

tramway projects during these few years. At present Japan has 19 tramway companies, with an aggregate capital of over *yen* 86,800,000 (*yen* 59,000,000 paid up), and 232.04 m. open to traffic. Of these companies only a few are important.

The progress and existing condition of the electric railway business may be seen in the following table.

	No. of Co.	Paid up Cap. (Y. 1000)	Reserve (Y. 1000)	Mileage open.	Under Con'truction	Rolling Stock.
1900	9	4,155	148	41.40	5.57	403
1904	17	21,486	451	93.51	110.24	862
1906	17	37,301	744	179.54	49.78	1,256
1907	19	50,894	1,180	192.33	92.56	1,471
1908	20	59,222	1,728	232.04	142.44	1,739

				Passengers (1000)	Receipts (yen 1000)	Expenses (yen 1000)	Net Earnings (yen 1000)	Dividend %
1900	...	...	...	40,531	1,646	902	743	15.12
1904	...	...	...	81,839	2,988	1,655	1,332	4.98
1906	...	...	...	163,436	6,519	3,788	2,731	9.51
1907	...	...	...	188,055	8,865	4,400	4,495	7.76
1908	...	...	...	244,048	10,727	5,887	4,842	7.28

Of the 19 companies now existing the following are leading establishments, the figures being for 1908.

					Paid-up. (Y. 1000)	Reserve. (Y. 1000)	Open mileage.	Cars.	Dividend %
Ise	...	...	...	...	875	16	8.13	32	6.75
Kyoto	...	...	...	...	2,004	144	15.73	108	10.00
Nagoya	...	...	...	...	1,250	20	7.43	67	11.50
Osaka—Kobe	...	...	...	...	3,750	177	19.26	50	12.25
Osaka City	...	...	...	...	4,895	68	18.55	136	—
Tokyo	...	...	...	...	37,636	1,119	51.16	1,061	5.50
Tokyo—Yokohama	...	...	...	...	3,187	66	17.29	54	10.00
Yokohama	...	...	...	...	1,500	26	4.11	19	5.50

The companies that are not yet opened to traffic number 42 with aggregate capital of Y. 69,000,000 and the contemplated mileage extending 618 miles. The Osaka city electric railway is a municipal undertaking but all the rest are private.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRESS.

Though hardly in the sense as the term is understood to-day, journalism in Japan may be said to date from 1861 when John Hecco, Japanese shipwrecked mariner naturalized in U. S. A., published a sort of newsletters in Yokohama. In 1864 he made it a joint undertaking with the late Mr. Kishida. It enjoyed, however, only an ephemeral existence. The second fortnightly journal started in '68 by the same gentleman only fared a similar fate and existed only for a few months. The first *bona fide* newspaper was published in '71,—the present *Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun*—, and after it followed in quick succession the *Nichi Nichi* in '72 and *Hochi* in '73, the *Yomiuri* in '74, and so on. The rise of democratic movement early in the '80th imparted a strong impetus to the activity of journalism while the inauguration of the Diet '90 and the war with China '94-'95 marked an epoch in its history. Prior to those events the daily circulation of even the most popular papers did not exceed four figures, but subsequently, and especially after the war in question, the level of five figures was soon reached and at present some enjoy circulation of about a quarter of a million.

Two things that stand out conspicuous about Japanese press are the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 *yen*, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property

qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses the prescription right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of the court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them. Almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar method being a relic of the bygone days when the censors were authorized to punish or even imprison at their own discretion editors or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to social order. With the advent of Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the enlightend spirit of the times, and at present a sentence delivered on editors or publishers issues from regular law courts, just as in case of doings by ordinary persons. As amended in 1909 the responsibility covers.

- (1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor.
- (2) One who signs published matter.
- (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of Press Law provides for the protection of private interests, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in the place in its columns as was accorded to the incriminated assertion. The contradiction must be accompanied by the

name and address of the sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual rates. Failure to comply with this requirements involves a penalty of from ¥. 50 to 1,000.

Then newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the proceedings or the result of preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case has been brought before the Court for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination the publication of which has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

When a newspaper is punished for

publishing matter relating to military and foreign affairs the Judicial Court is authorised to suppress it.

The price of dailies ranges between 2.5 *sen* and 1 *sen*, there being only one paper charging the former rate. Another thing peculiar to journalism is that all the vernacular papers are issued in the morning, there being only one which is issuing evening edition. Advertisement charges are 60 to 35 *sen* per line of 22 to 19 words.

As yet magazine journalism is comparatively backward in development compared with the dailies, and though the number of magazines published are almost as many as the dailies, perhaps even greater, only a very small portion enjoy decent profit.

PRESS STATISTICS.

The following returns give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at end of the five latest years available:—

1900	...	...	...	...	...	944	1903	...	...	...	...	...	1,499
1901	...	...	...	...	...	1,181	1904	...	...	...	...	...	1,590
1902	...	...	...	...	...	1,328	1905	...	...	...	...	...	2,775

LEADING DAILIES.

Chugai Shogyo Shimpō (est. Dec. '76)—economic and commercial paper.

Man.—H. Nōzaki. Office.—Kitajima-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Chuo Shimbun (est. '92)—friendly to *Seiyu-kai*.

Prop.—I. Coka, M.P. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Hochi Shimbun (est. June, '72)—friendly to Progressives.

Issues an evening edition.

Pres.—K. Minoura, M.P. Ed.—S. Eto.

Office.—Yuraku-cho, Koji-machi-ku Tokyo.

Japan Times (est. Feb., '97)—only English paper edited and pub. by Japanese.

Jiji Shimpō (est. March, '82)—started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent.

Prop.—S. Fukuzawa. Ed.—K. Ishikawa.

Office.—Minaminabe cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Kekumin Shimbun (est. Feb., '90.)—Ministerial organ.

Prop. and Ed.—I. Tekutomi. Office.—Hiyoshi cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Dempo (est. Nov., 1903)—formerly *Dempo Shimbun*, Tokyo branch of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun.

Office.—Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Mai-nichi Shimbun, Tokyo, (est. Sept., 1870 as "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun")—friendly to the Progressives.

Ed.—Man.—Office.

Miyako Shimbun (est. Sept., '85)—social paper popular among gay circles, etc.

Man.—K. Ashi. Office.—Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Ed.—Miyagawa.

Nippon (est. Feb., '89)—Independent.

Prop and Ed.—K. Ito. Office.—Sanjukkenhori, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimbun (est. Oct., '93).—Independent.

Prop.—S. Akiyama. Ed.—W. Fukuda. Office.—Kanda, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.

Prop.—R. Muraya. Ed.—S. Seki.

Office.—Nakano-shima, Osaka.

Osaka Jiji (est. '05)—independent. Osaka edition of the *Jiji* (Tokyo).

Office.—Koraibashi, Osaka.

Osaka Mai-nichi Shimbun (est. '83)—independent.

Man.—Kirihara. Ed.—K. Ishii.

Office.—Okawa-machi, Osaka.

Osaka Shimpō (est. '60)—independent.

Ed.—K. Kato, M. P., ex-Belgian Minister. Office.—Kyuhōji machi.

Osaka. Tokyo Office.—Hachikan-cho.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—independent.

Prop.—R. Murayama. Ed.—K. Ikebe.

Office.—Takiyamacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun (est. Feb., '72)—purchased in 1904 by Mr. T. Kato, ex-Foreign Minister.

Prop.—T. Kato. Ed.—K. Chikami, mem. House of Peers.

Office.—Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun.—Semi-official.

Issues an evening edition.

Prop.—G. Matsushita M.P. Office.—Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. June, '74)—independent.

Prop.—M. Motono. Ed.—Y. Takekoshi, M. P.

Office.—Ginza, Tokyo.

Yorozu Choho (est. Nov., '92)—independent.

Prop. and Ed.—S. Kuroiwa. Office.—Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

ENGLISH PAPERS AT THE TREATY PORTS.

The publication at the treaty ports of English papers by foreigners, mostly British, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that	several of them date much earlier in creation than most of the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is high, comparatively speaking.
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Japan Advertiser (est. '05).

Ed.—J. N. Penlington. Prof. & Pub. B. W. Fleisher.

Office.—Yamashita-cho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '63) (formely Kobe Chronicle).

Prop. and Ed.—R. Young. Office.—Sakaye-machi, Kobe.

Japan Gazette (est. '67).

Ed.—L.D.K. Adams. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Herald (est. '67).

Ed.—Chas. A. Parry, B.A. Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Japan Mail (est. '65).

Prop. and Ed.—Capt. Brinkley (R. A. ret.)

Office.—Yamashita-cho, Yokohama.

Kobe Herald (est. '76).

Prop. and Ed.—A. Curtis. Office.—Kio machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '87).

Ed. and Man.—E. R. S. Pardon. Office.—20 Oura, Nagasaki.

LEADING PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO.

Title.	Feature.	Kind of pub'tion.	Price per No	Published by
Bun-gei Club	Lit. & social ..	monthly.	25 <i>sen</i>	Hakubun-kwan.
Bunsho-sekai	Lit.	"	20 "	"
Jitsugyo no Nippon... ..	Eco. & business	fortnightly	11 "	{ Jitsugyo no Nippon sha.
Nippon Keizai Shinshi ...	Eco. & pol. ...	"	13 "	N.K.S. Office.
Nippon-jin... ..	Poli. & lit. ...	"	15 "	Seikyo.
Oriental Economist... ..	Pol. & eco. ...	tri-monthly	12 "	{ Toyo Keizai- zasshi Office.
Shin-Shosetsu	Lit. & social ...	monthly.	25 "	Shunyodo
Sunday	General	weekly.	10 "	Shuhosha.
Taiyo	Pol., eco., & lit	monthly.	30 "	Hakubun-kwan.
Tai-hei-yo... ..	Eco. & business	fortnightly	12 "	"
Tokyo Economist	Eco	weekly.	10 "	{ Tokyo Eco. Of- fice
Teikoku Bungaku	Lit.	monthly.	15 "	{ Tokyo Imp. Lit. Univ
Waseda Bungaku	Lit.	"	20 "	Waseda Univ.
Tokyo Puck	Caricature ...	tri-monthly	25 "	Yuraku-sha.

NEWS AGENCIES.

The Press regulations equally apply to the News Agencies. This is the least developed as it is the latest, branch of journalism, circumstances not permitting them as yet to establish any international service.

Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).

Office.—Takiyama-cho, Ginza, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99).

Office.—Moto-Sukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Meiji Tsushin (est. '00).

Office.—Kobiki-cho, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nippon Tsushin (est. '94).

Office.—Motosukiya-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).

Office.—Yamashiro-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin (est. '85).

Office.—Uneme-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

CHAPTER XXXII.

FORMOSA.

The Formosan finance has been made independent since 1897-8. It had to depend at first on aids from the Central Treasury, but this finally disappeared from the estimates from 1905-'6 year.

EXPENDITURES (in yen 1,000).

	'05-6.	'06-7. settled	'07-8. act. account	'08-9. Est.	'09-10. Est.
Ordinary :—					
Inland Taxes	5,651	6,022	5,794	6,983	8,858
Customs Duties	1,718	1,620	2,142	1,649	303
Tonnage Dues	15	17	18	11	17
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Property	13,929	17,180	20,092	17,984	16,220
Stamp Receipts	267	681	5,799	569	550
Various Licenses and Fees	4	4	4	4	4
Miscellaneous Receipts ...	115	130	218	105	147
Total Ordinary...	21,699	25,656	28,850	27,307	26,101
Extraordinary :—					
Proceeds from Sale of Property	54	64	87	56	71
Subsidies from Central Government	—	—	1,000	1,766	—
Proceeds of Loans transferred from General Account... ..	215	—	—	2,000	2,100
Surplus of the Previous Year transferred	3,443	4,971	5,357	2,740	1,678
Total Extraordinary	3,714	5,035	6,445	6,563	3,850
Total Revenue...	25,414	30,692	35,295	33,871	29,951
Ordinary :					
Administration Offices ...	620	849	875	859	910
Judicial Courts	334	374	394	407	405
Local Governments... ..	530	568	636	678	692
Police... ..	268	341	363	424	449
Prisons	468	460	465	474	496
Hospitals	256	275	293	341	386
Custom-houses	284	259	289	304	301
Communications	1,104	1,233	1,197	1,265	1,354

Expenses for Government					
Railways	1,240	1,347	1,467	1,483	1,524
Monopoly Bureau	6,837	8,901	8,967	9,061	7,526
Fund for Redemption of Loans transferred to General Account	1,742	2,044	2,411	2,677	3,436
Other Expenses	2,264	3,112	3,269	4,400	4,718
Total Ordinary	15,952	19,798	20,571	22,377	22,202
Extraordinary :—					
Expenses for Special Undertakings	1,752	3,000	2,585	4,000	2,530
Subsidies	793	783	783	868	1,027
Expenses for Public Works	972	1,630	4,207	5,400	2,601
Other Expenses	972	915	1,109	1,225	1,590
Total Extraordinary	4,490	6,328	8,685	11,493	7,749
Total Expenditure ...	20,442	26,127	29,257	33,871	29,951

POPULATION.

	At end of.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percent.
1903	{ Japanese	30,939	20,005	50,944	1.68
	{ Natives	1,538,952	1,332,689	2,871,641	94.77
	{ Savages	52,902	50,077	102,979	3.40
1904	{ Japanese	32,060	21,301	53,365	1.73
	{ Natives	1,558,420	1,357,564	2,915,984	94.68
	{ Savages	53,174	51,160	104,334	3.39
1905	{ Japanese	35,823	25,695	59,618	1.89
	{ Natives	1,570,239	1,408,779	2,979,018	94.27
	{ Savages	57,323	55,872	113,195	3.58
1906	{ Japanese	43,358	27,682	71,040	2.22
	{ Natives	1,580,603	1,418,611	2,999,214	93.92
	{ Savages	57,378	55,785	113,163	3.54
1907	{ Japanese	47,671	30,254	77,925	2.42
	{ Natives	1,589,469	1,429,933	3,019,402	93.65
	{ Savages	58,433	56,812	115,245	3.58

There were besides foreigners as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Percent of whole pop.	Grand total of whole pop.
1903	4,194	318	0.51	3,030,076
1904	5,694	315	0.20	3,079,692
1905	7,719	504	0.26	3,160,050
1906	9,690	601	0.32	3,193,708
1907	10,599	797	0.35	3,223,968

The Aborigines.

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less

allied to the Malay race. They are divided into about 800 communities with the population of about 100,000. They are broadly divided into the Northern Aborigines and the Southern Aborigines, the former more savage and untractable being given to head-hunting, the latter far more submissive and advanced. The Northern Aborigines

almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe, and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes number eight, as Tsaisetto, Vonum, Tseo, Tsarisen, Paiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other.

THE ABORIGINE'S REGION.

The aborigines occupy the inaccessible mountainous region covering about one half of the total area of the island, but they find their haunts gradually wrested away and exploited for the rich resources contained.

The Frontier Guard Zone.

For guarding the frontier to prevent the descent of the savages upon the plains the Volunteers were organized even when the island belonged to China. The system was kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler, who organized in 1897 the Government Frontier Guards of 150 men. In 1903 the Volunteers were superseded by the new Guards who were increased to

2700. Further expansion was made in 1906 and the corps now grew to a strength of almost one military Brigade and was composed of 102 Police inspectors, 435 Policemen and 4,467 Guards enlisted from the natives. The outlay augmented in proportion to the expansion of the service, and what amounted to only 35,000 yen at first, grew to 230,000 in 1900, 400,000 in 1903, 700,000 approximately in 1906, 1,680,000 in '07 and 1,900,000 in '08. At present the frontier guards zone extends 172 ri, wire entanglement extending 65 ri, sentinel posts 333. Then 15 field guns, 68 mountain guns, 41 quick firers, etc. are employed in the work. Since '07 casualties have numbered about 150.

FORESTS AND PLAINS.

(March, 1908.)

Administration districts ...	...	{ Protection area	5,004
		{ Utilization „	1,153,609
Total ...	...		1,158,613
Aborigines' districts...	...	{ Under expl'tion	337,119
		{ Not yet „	1,473,936
Total ...	...		1,811,055
Grand total ...	...		2,969,668

STATE FORESTS AND PLAINS UNDER PROMISE OF SALE.

							No. of item.	Area.
1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	678 <i>cho</i>
1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	1,366
1905	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	3,867
1906	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	6,498
1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	7,676

TREE PLANTING.

End of March.					Government.	Private.	Total.
					<i>cho</i>	<i>cho</i>	<i>cho</i>
1903...	...	...	...	...	775.3	—	775.3
1904...	...	...	...	...	685.3	—	685.3
1905...	...	...	...	...	816.3	—	816.3
1906...	...	...	...	...	711.5	872.9	1,584.4
1907...	...	...	...	...	608.9	931.0	1,539.9

Seventy to eighty parts of the trees planted are camphor trees.

PRIMEVAL FORESTS.

Primeval forests exist along the aborigine's quarters and several timbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense *hinoki* (*Chamaecyparis obtusa*) forests that exist here and there. In the district of Arisan, central Formosa, the Fujita Firm has laid rails at the cost of about 2,000,000 *yen* to bring out the timbers from the *hinoki* forests existing there, covering some 25,000 acres. The Government intends to undertake the lumbering on its own account, giving suitable compensation for the work already accomplished by the original projectors. Arisan rises over 2,000 to 8,000 ft. above sea-level and therefore contains timbers of diverse varieties. Computing only those that are above a certain size, these number about

1,500,000 yielding over 18,000,000 *shakujime*. Prof. Hoffman, of the Imperial Tokyo University, who has explored the forest reports as follows:—

The three most peculiar features are—first, the forest is very dense; second, it is very abundant in useful trees; third, there are very many trees which are available for purposes of lumber. Such a large tract of land, almost 10,000 square *cho* in extent, so thickly covered with fine big trees can scarcely be found elsewhere in the world, and indeed it is hardly too much to say that the Japanese *hinoki* (*chamaecyparis obtusa*) contained therein is enormous. Unlike ordinary trees of the kind, the *hinoki* of the Arisan forest are very straight.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STAFF.

<i>Governor-General</i>	...	...	...	General Count S. Sakuma.
<i>Chief Civil Affairs</i>	...	...	...	Oshima, Kumaji.
<i>Dir. of Police Bureau</i>	...	...	...	Otsu, Rimpei.
<i>" " General Affairs</i>	...	...	...	Yayada, Shin-ichiro.

" "	<i>Finance Bureau</i>	...	...	Kobayashi, Ushisaburo.
" "	<i>Communication Bureau</i>	...	...	Kakogi.
" "	<i>Industrial Bureau</i>	...	...	Miyao, Shunji.
" "	<i>Civil Engineering</i>	...	...	Nagao, Hampei.
" "	<i>Railways Bureau</i>	...	...	Hasegawa, Kinsuke.
Chief	<i>Army Staff</i>	...	...	Maj.-Gen. T. Miyamoto.
Chief	<i>Naval Staff</i>	...	...	Captain T. Tuschiyama.

LIST OF GOVERNOR-GENERALS.

	Appointed.	Relieved.
Adm. Count Sukenori Kabayama	May, '95	June, '96
Gen. Marquis Taro Katsura	June, '96	Oct., '96
Gen. Count Kiten Nogi	Oct., '96	Feb., '98
Late Gen. Count Gentaro Kodama	Feb. '98	Apr., '06
Gen. Count Samata Sakuma	Apr., '06	—

AGRICULTURE.

Area of Tillage of Land.

At end of year.	Rice-paddy.	Upland field.	Total.
1903 (" ko ")	286,818	263,092	550,722
1904 (" ")	312,599	332,092	644,691
1905 (" ")	314,363	329,504	643,868
1906 (" ")	319,217	334,081	653,298
1907 (" ")	328,540	345,981	674,520

" ko " = 2,934 " tsubo " or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

Agricultural products. (in 1,000.)

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Rice (Koku)	7,354	8,319	8,707	7,937	9,023
Tea (Kin)	44,886	50,967	51,480	47,106	45,708
Sweet-potatoes (Kin)	897,954	1,135,115	1,140,395	1,137,437	1,208,834
Ramie (Kin)	2,608	2,815	2,638	2,947	3,170
Jute (Kin)	2,737	3,228	2,496	3,512	3,412
Rush for mat (Kin)	808	441	834	1,776	1,720
Barley & Wheat (Koku).	42	48	45	44	44
Beans & Peas (Koku).	105	135	94	100	125
Pea-nuts (Koku)	170	238	216	187	241
Mountain Indigo (Kin).	4,333	5,080	5,930	4,000	930
Tree Indigo (Kin)	20,326	19,106	17,531	36,876	49,956
Indigo balls (Kin)	3,464				
Tobacco (Kin)	763	167	141	287	355

Live Stock (in 1,000).

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Buffalo	202	226	233	240	252
Cattle	83	98	107	111	120
Swine	876	976	1,017	1,074	1,146
Goat	110	117	107	114	128

MARINE PRODUCTS. (in 1,000)

RAW.						CURED.					
Quantity. (Kin).						Quantity. (Kin).					
Value. (Yen).						Value. (Yen).					
1903	...	...	...	11,136	586	1903	...	...	...	2,245	165
1904	...	...	...	15,239	677	1904	...	...	...	3,186	226
1905	...	...	...	12,357	650	1905	...	...	...	2,443	230
1906	...	...	...	13,584	817	1906	...	...	...	2,899	197
1907	...	...	...	12,727	787	1907	...	...	...	2,810	186

MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Gold.						Gold dust.					
(Momme).						(Momme).					
Coal.						Sulphur.					
(Kin).						(Kin).					
Petroleum.						(Koku).					
1903	...	...	...	245,945	76,248	125,075,917	2,250,680	—	—	—	—
1904	...	...	...	400,967	42,516	136,431,414	5,262,709	703	—	—	—
1905	...	...	...	394,506	25,494	158,283,205	1,958,944	3,129	—	—	—
1906	...	...	...	363,262	12,980	172,004,857	1,334,410	4,394	—	—	—
1907	...	...	...	319,249	10,010	225,432,745	2,193,728	6,028	—	—	—

TRADE

Foreign Trade. (in Y. 1,000.)

							Specie & Bullion.	
Year.							Export.	Import.
1903	...	...	...	10,986	10,009	21,966	940	1,454
1904	...	...	...	12,287	12,590	24,877	1,195	489
1905	...	...	...	10,629	10,963	21,593	1,229	455
1906	...	...	...	9,779	12,737	22,516	2,188	24
1907	...	...	...	9,741	11,220	20,960	258	339

Trade with Japan Proper.

						Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Imports.
1900	...	...	...	...	...	4,248	8,439	4,036
1901	...	...	...	...	...	7,163	8,782	1,435
1902	...	...	...	...	...	7,196	9,235	1,827
1903	...	...	...	...	...	9,478	11,152	1,464
1904	...	...	...	...	...	10,130	10,156	26
1905	...	...	...	...	...	13,661	13,583	*177
1906	...	...	...	...	...	18,259	15,634	*2,625
1907	...	...	...	...	...	17,634	15,750	*2,116

Note.—*denotes excess of exports.

Chief Commodities Exported.

Value (Y. 1,000).

							Tur. Flax, Hemp, meric. & jute.
1903	...	...	...	5,963	854	220	2,518
1904	...	...	...	5,963	854	220	2,518
1905	...	...	...	5,963	854	220	2,518
1906	...	...	...	5,963	854	220	2,518
1907	...	...	...	5,963	854	220	2,518

1904...	...	...	5,770	2,536	223	2,199	9	458
1905...	...	...	6,235	593	25	2,052	13	502
1906...	...	...	5,029	278	153	2,222	39	622
1907...	...	...	5,152	159	13	2,919		562

Chief Commodities Imported.

Value (Y. 1,000.)

			Opium.	Petroleum.	Flour.	Hogs.	Chinese Cotton Tissues.	Cotton Satins.
1903...	...	...	1,121	805	388	358	285	279
1904...	...	...	2,866	1,028	296	210	154	306
1905...	...	...	1,927	670	223	231	133	346
1906...	...	...	3,371	633	99	242	129	335
1907...	...	...	2,275	549	186	15	36	264

THE THREE IMPORTANT UNDERTAKINGS.

Since the 1900-1 year the Formosan Government has carried by means of loans the trunk railway construction and improvement (Y. 27,585,000), land surveying (Y. 5,756,000), Kelung harbor-works (Y. 8,600,000), official buildings (Y. 1,200,000), and adjustment of land proprietorship

(Y. 235,000), totalling Y. 33, 376,000. These works having been nearly completed, the Government next took in hand in 1908-9 year another series of undertakings at the estimate of about Y. 39,000,000 and spread over 16 years ending 1923-4 year, as follows:—

	yen
Irrigation...	30,000,000
Takao harbor-works	4,733,000
Taitung railway	4,257,000

to begin in 1908-9, and end in 1923-4.
to begin in 1908-9, and end in 1923-5.
to begin in 1909-10, and end in 1915-6.

IRRIGATION.

Absence of a proper system of irrigation prevents Formosan farmers from fully utilizing the productive power of the farms, it being impossible in many places to raise a second crop of rice owing to lack of water. The Government's plan is to construct 14 big reservoirs, and to conduct the water to required places by means of suitably ramified waterways. The area to be irrigated amounts to over 118,000 (about 295,000 acres). Hydraulic electricity of 10,000 h. p. will be supplied as a subsidiary product of this undertaking.

TAKAO HARBOR-WORKS.

Though the most important anchorage in Southern Formosa, Takao lacks proper accommodations for loading etc. The present design is to make provisions which will admit 10 steamers of 2,000 to 3,000 tons displacement at one time, and to handle goods of about 500,000 tons a year.

TATUNG RAILWAY.

This is a project to lay a railway between the centre of the eastern district of the island and the Karenko harbor, the only available indentation in north-

ern Formosa, and to facilitate the exploitation of its rich natural resources, as camphor, minerals, sugar etc.

STATE MONOPOLIES.

The state monopolies in Formosa are opium, camphor, salt and tobacco, of which the first originated more from the idea of gradually suppressing this pernicious custom and less from revenue purpose. Both camphor and salt were monopolies from

the time of the Chinese rule, while tobacco was included in the list in 1905 when the tobacco monopoly was enforced in Japan proper.

The revenue from the four items for the last few years is as follows:—

End of Mar.	Camphor. <i>yen</i>	Opium. <i>yen</i>	Tobacco. <i>yen</i>	Salt. <i>yen</i>
1904... ..	2,258,217	3,620,335	—	472,851
1905... ..	3,605,884	3,714,012	—	557,875
1906... ..	4,235,860	4,205,830	1,496,022	667,369
1907... ..	4,865,226	4,433,862	3,044,593	711,488
1908... ..	7,221,853	4,468,514	3,500,852	754,414

OPIUM.

End of Mar.	Raw Material. (1000 <i>kin</i>)	Value. (Y. 1000)	Manufactured. (1000 <i>monme</i>)	No. 2 Smokers.	Per 100 native.
1904... ..	311	2,415	48,846	132,903	4.63
1905... ..	262	2,411	46,615	137,952	4.73
1906... ..	335	2,912	51,847	130,476	4.38
1907... ..	387	2,974	53,092	121,330	4.50
1908... ..	359	2,922	47,307	113,165	3.73

CAMPBOR AND CAMPBOR OILS.

	Camphor. (1000 <i>kin</i>)	Oil. (1000 <i>kin</i>)	Price Paid. (Y. 1000)
1904... ..	3,595	2,678	1,345
1905... ..	3,540	2,845	1,384
1906... ..	2,865	2,373	1,286
1907... ..	3,252	2,986	1,742
1908... ..	3,914	4,186	2,401

The bulk of camphor and oil is produced at private refineries. Owners of private refineries comprise 6 Japanese and 9 natives, between whom 5,753 refineries are worked. The men employed in the business, from the cutting of

the trees to extracting crude camphor, number over 9,000. The crude camphor is bought by the Government and refined at the Government works where the camphor is exported abroad through the Mitsui Bussan.

SALT.

End of Mar.	Salt field	Out put.	Value.
	<i>ko</i>	<i>kin</i>	<i>yen</i>
1905... ..	1,058	106,173,356	182,978
1906... ..	1,090	70,398,672	121,918
1907... ..	1,029	93,550,156	176,874
1908... ..	1,089	118,968,965	224,575

The consumption of salt in the island is somewhere 50,000,000 *kin*, so more than one half is available for export. The quantity which Formosa is allowed to ship to Japan proper is now limited to 80,000,000, and as the demand for Formosan salt is increasing in Korea the outside market for the goods seems to be quite sufficient. The Formosan authorities are encouraging the expansion of the industry and expect to increase

the acreage to about 2,300 and the output to some 335 millions by 1912-13 fiscal year.

TOBACCO.

The cultivation of tobacco, as shown before, is still insufficient to meet the demand in the island. The quantity of cut-tobacco consumed is about 5 million *kin* of which only less than one fifth is supplied at home, the balance coming from China.

MINING.

GOLD.

Gold is the most important mineral in the island, its output corresponding to about 40% of that of Japan proper. The three gold mines, that are situated about 10 miles east of Kelung, and in close proximity to each other are most noted. They are Kinkwaseki, worked by M. C. Tanaka of Tokyo, Zuiho by the Fujita firm of Osaka, and Botan-ko by Mr. K. Kimura, of Kelung. The first produces gold and copper and its

concession covers 601,274 *tsubo* of gold-copper area, 34,653 of placer-gold, and 89,069 of coal; the second 2,451,186 *tsubo* of gold area, 389,305 of placer-gold, and 421,357 of coal, and the third consists of 649,280 *tsubo* of gold area. In the three coal is chiefly extracted to use it for smelting and other purposes at their works. The output of gold in 1907 was reported as follows:—

	Out put	No. of Days
	(<i>momme</i>).	of Laborers.
Kinkwaseki	120,718	423,000
Zuiho	88,217	286,393
Botanko	20,314	283,108

PETROLEUM.

Petroleum beds are judged to exist along the central ridges and extending almost through the entire length of the island. Only the

Nippon and the Hoden Petroleum Cos., both in Echigo, have started actual work of boring, each only one or two, but as yet the work

is experimental. It may be mentioned that more than 60 years ago the oil digging was tried by a Chinese, and at one time the Chinese Government engaged two

American experts and tried machine boring, but in both cases the work did not bear any good fruit.

TEA.

The aggression of the Ceylon teas in the American market has not less affected the Oolong teas, as the brands from Japan proper, as the returns for the last few years given above will demonstrate. It was from about 1902 and 1903 that the industry began to decline. In order to recover the position formally occupied abroad, the Formosan Government started in 1903 an experimental station at Anping-Ching for manufacturing Oolong tea by means of up-to-date machines instead of laborious manual process. The result was highly satisfactory, for it was shown that the tea quite as excellent in quality to a hand cured tea could be manufactured in about 3½ hours against a little less than 9 hours required in the

ordinary manual method. This means a great reduction of cost of production. At the same time, the manufacture of black tea like the famous product at Hankow, China, was experimentally started, and this also has proved a success. In 1907 a quantity of the black tea was exported as a trial to Russia and Turkey. It was favorably received, and large orders from the two countries followed; which, the experimental station was unable to meet. In 1908, therefore, the output was increased to better supply the demands from foreign consumers. The black tea experiment has practically become an established business, so that the Formosan tea industry now comprises two distinct varieties.

RAILWAYS.

The work of constructing the trunk line from Kelung to Takao (247 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 miles) laid by the Chinese Government was begun in 1899 at the estimated outlay of *yen* 28,800,000 and as work spread over ten years. The work was completed in Spring of '08, and at less than the estimate owing to fall of wages and other favorable conditions and slight modification of

the original route. The construction of Tamsui (13 miles) and Hozan (10 miles) branches, hotels along the line, improvement of Takao Harbor, and other subsidiary works have also been completed. The lines, main and branch, comprise 18 tunnels aggregating 4 m. 56 ch., 28 bridges of over 300 feet long, totalling 6 m. 25 ch. The business record for 1908-9 is given below:—

1908-9 271.3; loco., 54; carriage, 112; wagon, 826; passenger mileage, 43,592, 279; goods mileage, 31. 921, 462; traffic receipt, % 2,715,829; expense, ¥ 1,449,226; net profit, % 1,266,603.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN.)

Japan acquired the southern half of Karafuto below the 50th degree as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. That half covers roughly 2,000 square *ri*, or about

twice as large as Shikoku in Japan proper. The Civil Administration Office was opened at Toyohara, (Vladimirofka) on June 15th 1907.

FINANCE.

The estimates for the island of Karafuto for the 1908-9 and 9-10 fiscal years are as follows:—

Expenditures.	9-8. <i>yen</i>	9-10. <i>yen</i>
Civil Adm'tive expenses... ..	705,608	1,009,482
Roads, building and repairing &c. ...	511,421	570,602
Forestry &c.	194,301	278,106
Railways	236,536	
Reserves	30,000	30,000
Total	1,677,866	1,888,190
Revenues.		
Taxes	30,000	30,000
Receipt from State Undertakings and Property	254,060	339,190
Fees and Charges	610,200	748,800
Sundries	154,100	5,200
Aids from Treasury... ..	629,406	500,000
Sale of State Property	—	78,000
Surplus of preceding year	—	187,000
Total	1,677,866	1,888,190

Besides the garrison requires some 600,000 *yen*.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.

Civil Governor.. .. Hiraoka, Teitaro.

IMMIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT FROM JAPAN PROPER.

The number of people who crossed over during 1906 to the new dominion totalled 17,729 (14,616 males and 3,113 females)

against the preceding year's figures, 3,792 (3,413 males and 379 females).

FOREIGNERS, ABORIGINES, ETC.

The Southern Saghalien contained roughly 10,000 Russians of all descriptions before the outbreak of the war, and of these only 300 remain, these being mostly poor people who were devoid of means of leaving the place and removing to Russian territory. Besides the above, there are about 1,291 aborigines consisting of five tribes, as Ainus, Gilyak, Orochon, Tonguz and Yanguz.

SANITARY, EDUCATION, RELIGION.

Leg dropsy is the most fatal disease, comparatively speaking in Saghalien. The mortality in 1906 totalled 196 consisting of 151 males and 45 females. Carelessness of hygienic rules was primarily responsible for most of those cases of death. Provision to give education to children of the settlers has already been made in some places. The first elementary school established was that in Toyohara (Vladimirofka), where it was opened in August, 1906, to be followed by those in Korsakoff and Mauka in October of the same year. In January 1907 the three schools had 533 attendants, and it was already found necessary to expand the scope to admit new pupils.

In the matter of religious teaching the West Hongwan Sect is doing most active work, the Lord Abbot himself, accompanied by his wife, having visit the place in 1906.

FISHERY.

Fishery is by far the most important resource in Karafuto. There are two distinct conditions under which the pursuit of this business is allowed, one, seine fishery under special license and the other under ordinary license. The former is issued to those who have obtained permission to carry out for a certain number of years fishery at special grounds, while the recipients of the other are at liberty to pursue fishery at any other places to be allotted as a result of public tender. Fishing grounds open to general bidders number 870 along the eastern coast and 433 along the western, while the special license grounds number 40 and 14 respectively. There are also grounds where fishery is restricted or where it is absolutely forbidden.

The Government started a year or two ago, with fund of 137,000 *yen*, a marine product experimental laboratory at Sumaltomali on the west coast. Production of smoked herring and of fish guanos is the subject to be investigated at first. Marine products in the last few years are as follows:—

	Herring oil cake. <i>koku</i>	Salmon. <i>koku</i>	Trout. <i>koku</i>	Total. <i>koku</i>
1906... ..	142,195	4,000	47,649	193,844
1907... ..	234,316	3,868	96,926	335,110
1908	199,792	4,712	42,078	246,582

Sardine, trout, Salmon, and cod are principal fish caught in the Karafuto waters.

FARMING AND STOCK-BREEDING.

As a result of surveying it has been ascertained that in the plains

existing in the southern half about 45,000 *cho* (112,500 acres) are available for tillage and 55,000 *cho* (137,500 acres) for pasturage. Supposing $7\frac{1}{2}$ *cho* (about acres) is to be allotted for one family and 3 *cho* (about 8 acres) is required to raise one head of cattle or horse, the southern Karafuto can maintain 6,000 farming families and 18,000 head of cattle and horses. The settlers who, in compliance with the special inducement offered by the Island authorities settled in the island cultivated the land deserted by the Russians, at the rate of about 5 acres per family. These settlers numbered about one thousand families at the end of 1908.

FORESTS.

Various kinds of pine-trees abound, forming dense primeval forests in several places. They make splendid timbers but lack of convenient transportation prevents their being utilized. The trees have so far been largely consumed by forest fires instead of by men, such fires lasting even three consecutive years before they can spend themselves for lack of combustibles.

As surveyed in 1906 the southern half contains about 1,990,000 *cho* (3,157,500 acres) of forest land with spindle-leaved trees measur-

ing 1,647,110,000 cubic feet, 500,000 *cho* of broad leaf trees yielding about 76,680,000 feet, and 290,000 *cho* of mixed forests yielding about 158,170,000 feet. The conifers are *Todo-matsu* (*abies sachalinensis*), *Ezo-matsu* (*picca ajacensis*) and larch, while white birch, *alnus*, and *populus* predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire a great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

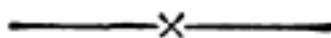
MINERALS.

The strata in the island are of Tertiary formation in greater part, and hold very rich veins of coal, the seams of which measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido.

Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found, while in 1907 rich oil-beds were discovered on the western coast.

RAILWAY.

The light rails laid between Otomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1905 have been transferred to the island authorities. The mileage extends 23.2 m. and the gauge is 1. $11\frac{3}{4}$ ft.



CHAPTER XXXIV.

SOUTH MANCHURIA.

THE GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF KWANTUNG.

According to the Imperial Ordinances relating to the Government General (*Totokufu*) of Kwantung and offices subordinate to it and issued on Sept. 1st. '06 the Governor-General (*Totokufu*) is to be filled with either a Lieut.-Gen. or full General with the highest official rank (*shin-nin*) accorded to him. The Governor-General governs Kwantung Province and has command of the troops under him and the general direction of various political affairs, the latter, however, subject to the supervision of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Gov. Gen. is authorized under special commission to conduct negotiations with the Chinese local

authorities; shall receive the instructions of the Minister of War and of the Chief of the General Staff and of the Inspector-General of Military Education in matters relative to the military administration and personnel. The Governor-General may issue punitive ordinances providing penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than 200 *yen*. The Government-General consists of Military Department and Department of Civil Administration. In 1909 the Technical School, as yet teaching mining and engineering, was opened at Port Arthur.

The Government-General's Office.

<i>Governor-General</i>	General Viscount Oshima, Yoshimasa.
<i>Chief of the staff</i>	Maj.-General Hoshino, Kingo.
<i>Dir. Civil affairs</i>	Shirani, Takeshi.
<i>Chief Judge</i>	Hiraishi, Ujindo.
<i>Chief of Foreign affairs section</i> ...	Kusakabe, Sankuro.
<i>Chief of Police section</i>	Kubota, Seishu.

THE PORTS IN KWANTUNG.

(Liaoyang Peninsula).

General Rules.

The regulations issued by the Kwantung Government-General concerning vessels sailing to and from the ports in the Peninsula are substantially identical with similar regulations in force in Japan and make minute provisions about reports to be sent in by the captain on his

entry or before his departure; about quarantine arrangement etc.

Art. I. of the Regulations reads as follows:—

“Vessels are not permitted to sail to and from any port with the exception of the Port of Tairen. This does not apply to Chinese

junks and steamers and sailing-vessels navigating along the coast of Kwantung."

The supplementary rules contain this clause.—

"In regard to the sailing of Russian vessels, rules hitherto obtained shall remain in force for the time being."

Tairen, a Free Port.

In strict conformity with the formal notification communicated on Aug. 22 1906 by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Tairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port

on Sept. 1st, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Tairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Tairen.

FINANCE.

Revenue.

	1907-8.	1908-9.	1909-10
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Ordinary.			
Revenue of the Kwantung Government	1,386,293	1,532,602	1,617,275
Taxes	222,033	211,171	226,231
Revenue from public			
undertakings and State property	1,137,182	1,273,895	1,367,621
Miscellaneous receipts	27,078	47,536	23,423
Extraordinary.			
Sale of State Property.....	—	1,200	1,200
National Treasury grant	3,000,000	3,120,000	2,964,000
Surplus of pre. year transferred	—	—	286,000
Total	<u>4,386,293</u>	<u>4,653,802</u>	<u>4,879,489</u>

Expenditure.

Ordinary.			
Expenditure of the Kwantung Gov't	1,435,844	608,285	571,777
Expenses of Law-courts	112,442	64,684	64,536
Police and Prison expenses	453,792	878,760	86,066
Communication expenses	1,059,432	1,056,475	1,125,871
Other expenses and Reserves	164,080	216,205	451,157
Total	<u>3,225,590</u>	<u>2,824,409</u>	<u>3,116,297</u>
Extraordinary.			
Undertaking expenses	997,715	1,679,393	1,613,192
Grant for local expense deficit	162,988	150,000	150,000
Total	<u>1,160,703</u>	<u>1,829,393</u>	<u>1,763,192</u>
Grand total	<u>4,386,293</u>	<u>4,653,802</u>	<u>4,879,489</u>

JAPANESE IN MANCHURIA (on 31st Dec. 1907)

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Antung.....	2,632	1,745	4,377
Liaoyang and neighbour- hood.....	2,043	1,247	3,290

Newchwang.....	1,507	1,083	2,590
Mukden	1,398	1,043	2,441
Tieling.....	1,235	981	2,216
Changtsun	549	494	1,043
Harbin	408	581	989
Kirin	80	96	176
Kungtszling	187	239	426
Shinminfu	109	72	181

Besides the above there were about 17,000 in Tairen, 6,094 in Port Arthur and about 3,000 in the employ of the South Manchurian Railway.

FOREIGNERS IN KWANTUNG.

Foreigners (excepting Chinese) are not permitted until further notice to reside and lease or own real property beyond the town limits of Tairen and Port Arthur, but in regard to Russians rules heretofore in force shall remain in force for the time being.

Any resident or visitor whose presence is deemed prejudicial to public order or morals may be ordered to withdraw within five days, or may be prohibited to reside for not less than one or for not more than three years.

FOREIGN TRADE AT TAIREN (1908)

	Exports to.	Imports from.	Total.	Total (1907)
	yen.	yen.	yen.	yen.
Japan.....	23,178,383	16,643,899	39,822,282	25,649,266
China	11,513,257	4,062,835	15,576,092	7,787,333
Korea	35,256	1,572,180	1,607,436	1,091,396
Other countries.....	—	9,076,733	9,076,733	8,965,476
Total	34,726,896	31,355,647	66,082,543	43,493,471

THE SOUTH MANCHURIAN RAILWAY.

The transfer of the last section, of the road ceded by Russia of Japan took place on Aug. 1st, 1906, between the representatives of the two countries. Meanwhile the Japanese Government re-named the acquired line as South Manchurian Railway (*Minami Manshu Tetsudo* or *Nan Man Tetsudo*) and issued regulations for converting it into a private concern of a special character. The establishment of the South Manchurian Railway Company was announced in June 1906. On Aug. 1, '06 the first general meeting for organization

was held and the draft of the Company contract was passed. At the same time the Government handed over to the Organizing Committee the Orders relative to the construction, working, etc. of the railway. On April 1st of 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company. The control of the Railways was transferred to the Minister of Communications in July '08, and subsequently to the Imperial Railway Board.

*The Company Contract.**Liabilities.*

The company contract provides that the capital to be Y. 200 millions divided into one million name-shares of Y. 200 each, one half of the capital to be represented by the Manchurian Railways and accessories and the coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owns 500,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects. The company raised a loan of £ 8,000,000 in 1908 in Europe, and the capital actually paid in by the shareholders is only Y. 2,000,000. The Government guarantees the profit of 6 percent, on the paid-up capital for 15 years, and restrains to

claim dividend for its shares when it does not come up to 6 %. The Government guarantees the payment of interest, or if deemed necessary, of principal, of the debentures which the company may issue subject to the approval of the Government. In compliance with the Government orders, the company completed the reconstruction of the temporary 3.6 ft. gauge of the main lines, to 4. 8½ ft, and the work was completed in Oct. '09.

The reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden line from the original 2.6 ft. to the wide gauge was started in Oct., as shown in the chapter of Diplomacy.

THE BUSINESS REPORT AND INVENTORY FOR 1908-9 YEAR.

	Open mileage.	Locos.	Carriages.	Wagons.	Cost of Con'tion. (y. 1000)
Main lines.....	517	202	104	2,181	32,586
Antung-Mukden	189	82	77	574	51
Total	706	284	181	2,755	32,637

In the cost of construction only the sums paid by the company are shown.

	Main lines	Antung-Mukden.	Total.
Working mileage	517	189	706
Pasa. mileage	131,115,087	5,722,826	136,837,913
Goods "	508,390,533	8,047,654	517,403,905
Traffic Receipts {	Coaching	180,233	2,964,587
	Freight	230,452	9,542,262
	Sundries	616	30,293
	Total	411,301	12,537,142
Expenses	4,594,902	566,506	5,161,408
Profit	7,530,939	loss 155,205	7,375,734

Note.—The "ton" for the main lines and that for Antung-Mukden line being slightly different, the total of the two different railways do not exactly sum up.

STEAMSHIP CONNECTION.

For the benefit of those in China, the company runs the regular direct Shanghai-Tairen service, running on the route the *Kobe Maru* and *Saikio Maru* (each 2,877 tons), chartered from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

By this means the Chinese residents are enabled to travel in a shorter time between China and Europe, than by travelling via Vladivostock. The time economized between Shanghai and London is 2 days,

though there is some inconvenience, of having to change cars at Kwan-chengtsz and Harbin. The expense by the Tairen route is 307 roubles against 407 by the Vladivostock route.

Board of Directors.

President.—Zeko Nakamura. *Vice-Pre.*—Shimbei Kunizawa. *Directors.*—Chotaro Seino; Katsumi Kubota; Shintaro Inuzuka; Seijiro Tanaka; Seishu Kubota; Santaro Okamatsu; Kingoro Nonomura.
Chief-Secretary.—Raizo Tatsui.

COAL-DEPOSITS IN MANCHURIA.

There are four principal coal measures in the region occupied by the Japanese troops in the late War,

and of these the Yentai and Fushan collieries are most important.

The Yentai Coal-fields.

The mine exists northeast of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The strata exist on a mountain range running from north to south from Matsishan to Bimingshan via Chien-shan and Tzerhshan, and extend from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 miles. The deposits are also found at Taku a little beyond the range.

Outcrops are conspicuous on Matsishan. The geological formations of this district belong to the carboniferous system and consist chiefly of sandstones, claystones and shales. The seams number 16 of which four are workable, namely, first seam of

5 ft., and of 4 to 6 ft., 3rd of 3 to 8 ft., and 4th of 5 ft. From the surface to the 1st seam the covering measures 152 ft., the layers between 1st and 2nd seams, 174 ft., between 2nd and 3rd, 325 ft. and between 3rd and 4th, 10 ft. The coal is extremely soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke and in this respect, it occupies midway between the smokeless coal of Amakusa and the Tagawa coals, both in Kyushu. The coal does not take fire readily, but on the other hand the caloric power is comparatively strong and lasting.

The Fushan Coal-fields.

The Fushan coal-fields are incomparably more valuable than the Yentai mine. They are found both north and south of the walled town of Fushun, which is situated about 25 miles east of Mukden. The southern measures alone belong to the Japanese control, the northern measures worked as exclusively Chinese undertaking from the outset. The southern fields principally

consist of Chien-hin-sai, Yangpaiho and Lachutai, of which the first is the most important. Divided by a tributary of the Hunho the two latter lie in the east and the other in the west. The two eastern mines were commenced working on a large scale by Russian capitalists in 1903, while the western mines were left in charge of a certain Chinese under the control of the Russo-Chinese Bank.

The coal-strata extend more than 50 miles from east to west, starting at the west in the neighbourhood of Lisisai about 12 miles east of Mukden, and terminating in the vicinity of Ying-e-cheng via Chan-Kin-sai, Yang-pai-sai, Laohutai and Chang-tang-shih-men-sai. On the other hand, the breadth, from north to south, does not exceed $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles at the widest parts. The strata dip 10° northeast and outcrops are found on the northern slope of the range of hills standing south of the river Hun. In thickness of coal-bearing seams and perhaps in volume, these coal measures may defy comparison in the whole world. The strata, as observed in the second shaft at

Chien-kin-sai, exceed 100 ft. thick with about 40 thin intercalating layers only one of which is a little over 2 ft. thick, the rest varying in thickness in 1 inch to a little over 1 ft. The whole interlaying seams do not much exceed 11 ft., the remaining 98 ft. being coal. Under one square *tsubo* of surface 120 tons of coal are estimated to exist, supposing the deposits are available as far as 90 ft. The coal capacity of the three principal deposits is estimated at 360 million tons. The quality, too, is excellent, being of strong caloric power, and containing very little sulphur, as may be seen from the following analysis on the three grades of Chien-kin-sai coal.

Water	4.44	6.08	6.32
Ash	1.60	4.40	2.04
Coke.....	43.41	43.52	48.17
Volatile matters	50.45	46.00	43.47
Sulphur	0.59	0.79	0.67
Caloric power.....	75.90	70.40	71.50

The Fuchow Coa' fields.

The coal fields, Cha-tsz-ku and Wu-hu-tsui, exist in the vicinity of Fuchow, both of which were formerly worked by the Chinese for more than a century. The former lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of South Watangten station and the other about 30 miles southeast of Fuchow. Prior to the outbreak of the Boxer trouble, the Russian worked Cha-tsz-ku for some while, but it was abandoned and the plant removed to Yantai. The work was resumed a few years after, only to be discontinued once more. The other field was also worked by the Russians, who had to discontinue the work shortly before the outbreak of the late War. Cha-tsz-ku contains five seams of excellent coal of strong

caloric power and is well suited for railway engines. The seams, which yield lump coal, extend several miles. The coal obtained at Wu-hu-tsui is dust coal which is smokeless and smellless, of weak caloric power. It is, therefore, suited for domestic use. As the mine is situated very close to the shore, it commands facilities of marine transport.

The mine was at first worked experimentally by the Okura Firm, Tokyo, but an understanding exists Japan and China to make it as a joint undertaking of the Chinese Government and the Firm. The deposit is practically similar to those of Fushun, only the seams are considerably thinner, the thickest part not exceeding 4 ft.

SALT-MAKING.

Prior to the Russian occupation of Manchuria, salt-making business was a source of goodly revenue to the Manchurian authorities which issued license at a certain fixed rate of fee and allowed people to engage in the refining business. The industry did not prosper much under the Russian rule, and the War did entirely dislocate it. The industry is slowly recovering its normal activity as Japanese and native enterprise. The principal centres of the refining business are Kaiping and neighbourhood, Kwantung districts and shores near Fuchow. The normal output from the three districts at ordinary time was respectively 300,000 *koku* (Chinese *lo'ku* corresponding to $2\frac{1}{2}$ Japanese *koku*) 100,000 and 6,000. Refining being made by sun drying, the season is restricted from March to August of lunar calendar. The farm generally measures 112 ft. by 30 ft., and is of oblong shape with the interior divided into 12 to 18 compartments. Four or five days are required before the brine dries up and deposits the crystals, the brine being led into the enclosure at high tide. When the clear

weather continues the deposits can be obtained five times in a month. From one farm generally 10 Chinese *koku* is obtained at a single deposit. The average yearly gathered from one first grade farm is from 250 to 300 *koku*, from one of medium grade 200 to 250, and from one of lowest grade 100 to 150. The salt product in southern Manchuria is of coarse crystals, blackish in color and comparatively free from magnesia. As the Japanese prefer salt of finer crystals and purer appearance, the Manchurian salt requires re-refining before it can be put on the Japanese markets. The Civil Administration authorities have entrusted the control of the salt refining industry in Kwantung to a Japanese firm. About six refining undertakings conducted by Japanese capitalists have been started in Kwantung, the investment aggregating $6\frac{1}{4}$ million *yen* and the area leased 17,000 *cho*, both in round numbers. The worked carried by the natives being on a smaller scope covers only 1,500 *cho* capable of yielding about 73,000 *koku*.

THE GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS.

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The service of garrison will be taken up by turn by the Divisions at home, and the term will be two years. A Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term will return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and

617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men who responded to the call of voluntary service, and are under the control of the Department of the Communications. The distribution of of garrisons is as follows:—

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters; one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszon; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Kungtszling; and one Reg. artillery at Haicheng.

LANDS IN RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE TENURE IN MANCHURIA.

According to Prof. Mr. Asakawa, the areas of the "Railway Zones" held by Russia and Japan respectively in Manchuria are as follows:—

The entire land belonging to the Eastern Chinese Railway, over which Russia exercises administrative powers, covers an area of 328,720 acres, or 513.63 square miles. Around Harbin alone, the "zone" extends over 12,000 dessiatines, which is equal to 32,397 acres, or 50.62 square miles.

If one adds 20 square miles to this last area, the sum will be equivalent to the total extent of

the land belonging to the South Manchuria Railway, which is at present under Japan's control. The exact area is 70.54 square miles, or 45,156 acres. Of this, about 7.5 per cent., or 5.36 square miles (3,429 acres), have been acquired by Japan from Chinese land-owners and the rest—about 65 square miles—having been handed over by Russia in accordance with the Treaty of Portsmouth.

The following table will show the distribution of the land along the railway in Russian control:—

	acres.	square.
In Heilung Province, depots.....	124,970	miles.
" " other lands	71,328	
" " along the rail. ...	9,983	
	206,281	= 322.31
In Kirin Province, depots.....	84,967	
" " along the rail	5,075	
	90,042	= 140.70
At Harbin, 12,000 dessiatines	32,397	= 50.62
Total	328,720	= 513.63

It will be seen from the above that Russia's zones cover 513 square miles against Japan's aggregates of only 70 miles.

CHAPTER XXXV.

KOREA.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The reigning monarch is named Heut, nominally the 30th in the line of succession since the present Dynasty of Yi was founded in 1392. From ancient time Korea, situated between the two powerful neighbors, Japan and China, to which Russia was added recently, was obliged to play the part of semi-vassalage to one or the other or to both. The change of her own dynasties was also quite frequent, and on every of such occasions the triumphant clan trampled down upon the fallen one with merciless vengeance begotten of old feud. Placed under such circumstances the Korean people were denied opportunities favoring the development of the brighter side of human nature, and have been reduced to a depraved race. In one point they decidedly surpass their neighbors, especially the Japanese, and that is the possession of better physique and greater strength.

The recent history of diplomacy between Japan and Korea should open with the latter's neglect to dispatch, when the present Emperor of Japan ascended the Throne, an envoy of congratulation, as she had used to do on similar occasions.

This caused first serious dissension among the builders of the new Japan, for the elder Saigo and others sharing his opinion resigned ('73) when their courageous design to chastise Korea for her gross breach of courtesy had been overruled by the moderates. The latter maintained that Japan being devoted in effecting her own reforms had no spare energy to undertake any such ambitious foreign policy. Japan and China defined her relations *vis a vis* Korea by the Tientsin agreement '85 by which both recognized the independence of their weaker neighbor. China, however, continued to domineer to Korea, finally violated the agreement in question and brought upon the war of 1894-'95, which compelled her to give up the haughty attitude towards Korea. The appearance of Russia on the scene as the successor of China again caused our country to adopt a firm policy, culminating in the outbreak of the late hostilities. The subsequent development in the affairs of Korea, and the establishment of Japan's protectorate over her may be seen in the chapter of Diplomacy.

KOREA AND POPULATION.

The latest reliable estimate as to area of the peninsula is that carried out by the Communication Bureau of the Korean Residency-General. According to its calculation the area covers 14,047 square Japanese *ri* which is a little below that of Honshu of

Japan proper, and a little over one half of the area of Japan proper and Formosa combined, this being 27,062 sq. *ri*. The cultivated area is estimated at 2,700,000 *cho* (6,750,000 acres), and the area not yet brought under tillage 864,550 *cho*.

The population was formerly calculated at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 but the estimate made in May '07 puts it at 9,638,578 with 2,323,430 families.

CLIMATE.

The following is based on meteorological records kept at the Japanese or other consulates in Korea and extends over 16 years for Fusan, 14 for Seoul, Ninsen, and Gensan. Records for Chinnampo and Pingyang only cover two years, that is 1905 and 1904.

Temperature.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Gensan.	Seoul.	Chinnampo.	Pingyang.
	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Jan.	3.3	-2.8	-2.8	-3.6	-5.3	-5.1
Aug.	25.7	25.3	24.0	27.3	25.4	25.0
Aver.	14.3	11.7	11.0	12.7	11.3	11.4

Rainfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Seoul.	Gensan.
	milm.	milm.	milm.	milm.
Jan.	25.8	28.9	22.5	35.4
Sept.	153.0	122.6	57.9	232.3
Total	1152.6	953.0	877.5	1139.0

No. of Days of Rainfalls and Snowfalls.

	Fusan.	Ninsen.	Chinnampo.	Gensan.	Pingyang.
Feb.	3	4	3	3	4
July.	11	12	6	12	5
Total.	73	86	66	71	59

THE NEW REGIME IN KOREA.

By the agreement concluded with Japan in Aug. 1904 Korea bound herself to carry out internal reform; this agreement was further expanded by the Japan-Korea Convention signed between the respective representatives on 17th Nov. 1905, while the promulgation by the Japanese Government on 20th Dec. 1905 of the Regulations relating to the Organization of Residency-General (Tokan-fu) and Residencies (Riji-cho) and the

instalation of Prince Ito to the viceroial post ushered in a new regime over the peninsula. At first diplomacy was entrusted to Japan; afterwards the Korean army was abolished, with an exception of the Bodyguards, and in 1909 the administration of law courts and prisons was handed over to Japan. The text of the new Japan Korea Agreement and others is given in the chapter of Diplomacy.

RESIDENCY-GENERAL AND RESIDENCIES IN KOREA.

The Resident-General, to be of the *shin-nin* rank, is under direct control of the Japanese Emperor and in regard to matters appertaining to

foreign policy, he makes representations to the Emperor and asks his sanction through the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Minister President of State, and, in regard to all other affairs, through the Minister President of State.

The Resident-General has general control over matters relating to the foreign consulates and foreigners in Korea, with the exception of such matters as may pass through the foreign Representatives accredited to this Empire, and also exercises supervision over such affairs of the Korean Government as may relate to foreigners.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over all affairs in Korea the charge of which is entrusted to the Imperial authorities and officials by treaty or convention, and also has charge of all other matters over which the right of supervision has hitherto appertained to the Imperial authorities.

The Resident-General makes communication to the Korean Government and demands the carrying out of such administrative matters as may be necessitated by obligations based on treaty. In case of urgent necessity, he may address himself direct to the local authorities concerned and cause them to attend to such matter and render a report to the Korean Government afterward.

The Resident-General exercises supervision over the Imperial officials and other on the service of the Korean Government.

When the Resident-General considers that any order or measure by any of the various Government offices is contrary to treaty or law or regulation, or injurious to the public interests, or exceeds the authorized power of such office, he may suspend or rescind such measure.

The Residencies (corresponding to former consulates) are established at all important places in Korea.

RESIDENCY-GENERAL.

<i>Resident-General</i>	Viscount A. Sone.
<i>Director-General</i>	Ishizuka, Yeizo.
<i>Director of Foreign Affairs</i>	Nabeshima, Keijiro.
" <i>of Railway Affairs</i>	Dr. Oya, Gompei.
" <i>of Post and Telegraph Affairs</i>	Ikeda, Ju-ichiro.
<i>Chief of Juridical Affairs</i>	Kosaka, Komataro.

PRINCIPAL JAPANESE IN EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIARY SERVICE.

<i>Vice-Minister of Imp. Household</i>	Komiya, Mihomatsu.
" " <i>Justice Dep't</i>	Kuratomu, Jusaburo.
" " <i>Finance Dep't</i>	Arai, Kentaro.
" " <i>Home Affairs</i>	Kiuchi, Jushiro.
" " <i>Agr., Com. & Indus...</i>	Oka, Kishichiro.
" " <i>Education</i>	Tawara, Magoichi.
<i>Chief Police Commissioner</i>	Wakabayashi, Raizo.
<i>Pres. Supreme Court</i>	Watanabe, Cho.
<i>Chief Procurator</i>	Kokubu, Mitsuwi.
<i>President of Appeal Court, Seoul</i>	Kokubu, Sangai.
<i>Chief Procurator</i> " " "	Yozo, Yujiro.
<i>President of Appeal Court, Pingyang</i> ...	Nagashima, Iwao.
<i>Chief Procurator</i> " " "	Inukai, Iwao.

President of Appeal Court, Taifu..... Doi, Yotaro.
Chief Procurator " " " Kurokawa, Heijo.

FOREIGN CONSULS AT SEOUL.

Great Britain (Consul-General)	...	...	...	—
Germany (")	...	...	...	Dr. Crüger.
U. S. A. (")	...	...	...	Mr. Thomas Sammons.
Russia	...	...	...	Mr. Plancon.
" Com. agent	...	...	...	Alexander Somow.
Italy	...	...	...	Mr. Cassati.
France (Acting Consul)	...	...	...	M. Maurice Paillard.

THE FOREIGN RESIDENTS OF KOREA.

According to the latest investigations made by the Residencies, the total number of Chinese, Europeans and Americans residing in Korea is 13,109, as follows:—

Occupation	Chinese	Amer- ican	Eng- lish	French	Ger- man	Rus- sian
Government service	58	6	11	4	6	10
Missions	—	338	84	50	2	4
Commerce	4,546	17	14	20	6	—
Industry	652	2	11	—	—	—
Agriculture	1,384	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	210	77	6	2	5	—
Fishery	319	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	5,163	24	27	11	14	—
Total	12,332	464	153	87	33	14

Besides, there are eight Greeks, seven Italians, five Norwegians, three Belgians, two Portuguese and one Spanish engaged in various occupations.

FINANCE.

REVENUES. (yen.)

	Ordinary		
	1907-8.	1908-9	1909-10
Taxes	8,181,653	9,640,604	10,468,202
Land	5,866,109	6,469,890	6,283,906
House	269,404	503,947	584,983
Customs and Tonnage Dues.	2,221,219	2,522,271	3,191,275
Outstanding	1,200,000	700,000	—
Taxes	71,140	322,336	408,038
Stamps & other	158,000	195,000	234,000
Income from State Land	105,000	750,000	1,198,823
Government Undertaking	13,450	1,175,875	948,704
Miscellaneous	12,000	71,028	998,714
Total	9,916,322	13,410,347	13,848,443

Extraordinary.

Amount transferred.....	5,562,438	3,903,309	2,932,740
Customs Works Fund transferred.....	1,298,365	1,522,091	1,204,700
Public Work Fund transferred.....	4,264,073	1,730,198	1,562,840
Others.....	—	651,020	165,200
Borrowed	4,264,073	1,730,198	1,562,840
Total	3,624,438	9,862,889	7,586,280
Grand total	6,458,760	23,273,236	21,434,723

EXPENDITURES.

Ordinary.	1907-8	1908-9	1909-10
	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>	<i>yen.</i>
Civil List	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Home Department	2,368,062	3,578,966	3,912,494
Finance „	4,368,847	6,937,201	7,011,223
War „	1,321,566	314,982	321,607
Justice „	186,473	1,168,252	1,900,762
Others „	609,328	1,215,533	1,336,348
Total	10,193,276	14,714,934	15,982,434
Extraordinary.			
Home Department	1,832,617	2,071,984	1,555,805
Finance „	4,165,699	431,453	3,163,221
Others „	1,184,359	1,134,486	1,567,195
Total.....	7,182,675	8,637,923	6,286,221
Grand Total	17,375,951	23,352,857	22,268,655

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The loan without interest which Japan has promised to furnish Korea is as follows:—

Year.	<i>yen.</i>	Year.	<i>yen.</i>
1907-8	1,769,503	1911-2	3,000,000
1908-9	5,259,580	1912-3	3,000,000
1909-10.....	3,653,540	Total	19,682,623
1910-1	3,000,000		

NATIONAL DEBTS.

Name of Loans	Interest.	Amount.	Date of Loan.	Date of Redemption
		<i>yen</i>		
Treasury Bonds.....	7%	2,000,000	June '05	1910
Currency Adj'ment	6%	3,000,000	June '05	1915
Loan to facilitate the circulation of money ...	—	1,500,000	Dec '05	1912

New Enterprises Loan...	{ 6½%	5,000,000	Mar. '06	1916
Public works	"	10,934,560	Dec. '08	1933
Borrowed from Jap. Gov. 7 "	"	1,000,000	" "	1923
		7,029,083	— —	—

Besides there is a loan of Y. 6,277,799 for supplementary currency adjustment.

FOREIGN TRADE.

VOLUME OF TRADE. (in Yen 1,000)

Year.	Merchandises.			Specie & Bullions.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.
1902	13,541	8,317	21,858	2,301	6,504
1903	18,219	9,477	27,696	1,942	6,526
1904	26,805	6,933	33,738	9,163	6,257
1905	31,959	6,904	38,863	6,419	8,178
1906	29,654	8,133	37,787	1,329	6,057
1907	41,436	16,394	57,830	2,029	4,909
1908	41,025	14,113	55,138	12,396	6,114

Exports. (in Y. 1,000)

Articles.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Beans & Peas	2,515	2,695	3,124	3,941	3,441
Rice	1,300	889	1,355	7,486	6,481
Live Stock	27	90	459	769	717
Cow Hide.....	1,073	697	477	652	518
Fishes dried, Salt & Manure ...	140	190	237	485	238
Paper	89	89	112	63	68
Wheat	—	3	108	385	116
Copper	44	32	100	58	62
Bêche de Mer	43	78	95	92	—
Sea-weeds	40	46	91	98	76
Gold	5,009	5,206	4,584	4,359	—

Imports. (in Y. 1,000)

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908
Sheeting (Japanese)	1,082	1,217	1,196	2,964	2,970
" (English & American)	854	1,046	400		
Shirtings, Grey	1,644	2,231	894	1,963	1,364
" White	679	1,145	587	1,241	1,575
Cotton, P. G. Japanese	1,180	2,018	1,017	1,555	1,645
T.Cloth... ..	91	141	278	289	275
Cotton Reps... ..	121	135	129	175	—
Cotton Yarn, Japanese	1,573	2,335	1,088	2,633	2,023
Grass Cloth	413	1,009	755	967	—
Clothing	663	641	723	1,404	—
Cotton Wadding... ..	203	319	272	291	301

Silk Piece Goods...	...	...	...	1,019	1,176	595	1,329	1,470
Oil, Kerosene	...	...	...	4,237	880	982	1,080	1,411
Timber	...	...	...	646	719	839	1,873	2,192
<i>Sake, Samsu</i>	...	...	...	612	680	775	770	700
Cigarettes, Cigars, Tobacco...	...	...	...	996	1,166	979	1,214	1,163
Coal and Coke	...	...	...	184	315	631	745	1,330
Sugar	...	...	...	302	546	621	773	842
Provisions	...	...	...	651	657	520	1,378	—
Straw Bags & Rope	...	...	...	332	375	487	659	—
Paper, Japanese	...	...	...	299	275	300	437	578
Flour, American...	...	...	...	188	300	288	316	378
Railway Materials	...	...	...	4,632	2,636	2,103	4,385	—
Matches, Japanese	...	...	...	229	302	367	353	391
Iron Sheets, galvanized	...	...	...	100	236	232	247	—
Porcelain	...	...	...	151	228	198	258	275
Fruits, fresh & dried...	...	...	...	119	217	191	221	296
Stationery	...	...	...	92	147	190	204	—
Medicines	...	...	...	130	218	182	318	—
Salt	...	...	...	142	153	295	343	417
Soy...	...	...	...	172	198	172	165	—
Furniture	...	...	...	47	118	143	268	—
Dyes, Japanese & Chinese...	...	...	...	124	158	119	179	—
Iron Nails	...	...	...	58	68	107	92	—

TRADE IN LEADING PORTS.

		1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.
Ninsen	{ Exports	2,303	2,386	4,801	2,554
	{ Imports	16,803	14,135	19,508	17,892
Fusan	{ Exp.....	2,024	2,957	4,397	4,471
	{ Imp.....	8,219	7,938	8,721	9,258
Chin-nampho	{ Exp.....	1,267	1,216	2,060	2,200
	{ Imp.....	4,822	2,959	3,895	3,057
Gensan	{ Exp.....	643	982	1,180	1,002
	{ Imp.....	3,954	3,466	3,042	2,884
Mokpho	{ Exp.....	477	425	1,316	860
	{ Imp.....	320	413	620	659
Kunsan	{ Exp.....	360	645	1,911	1,833
	{ Imp.....	362	490	912	973
Masan	{ Exp.....	105	66	337	250
	{ Imp.....	37	390	836	735
Seoul	{ Exp.....	—	8	12	25
	{ Imp.....	—	252	1,497	3,920
New Wiju	{ Exp.....	—	111	609	808
	{ Imp.....	—	172	748	1,186
Chongchin	{ Exp.....	—	—	—	325
	{ Imp.....	—	—	—	436
Songchin	{ Exp.....	—	100	197	325
	{ Imp.....	—	122	298	371

TRADE WITH DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

(in Y. 1000.)

	1902.		1904.		1906.		1907.		1908.	
	Imported from	Exported to	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
Japan	8,689	6,549	19,007	5,967	22,914	6,916	27,313	12,545	24,040	16,093
China	4,832	1,526	5,053	1,232	4,105	699	4,165	2,179	4,882	2,247
Great Britain	—	—	767	—	33	14	5,517	—	6,781	5
U. S. A.	—	—	1,813	—	2,557	—	3,295	—	4,194	45
Russian Manchuria }	19	231	88	2	37	500	—	657	51	772
European Russia }	—	—	76	—	—	—	39	—	21	—
Belgium	—	—	—	—	5	—	25	—	66	2
Total (inc. others) ..	13,541	8,317	26,805	6,923	29,654	8,132	41,436	16,394	41,025	14,113

BANKS AND BANKING.

Besides the Bank of Korea organized as late as August, 1909, there are in Korea three ordinary banks and six people's banks organized by

Koreans, and then there are branches of four Japanese banks. The Korean banks are as follows as reported at end of 1908;—

	Established.	Capital. yen.	Paid up. yen.
Kanjo-Ginko	'03	300,000	75,000
Ten-ichi-Ginko	'00	150,000	51,000
Kan-ichi-Ginko	'06	500,000	125,000

	Loans from Gov. yen.	Deposits yen.	Loans yen.	Over drafts yen.	Bills dis'ted yen.
Kanjo	100,000	329,497	98,835	28,334	365,253
Ten-ichi	240,000	114,967	135,063	31,157	323,541
Kan-ichi	—	294,202	49,850	17,482	250,125

The Peoples' Banks are located at Seoul, Kyong-song, Toyong-an, Chen-chu, Kwang-chu, and Ham-gyong, all organized in 1906 with authorized capital of Y. 100,000 to 400,000. The paid up capital totals Y. 555,250, shares subscribed for by the Government aggregates Y. 329,960 and the advances made by it Y. 1,214,680. The deposits total Y. 752,286; loans Y. 1,549,191; overdraft Y. 30,134; bills discounted Y. 1,102,250, and debentures issued Y. 752,970.

Of the four Japanese banking organs in Korea, 1st Bank, Ind. Bank of Japan, 18th Bank and 58th Bank, the first is the old estab-

lishment and before the creation of the Bank of Korea, was bankers to the Korean Government and enjoyed the privilege of issuing con-

vertible bank notes. The Industrial Bank entered the field later and to undertake an important role, that of financing Korean economic enterprises and to furnish funds at long terms. The Bank has agreed to lend Y.10,000,000 to the Korean Government. The 58th Bank may practically be considered as bankers for Japanese resident merchants with

whom a long standing relation exists, while the 18th Bank's sphere cover the Koreans, Japanese and Chinese. It makes advances on goods and possesses a number of warehouses either established by it or borrowed from other parties. The three bank's business stood as follows, the Industrial bank not undertaking ordinary banking:—

	Deposits. <i>yen.</i>	Loans. <i>yen.</i>	Overdraft. <i>yen.</i>	Bills dis'ted. <i>yen.</i>
1st	9,493,697	2,273,279	1,009,793	3,318,641
18th	1,727,567	1,119,288	363,782	921,322
58th	1,459,185	1,578,414	350,149	1,218,660

OTHER BANKING DEVICES.

Other banking devices are the Note associations by which the old and irregular practice of issuing a sort of promissory notes used in commercial transactions has been improved and the issue of bills of exchange and cheque was allowed to the approved Note associations. These number, at end of 1908, six, with the aggregate capital of Y.330,000, numbers 536, total amount of bills guaranteed Y.3,874,090, and amount of bills paid Y.4,007,320, and amount of

outstanding bills guaranteed Y.893,940.

Warehousing business is carried on both by the People's banks and a private company. The former have succeeded to business formerly undertaken by the Government and either make loans on the security of rice or furnish on credit. The Seoul Mutual Warehouse Co., organized in 1905 undertakes both ordinary and bonded warehousing. The capital is Y.250,000 of which Y.100,000 was subsidized by the Government.

THE BANK OF KOREA.

The agreement providing for the formation of the Central Bank of Korea was signed on July 26th, 1909, between Viscount Sone, Resident-General, and Mr. Yi Hoang-yong, Korean Premier, and it reads as follows:—

(1) "The Korean Government agrees to establish the Bank of Korea which shall be authorised to issue convertible notes and shall carry on business as the central financial organ of Korea. The Bank shall manage Japanese Government funds when such business is entrusted to it by the Bank of Japan.

(2) The silver notes issued in

Korea by the Dai-Ichi Ginko shall be treated as if issued by the Bank of Korea which shall assume the obligation of redeeming the notes.

(3) Japanese and Korean exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Korea.

(4) Japanese shall be appointed directors and auditors of the Bank of Korea for the time being.

(5) The Bank of Korea need not pay a dividend on shares held by the Korean Government before the rate of dividend paid on shares held by others has reached 6 per cent. per annum.

(6) The Korean Government

shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Korean Government for five years after the establishment of the Bank of Korea."

The capital is Y.10,000,000, in 100,000 shares of Y.100 each, of which 30,000 were allotted to the Japanese and Korean Courts and 400 received for directors and auditors. For the remaining 69,600 only Japanese and Koreans were allowed to subscribe.

The total number applied was 20,350,374 of which 627,010 were in Korea, and the rest in Japan, the number of allotment was determined at the rate of 1 for 301 applied for. The subscribers were then ordered to paid in a quarter for their shares.

The Board of Directors comprise Mr. Ichihara (Pres.), Messrs. Midzukoshi, Mishima and Kimura directors, and Messrs. Hamaguchi and Ito auditors.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISES IN KROEA.

Outside banking enterprises the economic activity as conducted by Japanese individuals in the peninsula still remains comparatively insignificant.

FARMING.

The vested interest in land is relatively speaking, most important. Farming by Japanese settlers is especially conspicuous in the southern districts, in Kyungsan and Cholla provinces. In the neighborhood of Kunsan alone where Japanese farmers began to settle in 1903, the number of these settlers had increased to 200 by November of 1906 with the landed property aggregating 15,000 (37,500 acres). The average owning

being 75 *cho*, it is more than 50 fold of the average area per farmer in Japan, exclusive of Formosa, this being only 1.4 *cho*. At first only the plots lying near the open ports or railway lines attracted the Japanese investors, but they have lately began to invest in land less favorably situated. The land previously purchased before the advent of Japanese protectorate regime one the whole existed in small lots, for kitchen-gardening in most cases, but the areas subsequently acquired have been done with the special object of farming, which is at present considered as the safest and profitable enterprise in Korea.

SPECIAL FARMING IN KOREA.

a. Sericulture.

Dry climate and comparative scarcity of rainfalls make Korean an ideal sericulture country. The only drawback is the danger of parasitic worms owing to abundance of flies, this inflicting even in Japan a damage of about Y.15 millions a year. Korean farmers are raising silkworm in ill-ventilated and ill-lighted wretched hovels and by a process characteristic of Korea, being a good illustration

of her superstition and ignorance. And yet the cocoons obtained are fairly good and can fetch say Y.40 per *koku*. The output is at present 30,000 *koku*, but this can be easily increased ten or twenty-fold. A party of Japanese and Korean ladies had started a sericultured business on a small scale at Seoul, and the result has been a good success.

b. Cotton Cultivation.

As alluded elsewhere, the experimental cultivation of cotton was started in the spring of 1905 by a number of prominent Japanese including several members of the two Houses of the Diet, some Government officials and cotton planters. It was granted Y. 100,000 by the Korean Government. The result of the three years' experiment has proved satisfactory, the experimental planting having been carried out at six places in southern and northern Cholla, viz. Mokpho, Chinnampo, Yongsampo, Laju, Konju and Kunsan. The experiment made to determine the relative adaptability of the native variety and the American upland to the Korean soil has shown the marked superiority of the former. The area under the American "Kings Improved" was about 150 *cho* in 1908.

The cotton-fields in Korea are approximately estimated at 120,000 *cho* (300,000 acres), capable of producing approximately 210,000 piculs (1 picul = 100 *kin*). By the planting "Kings Improved" on the existing 120,000 *cho*, as the Cultivation Association intend to do in a long run, it is thought possible to get extra 32,640,000 *kin*. The maximum limit of area under cotton in Korea is put at 200,000 *cho* (500,000 acres), capable to yield 100 million *kin* of ginned American cotton. Supposing the consumption at home is 2 *kin* per head, the total consumed by 14,000,000 Korean people is roughly 35 million *kin*, leaving balance of 65 millions to be shipped abroad. At 20 yen per 100 *kin* this represents 13 million yen.

GOLD-MINING.

Gold, especially in the shape of river-gold, abounds almost everywhere in the northern half of the peninsula. The output reaches about

Y. 4 millions a year, and the enterprises are chiefly in the hands of Europeans and Americans.

KOREAN FISHERY.

Korean fishery is practically carried on by Japanese fishermen. The principal fisheries consist of "Mingtai" cod fishery on the coast of Hankyong, sardine at Kangwon, and *tai* (pegras), shark and *ishimochi* at Cholla and Kungsang. The average marine harvest ranges between Y. 2 and 3 millions, but it is considered not difficult to double or treble it, now that the sphere of activity has been enlarged and that

obnoxious interference formerly exercised by the Korean authorities has been practically removed. The Japanese fishermen are establishing curing stations at all important places along the coast. At some places, especially on Quelpart, they have even created a permanent fishery colony. For whaling in the seas off Korean coast, the reader is referred to the chapter on Fishery.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

This is the first joint undertaking by Japan and Korea having in view the exploitation of resources of Korea, and was organized in the fall

of '08 in conformity with the Oriental Development Co. Law issued in '08 by the Japanese Government. The capital is Y. 10,000,000 divided

into 200,000 shares of Y. 50, and of that number the Korean Government obtained 60,000 in consideration for 11,400 *cho* of wet and upland lands offered by it, the remainder put to subscription by the Japanese people. The company's line of business comprises loan to Japanese settlers redeemable in 25 years, loan for Korean land redeemable in 5-15 years, and temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. The term of the company is 100 years to be renewable with the approval of the Japanese and Korean Governments. The company is authorized to issue

debentures ten times its paid-up capital, while it obtains State aids of not more than Y. 300,000 a year for the first eight years. According to the original programme of the company the Y. 2,500,000 paid up is to be allotted thus:— Y. 625,000 for buying rice fields 2,500 *cho*; 300,000 for buying the equal area of upland fields; 150,000 for buying wild land and opening it; 750,000 to be used as loans. The President and one Vice-President are filled with Japanese by the Japanese Government and one Vice-President by the Korean Government.

OTHER FIELDS OF EXPLOITATION.

The native industries are quite primitive, for even those that formerly flourished have declined subsequently. The industrial productions that are worth mentioning, such as they are, are fabrics, paper, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors and a few others. The Koreans are a defty race and their mats, knit-work and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the peninsula are, besides those already mentioned, preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds. CATTLE breeding in Hamkyong, northern Korea, is famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat business in northern Korea possesses a great future. The Korean FUR MATS have enjoyed a high repute, especially those produced in a section of Hwanghai and Kyongki provinces. One serious defect in this connection is insufficiency of supply of superior reeds, but this defect can be easily overcome by introducing the varieties grown in Okayama or

Hiroshima, Japan. With sufficient supply of good reeds, well cured and dyed, and with the use of looms of improved pattern, the Koreans who possess great talent in such kind of work will be able to produce excellent mats for export. The coast of Korea, extending no less than 1,500 nautical miles, supplies almost inexhaustible store of SEA-WEEDS from which iodine can be extracted. Minerals constitute the most important item of natural wealth in Korea. Besides GOLD Korea produces COAL, GRAPHITE, COPPER, etc. The most important desposits of coal are those existing along the river Tadong. There the deposits are in three or four seams measuring in aggregate thickness 24 to 50 ft. according to places. The available capacity within the limit of 600 ft. is measured 10 million tons. The quality closely resembles that of Karatsu coal in Kyushu. Graphite is found at Kangliang, Kangwon province. The analysis made at the Tokyo Industrial Laboratory shows that 75 to 68 percent of graphite is contained in the ore, which is, therefore, judged to be well suited for making crucibles. The mine is situated in the interior requiring about seven

days' journey from Seoul, but facilities of river transport being available to a large extent, the ores can with no great difficulty be carried outside. The existence of earth adapted for making cement, of marble strata, and copper ores have also been

ascertained by Dr. Kochibe, Japanese geologist who has carried out extensive survey at the request of the Residency-General. GINSENG, medicinal root, is an important source of income of which the Court formerly held monopoly for its sale.

JUDICATURE IN KOREA.

By the new agreement concluded in 1909 the Korean Government has entrusted its judicature to the Japanese Government, and the new regime began on Nov. 1, 1909. The text of the agreement, in the form of a memorandum, is as follows:

The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and property of Korean subjects, as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign Power in Korea, and also to consolidate the basis of the Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE I.

Until the system of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete, the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Japan shall appoint to the officers of the Japanese Courts and Prisons in Korea from among Japanese and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

ARTICLE III.

The Japanese Courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE IV.

The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall, according

to their respective functions, submit to the control and direction of the Japanese competent authorities in Korea, and render assistance to those authorities, in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE V.

The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present Memorandum, drawn up in duplicate both in the Japanese and Korean languages.

Viscount SONE ARASUKE.
Resident-General.

12th day of the 7th month of
the 42nd year of Meiji.

YE WAN-YONG.

Minister President of State.
12th day of the 7th month of
the 3rd year of Ryuki.

*The regulations relating to the
Residency-General Courts.*

The regulations consists of thirty articles in all. The Residency-General Courts fall under the direct control of the Resident-General and are to hear both civil and criminal cases. They are also to attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts are classified as District Courts, Local Courts, Courts of Appeal, and there is also a Supreme Court. The district and local courts transact the respective legal work provided for those courts in the laws for organi-

zation of law courts. The courts of appeal gives judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the local courts, and the supreme court decides the appeals against judgments given at the second trial of the appeal courts, and the protests against the judgments of the appeal courts. Besides the above-mentioned affairs, the Supreme Court also carries on the work coming under the special duties of the Supreme Court provided for in the law for organization of the law courts, and also gives judgment in cases of crimes committed by the members of the Korean Imperial families and those criminals who are to be sentenced to treatment severer than confinement according to the Korean law. The public procurators'

offices are attached to the Residency-General Courts, and conduct their work under the superintendence of the Resident General. The Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, Local Courts and District Courts will have their respective chiefs and chief procurators will be appointed at the public procurator's office at each court, except the district courts. The regular number of the bench of the Residency-General Courts and procurators' office is as follows:—Judges—329; public procurators—85; chief clerks—4; interpreters—4, clerks—368; student interpreters—187.

In consequence of this new arrangement the Residency-General's outlay increases about Y. 1,500,000.

GARRISON AND POLICES.

At present the troops in the peninsula represent a Division and a half. The Division (the 6th) has its headquarters at Piongyang, primarily to protect the Korean frontier. The remaining troops are stationed in the south and it is a mixed brigade. As to the police force, there are in Seoul the Metropolitan Police Bureau, six police sta-

tions, and one branch station. In the interior there are 65 police stations, 3 branches, and 336 *chuzusho* (sentry stations). The staff comprises 30 Japanese and 17 Korean inspectors-general, 144 Japanese and 102 Korean inspectors, and 1,884 Japanese and 3,130 Korean policemen. In addition there is a force of gendarmerie.

RAILWAYS.

The railways of Korea consist of a trunk line extending from the southern extremity (near Fusan) of the peninsula and terminating at New Wiju, on the Yalu, and three branch lines Seoul-Ninsen, and others. The whole extends 641.5m. The gauge is the standard 4,8½ft. The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1901, by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Ninsen line was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul Ninsen R'ly Co., bought the privi-

leged and completed the construction in 1900. Amalgamated in 1903 to the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government as described in the chapter of Railways. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the two branches to Masan and Kenji-pho were hurriedly laid on War account during the late war. The Korean railways were transferred to the control of the Imperial Railway Board in Dec. 1909. The returns for the 1908-9 year are as follows:—

Mileage.	Loco.	Carriages.	Wagons	Cost of Con'tion. (Y. 1000)
641.5m	109	159	1,034	85,251

Traffic returns are:—

Average working mileage, 319.3m; passenger mileage, 89,126,178; goods mileage, 53,199,851.

Traffic receipts	{ Passenger	Y. 2,594,494
	{ Goods	1,795,343
	{ Sundries	84,252
	Total	4,474,089
Traffic expenses		4,685,776
Balance, loss		210,687

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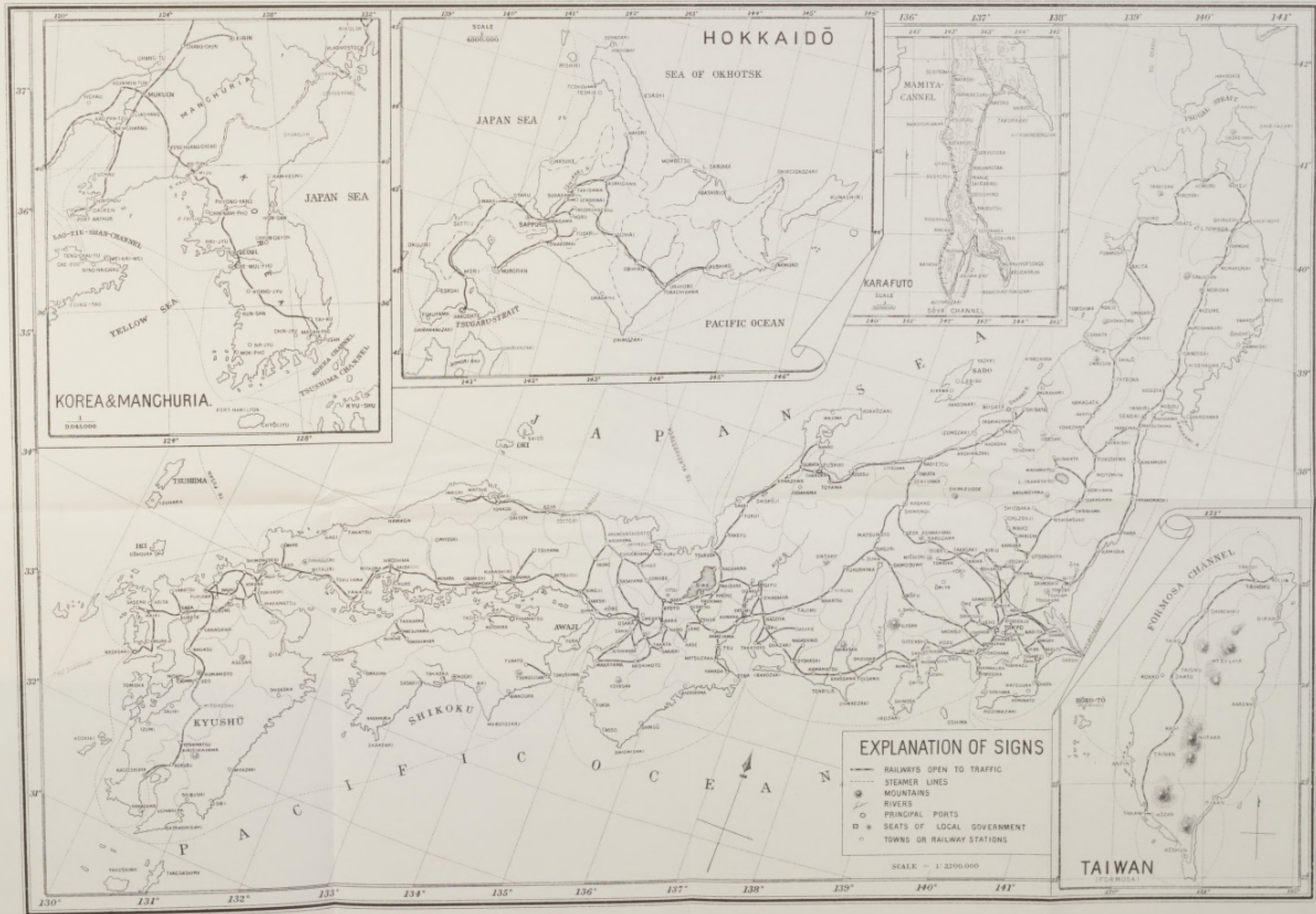
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